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FINANCIAL TIMES

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NEWS SUMMARY

GENERAL

min akes ppeal UN

ent Amin yesterday l that he might be forced ke "desperate action" e of Kenya's "blockade" nda. He appealed to the Nations and the Organ- of African Unity to inter- n the dispute between the ntries.

da had petrol supplies for ys, President Amin said. s which indicated a rapid ration in the Ugandan y.

ppeal to the UN and OAU d an urgent request for inding mission "to verify hole alarming situation is threateneng world nd order." Back Page

p bid foiled, opia claims

hiopian Government yes- claimed that it had foiled perialist-supported" coup, ng to Addis Ababa radio red in London. The radio e coup had been planned g.-Gen. Getachew Nadew, Berhanu Halle and Lt. Mariam Hassan. It added en. Getachew, martial law strator of Eritrea was shot week ago while resisting and that the two other were now also dead.

ks enter uted waters

key's oil exploration ship 1 entered disputed Sea waters there was tion last night as to r Greece, which has con- claims to seabed ls, would intervene. In it was hoped that trouble urkey could be avoided.

lear move to nter terrorists

r to reduce the chances orists stealing plutonium uclear explosive, Britain tockpile plutonium as a of plutonium and oxides in place of pure m oxide stocks because metals are difficult to . Page 4

passengers sue Cunard

New York-bound n passengers from the which returned to mpton over the week-end re in the engine room, ned of a "complete lack rmation" after the blaze Some threatened they sue Cunard. Meanwhile, he liner's 1,227 passengers wn to New York from s Heathrow airport y.

ain wins Silvers

ailleu and Mike Hart won e Sculls Silver Medal for at the Montreal Olympics. also took the Silver in the In New Zealand, Mr. Muldoon, Prime Minister, d his country's refusal fere in sport and said alanders would play any- where. Olympics, Page and Matters, Page 12

an trials

of 57 people accused of part in an attempted July gainst President Numeiry n began in Khartoum, and ther 47 at Omdurman.

ly...

een is due to arrive in to-day after three weeks U.S. and Canada.

r Richard May, 37, has elected as prospective candidate for Finchley, rgaret Thatcher's seat.

John Ridgway intends next year's Whitbread he World yacht race.

Times foreign corre- t Jon Swain, 26, dis- d in Ethiopia five weeks is still missing.

BUSINESS

Grocery prices drop by 2.7%

● **GROCERY PRICES** have fallen for the second month in a row. The FT Grocery Prices Index is down 6.11 points—or 2.7 per cent.—to 216.71, the lowest level since February.

The drop in potato prices is the main reason for the fall in the index. Eggs have also been cheaper, but beef has been dearer. Page 21

● **COST** of many items in Britain remains less than in other European countries, according to a CBI survey. Page 4

● **PUBLIC CONFIDENCE** in the financial outlook has improved this month after falling last month, according to a survey carried out for the FT by the British Market Research Bureau. Page 21

● **MR. HAROLD LEVER** will attend talks in Brussels to-day on narrowing economic divergences among EEC countries. Back Page

STC plea to Post Office

● **POST OFFICE** should give wider opportunities to subscribers to own or hire their own telephone equipment and should allow maintenance to be carried out by private contractors, Standard Telephone and Cables has urged. Back Page

● **CONSTRUCTION** industry, dealt another blow by the latest public spending cuts, has yet to reach the bottom of its present recession, employers say. The industry's work load has fallen further and companies are still cutting their labour force. Page 4

● **STEEL UNION** officials in Scotland are worried that the Government may delay building a big steelworks at Hunterston on the Clyde. Page 10

● **LEGAL BATTLE** over the plan to denationalise machine tool group Kearney and Trecker Marwin begins in the High Court to-day. Back page

● **NORTH SEA** gas reserves could meet most of the feedstock requirements for new petrochemicals production in northern Europe. Back Page

Road-rail clash over policy

● **ROAD AND RAIL** interests will clash this week in arguing their cases in reply to the Government's recent transport consultative document. British Road Federation says that the railways received nearly £1bn. aid from public funds last year, equivalent to a subsidy of £52 from every household. Page 4

● **AIRLINE INDUSTRY** faces a new controversy over the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board's decision to approve North Atlantic services by more U.S. airlines—a move still subject to President Ford's approval and then to international negotiations. Page 4

● **DOCK WORK** Bill, to increase the number of registered dockers and expand the definition of their work, is strongly criticised by the CBI and other employer bodies. Page 10

● **PRIVATE PATIENTS' Plan** the medical insurance agency organised by the Provident Association for Medical Care, had a record year last year with subscriptions exceeding £10m. It paid out £8.5m. in benefits. Page 4

● **NATIONAL SAVINGS** had a setback last month, when the amount invested in the movement rose by only £32.3m.—the lowest since last December. Page 4

COMPANIES

● **THOMAS BORTHWICK** is coming to the market with its £12m. offer for sale. Page 14 and Lex

● **GT ASIA (STERLING) FUND** prospectus is published to-day for the issue of up to 600,000 preference shares at £10. Page 14

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For latest Share Index 'phone 01-246 8026

Arabs reconsider peace keeping role in Lebanon

BY IHSAN HIJAZI, BEIRUT JULY 25

Senior officials of the Arab League were meeting in Cairo to-day to discuss urgent plans to strengthen the 2,300-man Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. But the Arab League mission here could be jeopardised if the latest ceasefire is not effective—and with it further efforts to get an impartially administered settlement.

The new ceasefire, on which some hopes had been based and which was to have gone into effect this morning, ran into serious trouble when Saudi and Sudanese troops of the peace-keeping force came under heavy shelling and machine-gun fire as they tried to move between Christian forces and the besieged Palestinian camp of Tal al-Zaatar.

Two soldiers were killed near the "Green Line" which divides Christian-held east Beirut from the rest of the capital. They were reported to be Sudanese and believed to be the first members of the peace force to die on duty here. Several more were seriously injured.

Surrender

The Christians demand unconditional surrender of the Palestinian fighters holed up in Tal al-Zaatar camp. The Palestinians refuse to meet this demand. The camp has been under siege for a month and has become a symbol of Palestinian resistance as well as Christian determination to consolidate their hold over what would, in effect, be a sovereign area within Lebanon.

Christian artillery to-day continued to pound the camp, where a desperate effort is being made to rescue several hundred people — believed to be mostly old men, women and children—trapped in an underground shelter which collapsed last night after receiving a direct hit.

There is deep concern for their fate. Tonight the Palestinians issued urgent appeals to the International Red Cross and the Arab states to help save the lives of the trapped people.

There are also fears that the estimated 1,000 wounded people in the camp may die unless they are evacuated. Many are suffering from advanced gangrene. The camp has been without electricity and virtually without water and medical supplies for weeks.

Red Cross delegate Jean Hoefliger, who went into the camp during a brief ceasefire yesterday, said on his return he could do no more to evacuate them until rival forces agreed to let him do so.

Hoefliger was visibly shaken. "The situation inside the camp is so dramatic that we cannot speak about time. It is not a question of 100 people but thousands. And it has to be done as soon as possible."

Major Fouad Malek, who commands the Rightist forces attacking Tel al-Zaatar, said to-day there would be no ceasefire before the occupants surrendered.

At his command post overlooking the camp area he said the Palestinians must give up not only Tel al-Zaatar but also the nearby Moslem enclave of Al Nabaa—most of whose inhabitants are Lebanese—and their fortified positions in the mountains.

He said "total surrender or total war" was his policy where Tel al-Zaatar was concerned.

Asked about the 500 people reported trapped in the underground shelter on the camp's edge, Major Malek said he thought the report was a Palestinian propaganda trick. "They are saying that to try and make the Red Cross interfere again."

Signed

The written ceasefire agreement which was to have taken effect to-day was signed by representatives of the guerilla movement, the Right-wing Phalangist Party, and the Left-wing Moslem Alliance of Mr. Kamal Jumblatt. It is the 52nd ceasefire in 16 months of war.

Although the Phalangist representative said he spoke for the other Rightist groups, the militant National Liberal Party (NLP) of Interior Minister Camille Chamoun did not sign.

The NLP was believed to have been responsible for shelling the Saudi and Sudanese troops of the Arab peacekeeping force when they tried to expand the "neutral zone" and take up positions in Christian-controlled areas east of the zone.

Callaghan to defend cuts in spending this week

BY PETER HENNESSY, LOBBY CORRESPONDENT

THE GOVERNMENT'S economic strategy will come under fire at a series of crucial meetings this week.

The Prime Minister will defend last week's package of economic measures at to-day's meeting of the TUC/Labour Party liaison committee and at the Labour Party National Executive Committee on Wednesday.

But Ministers are confident that, because of the consultative spadework put in by the Prime Minister and Mr. Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Government will weather the storm on the home front and that the measures have inspired sufficient confidence among the country's overseas creditors to avoid the need for further cuts in Government programmes.

Mr. Peter Shore, Environment Secretary, and Mr. Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, will go on the offensive on behalf of the Government and face local authority leaders to-morrow with the latest Treasury estimates of local government overspending in the current financial year.

At the same time, Mr. Callaghan will present leaders of the Civil Service unions with details of the cuts in Government manpower at a meeting at No. 10.

The Government face two additional headaches this week from north of the border.

Mr. James Sillars and Mr. John Robertson, who broke with the Government last year over its devolution policy, to form the Scottish Labour Party, are expected to announce to-day that they are giving up the Labour Whip in protest at the spending cuts.

This would wipe out the Government's majority over all opposition parties which had clambered to two following the by-elections at Rotherham and Thurrock.

In addition, the Scottish National Party, who have supported the Government in closely-run divisions of the Bill to nationalise the shipbuilding and aircraft industries, dropped hints over the weekend that this would be withdrawn should the Government renege on its pledge to provide a Scottish dimension within the new State shipbuilding corporation.

The SNP have indicated that they will not be satisfied with the creation of separate "profit centres" outlined in an amendment published to-day.

Editorial Comment, Page 12; CBI seeks Dock Bill change, Page 10

The chief item on the agenda of to-day's meeting of the TUC/Labour Party liaison committee will be the revised Social Contract document agreed last month by the Government and the TUC, but rejected by the Labour NEC.

The NEC with-held their support on the grounds that the document was unsatisfactory on public expenditure cuts, the high level of defence spending, and the lack of investment in the National Enterprise Board.

The NEC's objections will receive scant support from the trade union side who, despite last week's cuts, see no reason to amend their earlier acceptance of the document.

By custom, no votes are taken at the liaison committee, but it is possible that Mr. Healey may repeat his attempt last month to put the matter to a vote in order to demonstrate the isolation of the Left-wing and to avoid giving a handle to the Left at Wednesday's NEC.

The sharpest exchanges of the week are likely to come at the NEC on Wednesday.

Mr. Callaghan can expect a trying morning defending Government economic policy against a critical motion submitted by Mr. Eric Heffer, a leading Left-wing MP, an economic review compiled by the party's research department critical in every essential of Government policy, and a proposal, approved two weeks ago by the party's Home Policy Committee, that the four clearing banks and the seven leading insurance companies should be brought into public ownership.

Attention will be focused on Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Energy Secretary and chairman of the Home Policy Committee.

Though known to be a critic of last week's measures, Mr. Benn is not expected to sink the doctrine of collective Cabinet responsibility without trace by supporting Mr. Heffer's motion.

His friends on the NEC expect him to vote with Mr. Callaghan.

The NEC will have to reach a decision on the banking and insurance document if it is to be put to the party conference in September.

Leftwingers are optimistic about its chance of acceptance, despite the Prime Minister's certain opposition, though there is no likelihood of its surviving intact and being included in the party's next election manifesto.

MPs to question Treasury

BY PETER RIDDELL, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE TREASURY is expected to face close questioning on the spending cuts from the all-party Commons Expenditure Committee before Parliament rises at the end of next week.

Mr. Michael English, Labour MP for Nottingham West and the chairman of the influential general sub-committee of the Expenditure Committee, said yesterday that, in accordance with its normal practice, it intended to meet Treasury officials to discuss the package with them.

The sub-committee will have in front of it a short paper, written by its specialist adviser, Mr. Terry Ward of the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge, analysing the economic assumptions and spending implications of Mr. Denis Healey's statement.

Mr. English said that Mr. Ward had been working during the week-end to produce an appraisal of the package, as he did after the publication of the Expenditure White Paper in February. His paper should be received within the next day or two.

In its report on the February White Paper, the sub-committee raised a number of fundamental questions about the economic projections behind the spending plans, pointing out in particular that the Government's objectives then presupposed what by U.K. standards was "almost an economic miracle."

The growth and balance of payments implications of the latest measures are again likely to come under close scrutiny.

Consultations

The sub-committee has in the past also questioned the way spending "cuts" are distributed—for example, the general bias in favour of reductions in capital rather than current expenditure — and certain members may want to raise the question of subsidies and the increase in national insurance contributions.

Mr. Healey's statement and the accompanying tables did, however, go some way towards meeting some of the criticisms the sub-committee made in its last report about the way changes in public spending are presented.

For example, details were provided on Thursday of the changes made since the last White Paper and further alterations may be made when the new White Paper is published.

The sub-committee is already being consulted by the Treasury on proposed changes in format, as it suggested. An important example will be the review of the treatment of nationalised industry programmes within public expenditure figures in order to bring our practice more closely into line with that of other countries.

On the separate question of the degree of control over public spending, Treasury officials are known to feel that there has been insufficient appreciation of the tightening up in the last year.

£95m Civil Service savings decided

By Christian Tyler, Labour Staff

AT LEAST two-thirds of the Government's cost-cutting plan for the Civil Service has been decided. Savings amounting to £95m. at 1975 prices and spread over two years may be announced this week after the Prime Minister has met Civil Service union leaders to-morrow.

The balance of the £140m. target—equivalent to more than 30,000 jobs—has not been decided because of lack of agreement in Whitehall.

Among the disputed projects on the list is a proposal from the Department of the Environment to scrap the £40-a-year road fund licence and substitute 20p extra duty on a gallon of petrol—a proposal aimed at saving 3,000 jobs mainly at the Swansea driver and vehicle licensing centre.

Agreement has been reached on a big cut in the Inland Revenue's running costs, and on sizeable contributions from the labour-intensive Department of Health—as a result of which home visits to social security claimants will be reduced—from the Department of Employment and from the Environment Department.

Research and development in many departments is thought to be included, as well as internal items such as personnel management and staff accommodation.

Mr. Callaghan is expected to reject union arguments to-morrow that expensive plans for dispersing civil servants out of London—notably part of the Ministry of Defence — be dropped or delayed.

Unions will argue that much of the target saving could be met in this way but the Government is understood to be politically committed to the programme.

The target is for a saving of £140m. at 1975 prices by 1978-79. This figure becomes about £180m. at 1976 prices, including an agreed £62m. saving for 1977-78.

Although coming soon after the Chancellor's £1bn. of cuts across a wide range of public spending programmes the Civil Service exercise has been under discussion.

Union leaders will demand an assurance to-morrow that there will be no compulsory redundancies but concede that a recruitment freeze, voluntary redundancy and early retirement are almost inevitable.

In job terms, the programme implies a reduction of about 6 per cent. of the 503,000 white-collar civil servants employed at April 1 this year. A separate longer-term plan to shed 15,000 Defence civil servants is being carried out under the defence review.

British Steel operating at a loss

BY ADRIAN HAMILTON

BRITISH SEEL is still thought to be making a substantial operating loss and is falling behind production targets—in spite of a notable improvement in its finances over the last six months.

The Corporation, which is expected this week to announce a loss of around £240m. for the last financial year ending in March, is believed to have suffered a continuing operating loss of between £35m. and £40m. over the first three months of the current financial year to June and to be around 300,000 tonnes short of its target production over the same period.

Steel's financial problems come in marked contrast to other nationalised industries, most of which are expected to record a sharp turnround to profit for the last financial year.

Following the Coal Board's announcement last week of a £52m. profit for 1975-76, this week should see the Electricity Council announcing its first surplus in three years, with a profit of £5m.-£10m.

British Gas is widely predicted to be preparing to announce a profit of £25m., compared with a loss of £42m. in 1974-75, while the Post Office, also due to report this week, has achieved a startling turnround from a loss of over £300m. in 1974-75 to an overall profit of around £150m., in the last financial year, including a small surplus on its letter service.

Competitors

British Steel in common with most of its worldwide competitors, has meanwhile suffered especially badly from the downturn in general activity last year.

Thanks to an improvement in demand and productivity as well as higher prices early in the year, it has managed to reduce its losses for 1975-76 from the £350m. predicted last summer to £240m.

Since then the Corporation has benefited from two sizeable price rises in April and July. Demand has risen to as much as a third above the levels prevailing last summer and BSC, in the recent predictions of its chairman, Sir Monty Finniston, is confident of returning to the black over this year.

Nevertheless recent Corporation figures circulating in the industry suggest that the improvement has not so far been as good as might have been hoped.

Production difficulties, particularly at Llanwern, where the new blast furnace is still performing below expectations, have meant that output has been between 10,000-80,000 tonnes a week short of target.

The labour force has been reduced from 228,000 to 210,000 over the last financial year with 8,000 jobs being axed since January. Now, the process has slowed as discussions have moved from "recession" to "in-built" redundancy.

Added to this has been a sharp rise in costs as a result of the falling value of sterling so that monthly operating losses, running at around £20m. a month at the turn of the year, have continued at rates of between £10m. and £16m. over the last three months.

While demand should pull production up by a further 10 per cent. or so to a level of over 450,000 tonnes a week in the Autumn, the Corporation will clearly have to consider the possibility of further prices rises and an intensive push on productivity if it is to recover lost ground.

Coal Board

The National Coal Board, which is also facing production problems is due to meet the full executive of the National Union of Mineworkers on Tuesday to discuss detailed proposals to improve productivity in pits which are falling short of targets.

The meeting is one of the regular quarterly meetings between the full executives of the NCB and NUM and comes when the industry, despite the improvement in financial results, is well short of output targets and has drown some 20,000-30,000 tonnes from stock to meet demand in recent weeks.

Sir Derek Ezra, the Board's chairman, has already given a warning that it may be impossible to restrain further price rises unless productivity in individual pits is raised.

Steelworkers fear Hunterston plan will be cut, Page 10

Tory move on speed limits

UNMARKED speed limits introduced as a fuel economy measure were a much bigger problem than many people imagined, Mr. Norman Fowler, Opposition spokesman on transport, said at the week-end.

The present system of five different speed limits was "totally unsatisfactory," and the Tories would be tabling an amendment to the Energy Bill to-day to kill "economy" limits.

Mr. Fowler, MP for Sutton Coldfield, said Home Office figures showed that last year, 13,294 motorists were prosecuted for exceeding the 60 m.p.h. temporary limit.

LOMBARD

An exercise in obfuscation

BY JOE ROGALY

If the Treasury sometimes gives the impression that it doesn't quite understand what it is doing, the reason may just possibly be that it makes it very difficult indeed for anyone else to understand its actions. This is regrettable, not least at a time when foreigners, many of whom do understand figures, want to read our national intentions with care.

Take last week's announcement of the "cuts" in public expenditure for next year. A table produced by the Treasury showed in one column the original intention for 1977-78, followed by additions to and subtractions from that intention, with a final column indicating the new totals.

This might seem straightforward enough, but there is a snag. All the figures are "£m. at 1976 Survey prices." This makes it very difficult indeed to relate them to the figures in table 1.4 of last February's White Paper, since those are at *1975* survey prices.

One can make some attempt at puzzling it out. The total in the February White Paper, excluding "shortfall" and "debt interest" (both of which were excluded from last week's exercise) comes to £45.8bn. for 1977-78. The equivalent figure last week is £54.4bn. This implies an increase of nearly 19 per cent. in price terms, although the Treasury assumption is that the volume of expenditure—goods and services bought—remains the same.

Because of this assumption, one can apply the same factor to this year's expected figure of £46.5bn. (February White Paper) making it rise to £55.3bn. on last Thursday's assumptions. Look along the columns to the end of last Thursday's table for the figure after cuts of £53.4bn. and you get an apparent cut of £1.8bn. between this year's figures and next year's (leaving aside the absurdity of omitting debt interest).

Legitimate

On this basis it would have been perfectly legitimate for the Chancellor to say that his cuts amount to £1.8bn. in volume terms, although a proper response then would be that in actual cash spent the eventual out-turn is, of course, certain to show a substantial increase. But Mr. Healey has not been talking about cuts between this year and next; the emphasis, partly for political reasons, has been on cuts in what would otherwise have been spent next year.

Here again muddle is more apparent than anything else. February's great exercise produced nothing more than a lower projected rate of increase in spending. This time there may conceivably be a slight fall in the goods and services bought by the Government, although not in the amount spent on what is bought.

For those who ask "How can this happen with cash ceilings?" the answer is that we do not quite yet have cash ceilings, as they might be understood by the ordinary man.

ceilings

This year's "cash ceilings" apply to only three-quarters of public spending, and some of it—notably local authority expenditure—seems to have burst through the roof. The "ceilings" were arrived at by feeding in last year's more or less known inflation plus this year's expected inflation.

The 1977-78 "ceilings" will be worked out by taking last Thursday's figures as a base in volume terms, and then feeding in expected inflation in 1977-78. There is no way that the upshot can be anything but a rise in cash expenditure over the two years. The reason in plain: the Government is still starting off by deciding on what it wants to buy, and only then finding the money to pay for it.

Does this matter? Last week's measures may have even more than the so far advertised effect on the public sector borrowing requirement, which is what mainstream opinion believes to be the major factor affecting confidence in sterling. They are "tough" measures in the sense that new net projects totalling around £1bn. were refused in Cabinet before the "cuts" themselves were announced. They are, as Sir Keith Joseph said at the week-end, at least "a first, uncertain gesture in the right direction"—it would be reasonable to be more generous than Sir Keith.

That is something, but it is not enough. It is not real cash control, in the sense that the starting point is an available amount to spend. It is not easily understandable budgeting: we are still in the position of having to wait for the out-turn figures before anyone will be able to tell what really happened to the spending programme between, say, 1970 and 1977. And, worst of all, it does nothing to reduce unnecessary spending or overmanning in the public sector. Only clearly understood cash control could achieve that.

THE WEEK IN THE COURTS

Legislative history of Rhodesia's UDI

BY JUSTINIAN

FOR NEARLY 11 years now the rebellion by Mr. Ian Smith and his colleagues has continued in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia. Life has gone on in the territory under the rebel Government's rule much as it did before the Unilateral Declaration of Independence.

For six days ending last week, the Court of Appeal in London has had to consider the political and legislative history of UDI as it has affected the ordinary transactions of citizens unconcerned directly with the high politics of rebellion.

A partner in a firm of solicitors in neighbouring Zambia in 1973 decamped with £160,000 of the partnership's assets. He was found in Salisbury, Rhodesia, and arrested by the police and convicted of an offence of possessing pornography. While lying in gaol, the erstwhile partner was sued in the Rhodesian courts for the money. His former partners obtained their money judgment and proceeded to ask the Rhodesian judges to make him bankrupt. A judge who was appointed after UDI by the rebel regime made a provisional sequestration order which led to a final order.

Challenge

Meanwhile it appeared that the bankrupt had been in England after his flight from Zambia: the creditors not unnaturally suspected that some of the ill-gotten gains might be floating around this country. The next step in the Rhodesian proceedings was to ask that the Rhodesian courts should seek some assistance from the courts here. Letters of request were issued by Sir Hugh Beadle, a Privy Councillor and Chief Justice both before and after UDI. Those letters were presented in October, 1974, to a Registrar in Bankruptcy in the High Court in London with a view to an order appointing a receiver in this country to chase up any assets of the bankrupt.

A section in the English bankruptcy law provides that any British court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy or insolvency in the United Kingdom or elsewhere shall act in aid and assistance of another. The Registrar in Bankruptcy took the view that Rhodesia was still a British colony, and that the letters of request came from a British court. And so he appointed a chartered accountant to be the receiver. Subsequently the receiver obtained an order under section 25 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914—one of many sweeping powers that are given in the Act—that the bankrupt's brother (who lives in England) should attend for examination. It was at that point that the constitutional fur began to fly.

The bankrupt's brother, not finding such a procedure much to his liking, challenged unavailingly the registrar's right to order his private examination. He appealed against that order to the Court of Appeal and at the same time alerted the Attorney-General's office to the high constitutional issues raised by this otherwise unexceptional bankruptcy procedure. Every year the Registrars in Bankruptcy are making Orders in Aid in favour of courts throughout the Commonwealth. Never before had an order aroused such public interest and the attentions of the Court of Appeal. The Attorney-General applied to intervene in the appeal, and last week his counsel argued forcibly that the letters of request emanating from Sir Hugh Beadle had no legal validity and could not be acted upon.

The Crown's argument was that when UDI took place the U.K. Parliament had passed legislation declaring all future legislative and administrative acts of the rebel parliament and of rebel ministers void and of no effect, but had left the judiciary intact. It had thereby called upon the judges to apply the lawful sovereign's law in Her Majesty's courts in Rhodesia. For three years following UDI the judges appeared to do just that, with the tacit consent of Mr. Smith and his colleagues. But then, finding their position intolerable, as more and more of the problems coming before the courts involved the laws and administrative acts of the rebel regime, the judges declared themselves as no longer Her Majesty's judges but judges of the rebel Government (two of the judges, however, resigned and left the terrritory). Thereafter, the Crown claimed, the orders of the judges could have no validity.

The receiver retorted that the bankruptcy procedure in Rhodesia was an ordinary event whereby private citizens sought to enforce their private rights using the machinery of the insolvency laws that had existed under the law before UDI and had continued in force; and that the judges had simply done what they were empowered to do under the Sovereign's laws. Moreover, the U.K. Parliament had done nothing about removing the judges whom the Crown said had now gone over to the rebel side; nor had it even declared by delegated legislation that was readily to hand, if it was desired to use it, that any ders from the Rhodesian judges were invalid. In the face of such significant inactivity, why should the creditors in Zambia, through the receiver in England, not be able to proceed with the ordinary bankruptcy process? At the very least should not an order from a judge appointed by Her Majesty, who had not ceased to hold his commission from the Queen, be recognised, even if no recognition could be accorded to a judge appointed after UDI?

No recognition

Counsel for the Attorney General put the issue concisely in his peroration. He said: "Attractive as the argument on behalf of the receiver was, and instinctively as one might feel that the receiver and the creditors whom he represented ought to be able to rely on the full weight of the law to obtain their just rights, the law prevented just that. The orders of judges in rebellion against the Sovereign could not claim the attention of the Sovereign's courts." Hence no English court could give any recognition to the letters of request from Sir Hugh Beadle.

The Court of Appeal has reserved its judgment and has indicated that it will not be giving its judgment until October, when the new law term begins after the recess at the end of this week.

It is an intriguing and tantalising issue. Even if there were a political settlement, a ruling on what, if any, decisions of courts during a rebellion can be recognised will fill a gap in the legal literature that has existed since the American civil war and the decisions of the American courts after that war had ended.

Re: James, James v. Davies (Attorney-General intervening).

SPORT

Track times disappoint as pool records tumble

MONTREAL, J

MICHAEL THOMPSON-NOEL REPORTS FROM MONTREAL

ALTHOUGH MOST of the times in the track events have so far been relatively slow, it is too early in the day to conclude that conditions inside the giant soup tureen of the Olympic Stadium are distinctly less than supersonic.

Records in the swimming pool, however, are falling by the hour.

If the weather stays cool, times on the track will undoubtedly speed up, particularly Monday's absorbing 10,000 metres final, which throws Britain's Brendan Foster, Tony Simmons and Bernard Ford in against the likes of Lasse Viren of Finland, the reigning Olympic champion, Belgium's Emiel Puttemans and Carlos Lopes of Portugal.

As long as the temperature and humidity stay where they are, a winning 10,000m. time of around 27:40.00 seems on the cards. . . and confidence behind Foster is beginning to firm.

Foster says he is in top physical shape, likes the track, loves the stadium and appreciated the great roars of encouragement from the Canadian crowd that accompanied every metre of his 28:22.19 run in heat 2 of the qualifying round (none of the 39 runners ventured below 28 mins. in the heats; the fastest qualifier was Tony Simmons in 28:01.82).

Yet his times on the track so far have been modest.

Times in the Olympic swimming pool have been extravagantly fast. The number of world record swims is already over 20, of which the most heartwarming was David Wilkie's gold medal performance in the final of the 200m. breaststroke, where he trimmed an astonishing 3.16 secs. off the world mark to finish in 2:15.11, 2.15 secs. up on John Hencken of the U.S.

The American had beaten Wilkie by a slightly greater margin to deprive the Scot of the 100m. breast stroke gold.

Wilkie was making no mistakes this time. The 200m final was his last race at this level of competition and, although he trailed Hencken at 50m. and 100m., he turned everything on in the second 100 metres, reaching 150m. in 1: 40.48 and producing a surging last leg of 34.27 seconds so that, at the end, he was able to swivel in the water and watch the scoreboard light up with the magic "2:15.11 NWR."

It was an emotional moment—a personal triumph for this 22-year-old student at the University of Miami and a marvellous present for the British supporters who watched it.

What would he do with those four hours a day, now that he's retiring? "I suppose I'll walk the beach and scuba dive and look back on the Olympics. It would be nice if my record stood for a year or two."

But will it? In the pool on Saturday night records flowed easily. Jim Montgomery of the U.S.—a marlin among mackerel in world 100m free-style swimming—had lowered his own world record in the semi-finals from (50.59 to 50.39; John N the U.S. set a world r 1:59.19 in the 200m. bac and East Germany's Tauber had lowered th record in the women's 4 dividual medley by mor seconds to 4:42.77

The Olympic pool is tionably fast. The main its stability. On either the eight swimming lan unoccupied lane and on side of them are gutters. The result is th is very little surface dis in the pool.

they are prepared, pe cally, to go out there an those times."

A swimming coach "It's not so much that is faster than others as swimmers think it Olympics bring togeth tremendous concentrat speed, and if the swimme that the pool is a few hu of a second faster than they swam in last wee

● Defending champion Borzov (USSR), 26, from to-day's 200 metres after being beaten int place in the final of metres, which he had a in Munich. It was claim he had a thigh injury, cynics recalled that he h drawn from the E championships 200 in 1 1974 after being beaten 100.

British rowing silvers

CHRIS BAILLIEU and Mike Hart, the ex-Cambridge University pair, picked up a brilliant silver medal in the double sculls in the Olympic rowing finals on Notre Dame Island.

They passed Russia and East Germany in a tremendous final 1,000 metres and finished only one length (2.06 seconds) down on the invincible Hansen brothers of Norway, the world champions.

It was the performance of their career. They were third in the European Championships in 1973, third in the world in 1974 and thir last year.

The two British have hardened themselv year by taking on th weights at every opport They travelled Europe Churchill Scholarship a to the Hansens ever they met.

Later, the British eig another silver. They metres from the finis were overhauled by th Germans, New Zealan the bronze. Reuter

FOURTH TEST BY TREVOR BAI

An unacceptable over ra

SO FAR the big crowds watching the Fourth Test at Headingley have had more than their money's worth. On the opening day the West Indies made 450 memorable runs in a dazzling exhibition — the most recorded on the first day of an international match since the war. In the final session a battered English attack came back to pick up seven wicket and stop what was becoming a massacre.

There was so much good entertainment that it camouflaged an unacceptable over rate of just more than 13 an hour.

The second day saw an English collapse against West Indian pace, a partial recovery staged by new caps Willey and Balderstone, and finally a lively counter-attack from Greig and Knott, who both showed a welcome return to form.

The combination of high quality fast bowling and a brave fight-back was enough to hide that same unacceptably slow over rate.

When play restarted on Saturday the odds were England would be all out for about 320. The West Indies had only to remove either Greig or Knott with the new ball to have one end open. Although neither English all-rounder was as fluent as on the previous evening, both reached fine centuries.

When the last wicket fell their team was only 63 runs behind, back in with a chance of achieving what looked impossible on the two previous days, a victory.

In the last session Snow and Ward each secured a wicket. If another couple had fallen the West Indies would have been in serious trouble.

With events like these, and not forgetting the brilliance of the fielding and two hilarious overthrows — one which brought Greig his 100 and the other which gave Knott seven runs—that unacceptably slow over rate again obscured. But three excellent days must not disguise the menace of the game.

The problem of a slow over rate will not be solved by the International Cricket Conference issuing a statement deploring the present trend and advocating a minimum of 17.5 overs an hour, which has already been entirely ignored by both England and the West Indies.

Requests without teeth are a waste of time. They ha backed up by some penalty. Timing, which ha reasonably successful in games, is one answer. Bu the snags I would pre pulsory playing of extra the event of a fielding ing to maintain an minimum.

If a Test started at 11 after two hours of unint cricket 35 overs had n bowled, play would sim tinue into the luncheon until they were and, if n throughout it!

The same would appl tea break. And there always be a minimum of hour available at the People do not like worki time without extra pa cricketers would welco prospect of shorten cancelled intervals.

To work this system three umpires on a rota would be needed. They responsible for reduc minimum number of session by one for ev wickets that fell. The also make adjustments contingencies as a wet juries, pitch invasions ing of time by batsmen

WEST INDIES: 450 and 56—2;
ENGLAND: 387.

S. America win

POLO

BY MICHAEL DON

SOUTH AMERICA won the Wills International Polo Coronation Cup at Windsor Great Park yesterday for the second year in succession, beating England by six goals to two.

The South American team (Edouardo Moore, Gonzalo Pierez, Antonio Herrera and Anibo Garcia) throughout this high-handicap match showed much greater co-ordination than the English team, with stronger hitting power and better ball control.

The English team (Julian and Howard Hipwood, Alan Kent and John Horswell) worked hard to try to get on to terms with their opponents, but during the first three chukkas failed to show enough cohesion, and allowed the South Americans to establish a commanding lead they never lost.

The style of the match was established in the first chukka with some strong hitting and good passing by the South Americans, resulting in some spectacularly long shots up the ground.

The South Americans also seemed to be placing the ball better, especially their captain, Edouardo Moore, and at the end of the first half South America were well ahead with four goals to England's one.

England opened the second half in a much more determined fashion, with some stru by Julian Hipwood resulting in England's goal. But the vigour of lish attack was largely ised by the splendid of the South American Moore once again demo his mastery.

Herrera scored the for South America in chukka, and after that virtually over. The Engl tried bravely to rescu thing in the final chu despite some much passing and fine play Hipwood brothers, Piere a sixth for South Ame it was all over.

Pawneese for 'Arc'

RACING

BY DOMINIC WIG

PAWNEESE, who stamped herself not only as the best three-year-old filly in Europe but also as the leading European middle-distance performer of any age with her emphatic victory in Saturday's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, is to be prepared for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in 10 weeks' time.

Mr. Daniel Wildenstein's remarkable filly, who has been so superbly handled by her Argentine trainer, Angel Penna, is now a 7-2 clear favourite for the "Arc," in which she is expected to renew rivalry with her two closest pursuers on Saturday, Bruni (5-1) and Orange Bay (6-1).

Pawneese, who has been kept in perfect racing trim by Penna since he prepared her for her opening race of the season, an event at Saint-Cloud in March, looked better than at any stage in her career. She even appeared to have put on further muscle since her hard race with the previously unbeaten Riverqueen in the French Oaks, the Prix de Diane, at Chantilly on June 13.

It is to be hoped that the Wildensteins can—as they hope—persuade Angel Penna and his wife to defer their retur United States by anoth for Pawneese is to re training next season.

To-day's most int racing is at Newcastle *Game Lord* should have in the Harry Peacock C Cup in which Sweet Lad to be the one for the

Half an hour after th it seems pointless to try one to beat the lightly *Ascot Weather* in the a-quarter mile Alnmouth cap. John Lowe's mount heavy support in a co handicap over to-day's Redcar last time out by ing Igloo Fire and Shad with the minimum of d His task here appears difficult.

At Bath the course tance winner, *Rickadoo* have too much speed for opponent, Adorabella in sham Handicap.

NEWCASTLE
2.30—Glo*
3.00—Baby Ben
3.30—Game Lord
4.00—Ascot Weather**
4.30—Clem's Boy
5.00—Indianira

BATH
2.45—High Calibre
3.15—Indian Warrior
3.45—Snug
4.15—Rickadoo***
4.45—Snow-Star

WINDSOR
7.50—Miss Pert
8.50—Ben Donachan

TV/Radio

† Indicates programme in black and white.

BBC 1

9.45 a.m. The Adventures of Tin Tin. 9.50 Jackanory. †10.05 Belle and Sebastian. 10.30 Roobarb. †10.35 Vision On. 11.00 Grandstand—Cricket: Fourth Test, England v. West Indies. 1.30 p.m. Trumpton. 1.45 News. 2.00 Grandstand—Olympic Games and Cricket: Fourth Test. 4.25 Play School. 4.50 Go With Noakes. 5.15 Play Away.
5.45 News
6.00 Nationwide (London only)
6.15 Olympic Report
7.10 Panorama
8.00 Olympic Grandstand
9.00 News
9.25 Olympic Grandstand including 11.15 Late Night News Headlines

All Regions as BBC-1 except at the following times:—

Wales—1.30-1.45 p.m. Pili Pala. 5.15-5.40 Heddiw. 6.00-6.15 Wales To-day.

Scotland—6.00-6.15 p.m. Reporting Scotland. 11.15 News Summary and Weather for Scotland.

Northern Ireland—6.00-6.15 p.m. Scene Around Six. 11.15 News Headlines and Weather for Northern Ireland.

England—6.00-6.15 p.m. Look North (from Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle); Midlands To-day (from Birmingham): Look East (from Norwich); Points West (from Bristol): South To-day (from Southampton): Spotlight South West (from Plymouth).

BBC 2

11.00 a.m. Play School
4.30 p.m. Cricket: Fourth Test, England v. West Indies
6.35 Industrial Film Successes
7.00 News on 2
7.10 Barbary Coast
8.00 The Balloon Game
8.30 Network
8.55 Inside Medicine
9.25 The Pallisers
10.15 The Gun
10.30 Cricket: Fourth Test (highlights)
11.00 Newsnight
11.20-11.25 Music at Night: Marisa Robles plays harp music

LONDON

†9.45 a.m. Bertrand Russell speaks his Mind. 10.00 Summer School—10.00 My World: Stories, 10.10 Seeing and Doing, 10.25 Play Guitar. 10.50 Cartoon Time. 11.00 Certain Women. 11.50 Cartoon Time. 12.00 Issi Noho. 12.10 p.m. Rainbow. 12.30 Home Brew. 1.00 First Report, FT Index. 1.20 Lunchtime To-day. 1.30 Marked Personal. 2.00 Good Afternoon. 2.30 Monday Matinee: "Danger Within," starring Richard Todd, Bernard Lee and Michael Wilding. 4.25 Clapperboard. 4.50 The Feathered Serpent. 5.20 To-day (part 1).
5.50 News from ITN
6.00 To-day (part 2)
6.15 Batman
6.45 Whodunnit?
7.30 Coronation Street
8.00 Get Some In
8.30 World in Action
9.00 BH Brand
10.00 News at Ten
10.30 The Savage West: "Cry B lood Apache".
12.00 Hotel Caper followed by Athlete
12.25 a.m. Close: Liverpool poet Roger McGough reads one of his poems

All ITV Regions as London except at the following times:—

ANGLIA

10.30 a.m. Betty Boop Cartoons. 10.40 Phoenix 5. 11.05 Fit To Last. 11.30 Waterwise. 12.30 p.m. Out of Town. 1.25 Anglia News. 2.00 Houseparty. †2.30 Monday Afternoon Film: "Privates Progress," starring Richard Attenborough and Terry Thomas. 4.25 The Romper Room. 5.20 Nanny and the Professor. 6.00 About Anglia. 12.00 Reflection.

ATV MIDLANDS

10.00 a.m. My World. 10.10 Seeing and Doing. 10.26 Play Guitar: UFP Goran. 10.56 Baldmoney, Sweezewort, Dodder and Cloudberry. 11.18 Woobinda—Animal Doctor. 11.35 Galloping Gourmet. 1.20 p.m. ATV Today. 2.30 "Great Catherine," starring Peter O'Toole and Jack Hawkins. 5.20 Out of Town. 6.00 ATV Today. 12.00 Joan Farrow asks: "Are we in danger of destroying all that has made our human existence possible?"

BORDER

11.05 a.m. Fit To Last. 11.30 Recreation and Interests. †1.20 p.m. Border News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.30 Monday Matinee: "The Pink Panther," starring David Niven and Peter Sellers. 5.20 Survival. 6.00 Border News and Lookaround. 6.15 Follow That. †12.00 Border News Summary.

CHANNEL

†1.20 p.m. Channel Lunchtime News and What's On Where. 2.30 The Monday Matinee: "Crooks and Coronets." 5.20 Women of the West. †6.00 Channel News and Weather. 6.10 Colour Comes to Channel. †12.15 a.m. News and Weather in French followed by Channel Gazette.

GRAMPIAN

11.05 a.m. Fit to Last. 11.30 Recreation and Interests. 1.20 p.m. Grampian News Headlines. †2.30 Monday Matinee: "Anna Karenina," starring Vivien Leigh and Ralph Richardson. 5.20 Breaktime. 6.00 Grampian News. 6.10 Flair. 6.40 Cartoon Time. 12.00 Evening Prayers.

GRANADA

10.50 a.m. Alphabet Soup. 11.15 Stingray. 11.35 Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 1.20 p.m. Take Korr. 2.30 Monday Matinee: "No Place for Jennifer." Leo Genn. 4.10 The Master Chefs. 5.20 The Flintstones 6.00 Granada Reports. 12.00 Thank You and Goodnight. . . .

HTV

11.05 a.m. Fit To Last. 11.30 Recreation and Interests. 1.20 p.m. Report West Headlines. 1.25 Report Wales Headlines. 2.00 Houseparty. †2.30 Monday Matinee: "Here Come The Huggetts," starring Jack Warner and Kathleen Harrison. 4.10 Help Yourself. 5.20 Batman. 6.01 Report West. 6.22 Report Wales. 10.30 Cinema Club: Lenny Bruce Without Tears.

HTV CYMRU/WALES—As HTV General Service except:—1.20-1.25 p.m. Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 2.00-2.30 Hamdden 6.01-6.22 Y Dydd. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos.

HTV West—As HTV General Service except:—1.20-1.30 p.m. Report West Headlines. 6.01-6.45 Report West.

SCOTTISH

11.05 a.m. Fit To Last. 11.30 Waterwise †1.25 p.m. Road and Weather Report. 2.30 Monday Matinee: "The Pink Panther," starring David Niven and Peter Sellers. 5.20 Wait Till Your Father Gets Home 6.00 Watch This Space. 6.30 Crimedesk. 12.00 Late Call.

SOUTHERN

10.30 a.m. Hammy Hamster's Adventures on the Riverbank 10.40 Break Time. 11.05 Fit To Last. 11.30 Recreation and Interests. 1.20 p.m. Southern News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.30 "Diamond Head," starring Charlton Heston. 5.20 Garnock Way. 6.00 Day By Day. 12.00 Southern News Extra.

TYNE TEES

11.00 a.m. Starting Point. 11.05 Fit to Last. 11.30 Recreation and Interests. 12.30 p.m. A Place in Europe. 1.20 North East News and Lookaround. †2.30 Monday Matinee: "Johnny Frenchman" starring Francoise Rosay and Tom Walls. 5.20 Castaway. 6.00 Today at Six. 6.40 Police Call. 12.00 Epilogue.

ULSTER

11.05 a.m. Fit to Last. 11.30 Waterwise. 1.20 p.m. Ulster News Headlines. 1.22 Cartoon Time. 2.00 Houseparty. †2.30 Monday Matinee "The Luck of the Irish," starring Tyrone Power. 4.15 Cartoon Time. 4.23 Ulster News Headlines 5.20 Inner Space. 6.00 Summer Reports. 6.15 Meet Marie Gordon-Price. 12.02 Monday Night with the Rev. R. L. Uprichard, Rector of Drumbeg.

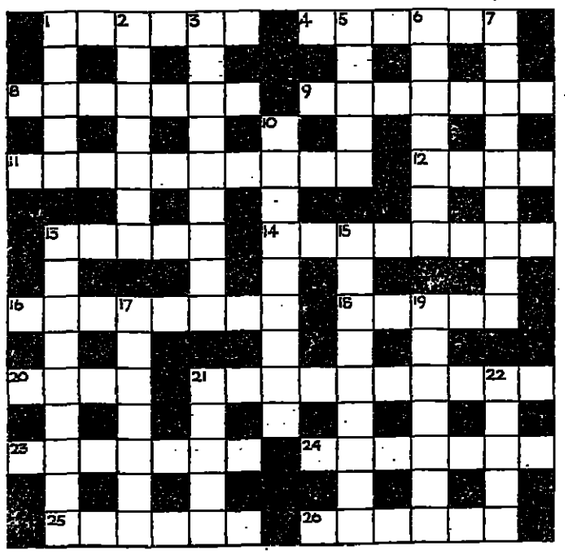
WESTWARD

10.05 a.m. Sesame Street 11.05 Fit to Last. 11.30 Recreation and Interests 12.25 p.m. Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20 Westward News Headlines. 2.30 The Monday Matinee: "Crooks and Coronets" starring Telly Savalas 5.20 Women of the West. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.20 Sports Desk. 12.00 Westward Late News. 12.03 a.m. Faith For Life.

YORKSHIRE

11.00 a.m. Hammy Hamster's Adventures on the Riverbank. 11.10 Technoflash. 11.35 Catch Kandy. 1.20 p.m. Calendar News. 2.30 Monday Matinee: "The Pink Panther," starring David Niven and Peter Sellers. 5.20 The Beachcombers. 6.00 Calendar (Emley Moor and Belmont editions).

F.T. CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 3,140



ACROSS
1 Injury makes mother start to feel old (6)
4 Excludes the current wine (6)
8 Reject a record difficult for 'Arry (7)
9 Renders defenceless the branch in a Norfolk town (7)
11 Ask for a knock—that's for starters (10)
12 Some turn to gin (4)
13 The priest includes a measure of resin (5)
14 This year can cause emotional disturbance (8)
16 Cheese means upset after a perfect score (8)
18 Although no good, it serves as a strap (5)
20 Nothing in a forensic address can be vulgar (4)
21 Moses proved a felon on Sinai (3-7)
23 Noise in an exam determines one's position (7)
24 Half-a-dozen rulers from Scandinavia (7)
25 Figures it must be seen in lodgings (6)
26 Old airline takes numbers to the festivities (6)

DOWN
1 Sales campaign important to the golfer (5)
2 For organised system a master needs backbone (7)
3 His dream was told by Newman (9)
5 A young girl may be taken by the offended party (5)
6 Attlee's place in the USA (7)
7 "— spiritual things with spiritual" (N.T.) (9)
10 Making the headlines (2, 3, 4)
13 "Methought I was — of an ass" (M.N.D.) (9)
15 Nurse Tina can make you gloomy (9)
17 Distracted tot in China (7)
19 The discourse goes on about proportion (7)
21 The smallest beginner gets a quarter (5)
22 Advantages inside and outside (5)

The solution of last Saturday's prize puzzle will be published with names of winners next Saturday.

RADIO 1 247m

(S) Stereophonic broadcast

6.00 a.m. As Radio 2. 7.00 Simon Bates. 9.00 Tony Blackburn. 11.00 Dave Lee Travis with the Radio 1 Roadshow from Berwick-upon-Tweed. 12.30 p.m. Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.02 David Hamilton (S) (also on VHF). 4.30 Rosko. 5.45 Newsbeat. 6.02 Sam Costa (S) (joins Radio 2) (10.00-11.00 as VHF). 11.00 John Peel (S) (also on VHF). 12.00-2.31 a.m. As Radio 2.

RADIO 2 1,500m and VHF

6.00 a.m. News Summary. 6.02 Colin Berry (S) including 6.15 Pause for Thought. 6.55 Olympic Sports Desk. 7.02 Brian Matthew (S) including 8.27 Racing Bulletin; 8.30 Olympic Sports Desk; 8.45 Pause for Thought. 9.02-11.30 Pete Murray's Open House (S) including 10.30 Waggoners Walk. 11.30 Jimmy Young (S). 1.50 p.m. Olympic Sports Desk. 1.55 Good Listening (VHF). 2.02 David Hamilton (S) as Radio 1, but including on 1.500m. only (also 202m. Scotland) 2.45 and 3.45 Olympic Sports Desk. 4.30 Waggoners Walk. 4.45 Olympic Sports Desk. 4.50 Sam Costa (S) including 5.45 Olympic Sports Desk. 6.33 Olympic Sports Desk. 7.02 Eric Morecambe says It's a Funny Business. 7.30 Olympic Sports Desk. 7.33 Alan Dell: 7.33 The Dance Band Days; 8.02 Olympic Sports Desk; 8.04 The Big Band Sound (S). 9.02 Humphrey Lyttelton (S) with "The Best of Jazz on records, including Olympic Sports Desk. 10.02-11.00 Band Parade (S) (VHF only) (11.00-12.00 VHF only as Radio 1). 10.02-2.30 a.m. 1.500m. only (also 202m. Scotland) until midnight when VHF joins Olympics 76 with Terry Wogan. 2.30-2.31 News Summary.

RADIO 3 464. Stereo & VHF

6.55 a.m. Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Overture (S). 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (S). 9.00 News. 9.05 This Week's Composers: American pupils of Nadia Boulanger (S) 9.45 Beethoven Piano Sonatas (S). 10.50 Mozart concert (S). 11.25 Cricket: Fourth Test. England v. The West Indies. 11.25-1.35 including lunch summary. 1.35-1.40 News: 1.40-2.00 Your Letters Answered: 2.00-2.10 Lunchtime Scoreboard: 2.10-4.20; 4.30-6.40 including teatime and close-of-play summaries. 6.40 Lifelines: Home and Family. 7.30 Proms concert, part 1: Schütz, Mozart, Strauss (S). 8.45 Love In A Cold Climate. 9.30 Proms concert, part 2: Knussen, Davies, Muldowney (S). 10.15 The Art of Economics (talk by Richard Cooper). 10.35 Proms concert, part 3: Davies (S). 11.25-11.30 News.

RADIO 4

434m, 330m, 285m and VHF

6.20 a.m. News. 6.22 Farming Week. 6.40 Prayer For the Day. 6.45 Today. 7.00 News and more of Today including 7.17 The Olympics. 7.25 VHF Regional News. 7.45 Thought For the Day. 8.00 News and more of Today including 8.17 The Olympics. 8.25 VHF Regional News. 8.45 John Ebdon with the BBC Sound Archives. 9.00 News. 9.05 Start the Week with Angela Rippon. 10.00 News. 10.05 Wildlife. 10.30 Daily Service. 10.45 Morning Story. 11.00 News. 11.05 Any Questions? 11.50 Announcements. 12.00 News. 12.02 p.m. You and Yours. 12.27 Desert Island Discs. †12.55 Weather, programme news VHF (except London and SE) Regional News. 1.00 The World At One. 1.30 The Archers. 1.45 Woman's Hour including 2.00-2.02 News. 2.45 Listen With Mother. 3.00 News. 3.05 Afternoon Theatre (S). 4.35 Story Time. 5.00 PM Reports. 35.50 Financial Report VHF Regional News. 5.55 Weather; programme news. 6.00 News. 6.15 Hancock's Half-Hour. 6.45 The Archers. 7.00 News. 7.05 The World in Focus. 7.30 Bleak House. 8.00 The Monday Play (S). 9.30 Kaleidoscope. 9.59 Weather. 10.00 The World To-night. 10.45 A Book at Bedtime. 11.00 The Financial World Tonight. 11.15 Today in Parliament. 11.30 News.

BBC Radio London

206m and 94.9 VHF

6.00 a.m. As Radio 2. 6.30 Susie Barnes with Rush Hour. 9.00 Richard Vaughan wkh London Live. 11.03 Jenny Thompson and Diana Rice with In Town. 12.03 p.m. David Simons' Call In, including 12.45 London News Desk. 2.03 Paul Owens with 206 Showcase. 4.03 You Don't Have To Be Jewish. 4.32 Tony Fish, including 5.00 and 6.00 London News Desk. 7.00 Jenny Thompson and Diana Rice with In Town (as 11.03 a.m.). 8.00 Marjorie Bilbow with Close Up. 8.30 Breakthrough. 10.03 Robbie Vincent's Late Night London. 12.00 Closedown As Radio 2.

London Broadcasting

261m and 97.3 VHF

5.00 a.m. Morning Music. 6.00 "AM"—breakfast-time show. 10.00 Brian Hayes—talking to London. 3.00 p.m. Newswatch. 5.00 Newsbreak. 7.30 Music in Stereo. 9.00 Nightline. 1.00-4.30 a.m. Nightwatch—news every half-hour through the night.

Capital Radio

194m and 95.8 VHF

6.00 a.m. Graham Dene: The Breakfast Show. 9.00 Tony Myatt. 12.00 Cash on Delivery presented by Kerry Juby. 3.00 Roger Scott. 7.00 London Today. 7.30 Open Line presented by Bryan Wolfe. 9.00 Your Mother Wouldn't Like It: Capital's heavy rock show. 11.00 Tony Myatt: The Late Show. 2.00-6.00 a.m. Night Flight.

heatre Royal, Drury Lane

A Chorus Line

e bally-hoo was justified. 3, in two and a-quarter hours uninterrupted performance, truly original musical that s itself seriously and man- to entertain while doing so. are attending an audition at n 27 dancers are competing eight jobs. Very quickly, number is reduced by about and the rest of the show to a final decision by the ographer and his assistant. the way, the dancers are l details of their ages, rs, backgrounds and ional histories. The boss have the right people; one on show is technically fied but by breaking them in a process of rehearsal py, he arrives at a choice s "four and four."

at last phrase gives just an of the technical fascination Chorus Line. Recent theatre y is full of shows that have ecial allure in treating alised activities like putting wspaper together or erecting rquee. But the work meta- has never been as deva- gly appropriate as it is Sitting in a theatre, we the theatre at work, orga- itself, questioning itself, ying itself, warts and all. he dancer, like a monk or eken-sexer, is really some- a bit special. More special, ps, than even an actor. He profesional code, an atti- and an ambition that is unlike anyone else's. And is the lot of the majority ese extraordinary people? nal tours in clapped-out a few years grinning away roadway behind the star, bly a sideways step into an ted career and then, just all of us, oblivion.

at at the end of the show, Tommy Aguilar), a Puerto gay from an unhappy falls and aggravates an old ge injury. Not for the first ou think of the short-term of the top athlete. The ny, by now prepared to talk ally as well as about them- are asked why they do they do and what they do if they didn't. In "What For Love," superbly led by dividual, rasping voice of Iglesias, they emotionally their vocational conviction, ng a shared predilection hand-to-mouth lifestyle into and memorable focus. t tell me Broadway is I just got here," wails one girls, in one line encapsu- the precarious, inevitable of performers trained for reasingly defunct ritual.

choreographer's life is fur- omplicated by the appear- at the audition of an old end he plucked from the ut who, after a couple of out of it, is back for more, ted as much by economic as by the conviction that ne is where she belongs ll. The critics and public old her that. While the rest leave the stage to rehearse the big number, she pleads her case with music and the mirrors that line the back of the stage. Coloured footlights bob up from the deck, the noise of the orchestra pit swells and more mirrors descend from the flies as she frantically auditions for a man who wanted her to be more than a chorus girl and thus reflect his ambition to get out of his own job and into stage directing, movies, the headlines.

The other contenders are all sharply individualised, their stories inter-cut by a brilliantly organised *mis-en-scene* that both throws each of them into relief and acts as a back-drop for fleeting moments of personal confession: we have the long-limbed, acid-tongued masochistic survivor who has seen 30 and been in everything; the tall, camp blood who believes anything possible if Troy Donahue could be a star; the girl who is married to one of the boys, speaks so quickly and nervously you fear for her stability — in addition, she cannot sing; and, brilliantly played by Mitzi Hamilton, the dumb ingenue who wanted to be Doris Day rather than Ann Miller and reckons this period in her life to be transitional before displacing Jill St. John in Hollywood — she has gone a whole physical hog, tightening up her backside and stuffing her bosom with silicon. The career has not, she feels, suffered, nor has the sex life.

Andy Warhol said that, soon, everyone will be famous for five minutes. The show adopts as a moral philosophy the idea that no one's a star, everyone's a star. The big number from the show to be rehearsed is "One," a structured song of familiar Broadway banality in which the no ones cast adoring approval and uncritical acclaim on a someone who, of course, never appears. The chosen eight should, logically, be alone on stage at the end. But the show refuses to follow its own discriminatory logic and, by way of a beautifully engineered and irresistible finale, the whole team comes, one by one, on to the blazing arena in glittering white showbiz apparel to take a bow and form a drilled ensemble that celebrates an ethic the rest of the show seems to deplore. It is a subtle and powerful exercise in ambiguity that clinches the entire evening.

A Chrous Line started in a small off-Broadway theatre and gathers an extra dimension by being played at this huge address. The sound of the band, under the expert direction of Ray Cook, is very well amplified and the entire production, conceived, choreographed and directed by Michael Bennett, rings a poignant death knell for "the musical" as well as existing in its own right as a triumphant re-birth of the genre.

MICHAEL COVENEY

Trudeliese Schmidt (Dorabella), Knut Skram (Guglielmo), Lillian Watson (Despino), Frantz Petri (Don Alfonso), Bozena Betley (Fiordiligi) and David Kuebler (Ferrando)

Glyndebourne

Così fan tutte

by MAX LOPPERT

Così fan tutte was revived on Thursday, in a performance of uneven quality. Dramatically it suffers the heavy burden of Luzzati's horridly dinky sets, a tribute to the Casa Pupo Reject Shop (dare one hope that moth-eaten-looking edges and a general air of tattiness imply their impending disintegration?). Adrian Slack has, as last year, worked up a neat and sometimes witty interplay of characters; but the eye is often in danger of negating his efforts simply by wandering to one or other corner of the mod doll's house.

Musically, too, the execution is uneven. Casting, in an opera where the particular mating and contrast of vocal personalities and timbres matter so greatly, has not been undertaken with notable care or sensitivity. This Don Alfonso belonged, one felt, in a quite different production of the opera from Ferrando, and he in turn from Guglielmo. The women were neither closely matched in style nor vivid in contrast. Though the result, under Mr. Slack's direction and Kenneth Montgomery's baton, became more enjoyable than might have been predicted after the opening scenes, there was still not that elevated, intricate, wonderfully smooth and various *Così* unfolding that a Glyndebourne audience is entitled to expect.

And yet there is one compelling reason for a visit to the revival — the Fiordiligi of the Polish soprano Bozena Betley, out of whose rather tentative (though still touching) account of the role last year there has emerged a portrayal of remarkable depth and quiet, searching passion. The actual quality of Miss Betley's voice is so striking — a colleague has compared it to Callas', and though the comparison is no more than superficially helpful, the slightly "hooded," sometimes stinging, always uniquely personal tone-colour and quick flexibility are not dissimilar — that under its spell of fascination one may at first overlook her other qualities. These include an ability to employ wide eyes, generous mouth and limpid blond beauty simply, without fuss or decorative archness; and a gift of conveying, by means of physical stillness, the emotional richness and capacity for development by which Fiordiligi is distinguished from the other characters. "Per pietà" was marvellous: delicate in shading, deft and accurate in grasp of the notes (Miss Betley's mastery of *gruppetti*, runs and ornaments is uncommonly easy), very serious. Whenever she took the stage, the mysterious *Così* tone of beauty and emotional complexity was near to finding expression.

But she could not sustain that vein of expression alone, and the others in the cast have not been encouraged to discover it. Ferrando is David Kuebler, a young American tenor of pleasingly open mien and tone so bright and piercing as almost to sound cantorial. "Un aura amorosa" was tight; and though after the dinner interval both he and the earlier bumpy-voiced Dorabella of Trudeliese Schmidt were singing more fluently, their music was delivered with good will rather than elegance. (Whose idea was it to present Dorabella in that unflattering mop of tight curls?) Knut Skram (Guglielmo) and Lillian Watson (Despina) give agreeable performances along conventional, foreseeable lines, without imaginative spark; Frantz Petri, the French baritone who brings with him a considerable reputation from other fields, is a clumsy Don Alfonso, phrasing in square slabs, worrying the Italian language, becoming inflexible in his attitudes of cynical, avuncular elegance.

Under Kenneth Montgomery, the London Philharmonic Orchestra played well—there were some pleasing wind solos, especially in the introduction to "Secondate, aurette amiche." Part of the feeling of brisk anonymity that seemed to arise from his mostly well-controlled conduct of the score lay, perhaps, in the lack of rhythmic variety—Mr. Montgomery does not command the art of sending the rhythmic impulse across the first beat of the bar but, too often, seemed content to anchor it there. One was seldom aware of the energy and sheer movement of those masterly ensembles, only of their brightness and business. This was not exactly superficial conducting; but the full glory of the score was some way from being realised. And the want of *appoggiature*, of cadenzas where called for, of delicate, stylish ornamentation, in the Glyndebourne edition of the score is shameful.

Salisbury Cathedral

S. S. Wesley

by RONALD CRICHTON

Salisbury this year was host to the Southern Cathedrals Festival, which annually unites the choirs of Chichester, Salisbury and Winchester. Anglican cathedrals are not idle buildings, though they may be thought to be so by those who seldom enter them. But they can rarely be such centres of activity as Salisbury on Saturday, milling with visitors from home and abroad, moving round while choral and orchestral rehearsals continued for the evening concert, the size and serenity of the church holding competing noise and possible confusion at a reasonable level. It was the kind of day—fine, with a procession of clouds to vary the soft light without and within, on which the Cathedral looks most harmonious and subtle.

In one corner of the Close a fleet of buses was discharging young people from a town in central Germany. If some of them found their way to the evening concert given by the choirs and the Steinitz Bach Players under the respective organist-choirmasters (John Birch, Richard Seal, Martin Neary), the musical ones may have been tempted to the generalisation that we do Bach less well than the Germans but Handel better. The choirs had been at work, rehearsing or singing Evensong, all day. Though they did not show fatigue by loss of pitch, the opening Bach Cantata *Christ lag in Todesbanden* (conducted by John Birch) was undervitalised—the tenors and basses were the worse offenders, the quiet duet verse for trebles and altos being the bset of the performance. What is the gain in singing Bach in German if the consonants are so weakly pronounced?

At the other end of the programme, Handel's anthem "The King shall rejoice" (conductor Martin Neary) made a brilliant, light-footed close. In between came two modern works, separated by a Bach Suite. Geoffrey Burgon's *The Fire of Heaven*, a setting of three prose passages by Traherne for three unaccompanied choirs, was a recent Three Choirs commission. The outer panels are impressionistic in effect (with a striking passage in the third of swaying, bell-like chords) blurring rather than accentuating the positioning of the choirs round three sides of a square—antiphonal effect comes more from the simutaneous use of different words than from the notes. The central panel, a restrained vocal scherzo, owes something to Britten and more (possibly accidentally) to Orff's *Catulli carmina*.

Elizabeth Maconchy's settings for voices and brass of two Hopkins poems, *Pied beauty* and *Heaven-haven*, were a festival commission receiving their first performance. Richard Seal conducting. Not everyone would have thought of brass instruments as a means of reflecting Hopkins' prismatic verbal colouring. The result is typical of this composer's lyricism and quiet independence in a traditional framework. The second poem is set with special felicity. The first has fine things but also a curious prolongation of the syllable "a—" in the essential word "dappled," which interferes with the sense.

*

The main reason and interest of such a festival lie not in the concerts but in the occasions when the choirs combine to sing the cathedral services, filling chancel and nave with a larger sound than any a single choir, however expert, can conceivably provide. The fact is appreciated. Choral Eucharist on Friday, it appears, drew a congregation of 900 people, and there seemed to be as many for Saturday's Evensong. This year is the centenary of the death of Samuel Sebastien Wesley, the chief light of Early Victorian church music, as his more famous and versatile father Samuel had been of the preceding period — they were nephew and great-nephew of the preacher, John Welsey.

S. S. Wesley, in Ernest Walker's words, was "the Anglican composer *par excellence*"; his music "lives and moves and has its being in the cathedral chancel." To those who take no opportunity of hearing church music he can be no more than a name, if that. But last week his anthems, canticles and hymns resounded in Salisbury—one of the comparatively few cathedrals, as it happens, where Wesley was not organist. I missed, unfortunately, the Saturday morning talk by Arthur Hutchings whose title, "S. S. Wesley to the rescue," may have referred to the composer's resuscitation of English chuch music during a moribund period. Evensong, however, brought an organ voluntary (a Larghetto in F sharp minor) full of the sweetness other Victorian composers debased, the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis from the once celebrated Service in E, the Anthem "Ascribe unto the Lord," and a hymn

These works at first acquaintance sound Mendelssohnian (an equally strong influence may be the now almost totally unknown Spohr) with a difference. One section of the anthem, for boys' voices and alto, rather resembles the Three Genies' trios in *Die Zauberflöte* expressed through the sensibility of the composer of *Elijah*. There is elsewhere a trace of quaintness, of near-eccentricity like the sudden, daring flights of a good amateur water-colourist which nearly come off but aren't quite worked into the whole, and in these Wesley is not Mendelssohnian at all. Hearing this music with its still appealing qualities and streak of genuine individuality made one marvel anew at the self-taught professionalism that enabled Elgar at Worcester (nearly 20 when Wesley died at neighbouring Gloucester) to equip himself for eventual escape from amiable but crippling provincialism.

Festival Hall

Mazowsze

All folk dance companies are a form of *déjà vu* phenomenon. The more there are, the more alike they are, and the more I am convinced I have seen it all before. There are certain slight variations: the Georgian men danced on point; the Hungarians wore sequinned bowlers; the Jugoslavs offered *The Silent Glamotch*. But in most other respects the ingredients are massively the same: boots and bows and embroidery, quaint wedding rituals and the broadest of grins.

This is not to deny the efficiency and innocent charm of it all, and especially of the Polish State Song and Dance company, *Mazowsze*, which is at the Festival Hall until mid-August. The programme is as slick and ingratiating as one could wish, and for devotees of folk-lore there is everything to recommend.

The Poles are magnificent dancers, and the men particularly have a rhythmic vivacity and a dignity of carriage that is fine to see. I wish that every ballet dancer who has been involved in a Mazurka or a Polonaise could see just how these dances authentically are: nothing slurred or dainty about the way *Mazowsze* presents them, but a strong dynamic pulse and an amplitude of movement. Quite the best thing in the evening is the Polonaise that opens the second half of the programme, with the men in uniform and the women in Empire-line dresses. The dance is not the helter-skelter romp we see too often in ballet, but elegant and aristocratic (it was traditionally a court dance) and there is an air of breeding about its presentation that is a joy to watch.

CLEMENT CRISP

er's Wells Theatre

The School for Fathers

-Ferrari, whose centenary ar has not been much re- l in this country, was a er, as his name implies, d nationality. Though he rn in and died in Venice sed more than one of his on Goldoni comedies set city, his most popular *I quattro rusteghi*, was en in Munich as *Die vier ier*. We know it, from ell-remembered Sadler's roduction of 1946, as *The for Fathers*. Dent's trans- made for that occasion ed again at Thursday's in the same theatre by don Opera Centre. James on once again conduct-

as a pleasure to come such a charming, expert light it may be in con- nd texture, but many scores with masses more and noise have said The four *rusteghi* are geonly Venetian hus- who rule or attempt to eir households with the severity doomed to be d by guile and young e three wives (one of boys is a widower) out- roposal that the daughter household should marry n of another without eyes on him first. A (with the boy in drag) is contrived, they antly in love, and eventu- fury of the respective is calmed.

opera was written not er *Falstaff*, whose embers through Wolf-Ferrari's ot in the actual music too clever to make the of imitation) but in the layout of the group ensembles, the quickness of hand, the lyrical passages for the Fenton-Nanetta couple. Wolf-Ferrari only holds a candle to Verdi's torch, but the small flame burns steadily. The libretto, too, offers something akin to Shakespeare's Windsor community. Dent's verbal skill in patter music is still remarkable, but some scenes have turned coy.

Dennis Arundell's 1946 production transferred the action to 18th century London. Malcolm Fraser, for the LOC, has restored it to Venice, using sets by Anthony Holland that are observant, decorative and basically simple. His costumes are equally good individually and (where so many young designers to-day fail) in the mass. It is a difficult opera for students, with three mature female parts and five male buffos all requiring the kind of ripe voice and stage experience students can't be expected to have.

The four fathers were Ian Fishman, Simon Masterton-Smith, David Todd and Alan Gorrie. Mr. Masterton-Smith had the most voice and the surest sense of the style needed, which includes not giving too much too soon. The wives were Pamela Reed, Robina Vallance (good voice and splendid period looks) and Patricia Schreiber as Felice, whose trouncing of the husbands finally wins the battle for the young couple. Miss Schreiber's tone is not yet secure but she is already an accomplished artist able to deliver her tirade with considerable flourish.

The lovers were Bette Cosar, as Lucieta, whose solo in polka rhythm is a sudden reminder that Wolf-Ferrari had un-Venetian strains in his blood, and Tom Pack as Filipeto, to whom falls the short arietta that Ferruccio Tagliavini once recorded so ravishingly. Both looked well (though Miss Cosar's hairdo is Mr. Holland's only miscalculation) and sang pleasantly. Mr. Robertson firmly kept the Academy of the BBC down to a level where the orchestral part (which has the kind of transparency that leads in clumsy hands to nervous mezzoforte) never endangered voices sometimes shyly projected.

RONALD CRICHTON

Covent Garden

Embattled Garden

by CLEMENT CRISP

Some of Martha Graham's finest works look like fragments from ancient, half-remembered rituals. They can have the hieratic force we associate with Noh drama, or, in the case of *El Penitente*, can appear like peasant memories of mystery plays, obstinately surviving in an unsophisticated society. This is part of their strength, but their success depends upon a performance manner that seems no less weighty with tradition, and a physical density that is uniquely part of the Graham style. A piece like *Diversion of Angels*, which soars more than it greets the ground, has looked very fine this season, as it did again on Friday night, through the lightness and expansive ease of the present company's training.

But in *Embattled Garden*, which was also on show, there was some loss of physical intensity because the dancers as yet lack that maturity of presence that we remember from earlier seasons. When dancers like Matt Turney and Ethel Winter, Robert Cohan and Bertram Ross, undertook the roles, their understanding of Graham's feeling for gravity—to put it at its simplest—gave the choreography a greater weight, both physical and emotional.

This is not to under-rate ahe performances of Bonnie Oda Homsey and Peter Sparling as Adam and Eve, and Elisa Monte and Eric Newton as their darker selves, Lilith and The Stranger. It is probably more a matter of the development in Graham training, in to-day's breed of Modern Dancer. I recall the earlier interpreters having a more inevitable pulse of movement: as they wrote calligraphy of the dances we sensed the ink thick on the brush. To-day the strokes are lighter, quicker. *Embattled Garden* remains a grand piece nevertheless: Carlos Surinach's score is one of the best Graham scores; the Noguchi designs are ideal. The present cast brings a great deal to the ballet, and Peter Sparling is exceptional at the summit of the work when Adam slowly falls: the gradual change of weight in his body, his ability to reveal that this is the biblical Fall as well as a physical descent, and the imagery evoked at this moment — of the Christ as well as Adam — is witness to the intensity of Graham's language, and to Mr. Sparling's gifts as a dancer.

The evening also included our first sight of an early Graham solo. *Frontier* dates from 1935, and it is a tribute to the spirit of pioneer women. Like *Appalachian Spring* — also in the programme — it must speak most clearly to Americans, who recognise in it the history of their land, but the excellence of Janet Eilber's performance is plain for all to see.

The Entertainment Guide is on Page 11

Radio drama script-writing competition

West Midlands Arts, in conjunction with the BBC local radio stations of Birmingham, Derby and Stoke, is offering three equal prices of £50 for the best radio drama scripts from people resident in the erreception areas covered by the local radio statios or in the West Midlands Arts region.

Entries can be any type of radio drama and need not necessarily take the form of a play, but essentially the judges will be looking for creative radio work. Entry forms are available from the local radio stations, libraries and arts centres or direct from West Midlands Arts, Birmingham Arts Shop, City Arcade, Birmingham. Closing date for entries is September 30 and winners will be announced in January, 1977.

Lalo Schifrin to score 'The Eagle Has Landed'

Composer Lalo Schifrin has been signed to write the music for *The Eagle Has Landed*, an adventure film, based on Jack Higgins's best-selling novel about a German wartime plot to kidnap Churchill.

Schifrin is a veteran of more than 50 film scores which have brought him two Oscar nominations.

The Eagle Has Landed stars Michael Caine, Donald Sutherland, Robert Duvall, Jenny Agutter, Judy Geeson, Jean Marsh and Donald Pleasence.

Stewart Trotter wins 'Binkie'

Stewart Trotter is the winner of this year's Hugh Beaumont Award for his production of Terence Rattigan's *The Browning Version* at the King's Head, Upper Street, N.1. The Hugh Beaumont Award is given yearly to the best young director of a production not in the West End.

Arts Council post

Lord Donaldson, Minister for the Arts, has appointed Mr. John Manduell to the Arts Council in place of Lord Feather, who has resigned.

HOME NEWS

Transport brief causes road-rail collision

BY KENNETH GOODING, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THERE IS to be a head-on collision between road and rail following the publication of the Government's transport consultative document. Replies to the document are published next week.

The British Road Federation maintains that assistance from public funds received by British Rail last year totalled nearly £1bn., made up of £506.8m. in "financial support" and £477.8m. in a "reduction of liabilities."

"Direct financial grants and reductions in liability can both be regarded as forms of subsidy to the commercial operations of British Rail. This 1975 total is equivalent to a subsidy of £52 from every household in the country.

"The total could also be seen as a subsidy of £1 for every passenger journey by rail, plus a subsidy of £1.50 for every tonne of freight carried by rail. It is interesting to compare this with the average fare per rail passenger journey of 60p or with the average receipt for each tonne of freight, £1.37," says the federation.

A joint memorandum, published to-day by the Freight Transport Association and the Road Haulage Association points out that, while every effort is being made to ensure that road vehicles cover their track costs, a quite different set of rules is to be applied to rail freight.

"Under the existing railway accountancy system, freight movements are charged only with avoidable track costs. This means that rail freight is being subsidised by rail passenger traffic. Against this background, it is hard to see how the case for an increase in lorry taxes can be sustained, especially when the basic philosophy of the consultative paper is one of equal treatment of road and rail," say the organisations.

British Rail's reply to the consultative document will be published to-morrow and apparently this wll also argue that Government policies are unfair—unfair to the railways.

In particular, British Rail insists the consultative document was badly mistaken in its attitude to the competition between rail and road freight. It takes issue with the view that the transfer of freight from road to rail is largely wishful thinking or that even a substantial transfer would make very little difference to the number of lorries on the road.

Continuing with its assertion that official policies favour cars and lorries, British Rail will maintain that the document employs a double standard. Although it acknowledges that motorists do not comprehend the real cost of each journey they make, no time limit is set for solving such problems. Yet the document sets out exact time limits for the railways within which subsidies should end and new practices be introduced.

The British Rail submission is expected to reject most of the other major points raised about rail services by the document.

To-day's memorandum from the Freight Transport Association and the Road Haulage Association insists that some figures in the consultative document are out of date and disputes the idea that commercial vehicles are no longer paying their fair share of the costs of the road system.

Since the document was published there has been a one-third increase in fuel duty, a major contributor to an overall rise of 6 per cent. to costs.

"There is no justification, therefore, for increasing taxation on vehicles used in industry. The increase would inevitably be reflected in prices and have an inflationary effect. It would make no significant change in the total demand for road haulage," says the memorandum.

The goods vehicle operators also condemn as "ill-conceived and emotive" the document's suggestion that the tax on their vehicles should be increased to cover "social costs." All forms of transport cause environmental nuisance, they point out, and this is true of many other industrial activities. "One does not tackle a polluting chimney or offensive electricity pylon by taxing it."

£1m. road bill for oil companies

By Ray Perman, Scottish Correspondent

OIL companies may be forced to rebuild a road at a cost of nearly £1m. in order to avoid further delays to the Sullom Voe terminal, Shetland.

The £500m. terminal being built by a consortium of companies will be the biggest in Europe and is a vital link in the exploitation of North Sea oil. Construction work has been held up by industrial disputes and most recently by a disagreement between oil companies and Shetland Islands Council over oil storage.

Earlier this year the council closed roads around the terminal site to lorries carrying essential roadstone, aggregates and other building supplies because surfaces were said to be inadequate to support heavy loads.

Ignored

The council was backed in its action by an agreement with the oil companies contained in the planning permission for Sullom Voe that all supplies must be landed by sea. Nevertheless, its action brought protests from local transport firms who had hauled loads for hard-pressed contractors forced to ignore the ban on road traffic.

Two weeks ago the council agreed to lift all road restrictions if the oil firms paid the lion's share of rebuilding the Brae/Graven stretch.

U.K. costs lower than in Europe

Financial Times Reporter

SALARIES AND wages may be lower in Britain than elsewhere in Europe, but the cost of many major living expenses also remains lower, according to the latest edition of the Confederation of British Industry's West European Living Costs 1976.

The guide makes no attempt to calculate relative standards of living on the basis of disposable income against expenditure. But it does give an indication of comparative living costs between Britain and the main European countries.

The least difference between Britain and the rest of Europe is in the cost of rented accommodation. A British family in Wimbledon would pay £125-£150 a month for a two-bedroom unfurnished flat. A family in Germany would pay £121-£141 and in Holland £106.

Only in France, at £200-£256 a month, Austria, £183-£212 and Switzerland, £201, would the cost be significantly greater on average in the Continent.

Against this has to be set the wide variations in salaries and wages. A general manager of a medium-size company in Britain, at £740 per month, is only earning half as much or less than his equivalent earns in France, Benelux, Scandinavia and Switzerland, and barely more than his equivalent earns in Spain and Portugal.

West European Living Costs 1976 available from the CBI, £6.

Building recession 'yet to reach low'

BY MICHAEL CASSELL, BUILDING CORRESPONDENT

THE SEVERE recession in the construction industry, dealt another blow by Mr. Healey's expenditure cuts, has yet to reach its lowest point, the National Federation of Building Trades Employers says.

The Federation's mid-year state of trade inquiry shows a further decline in the industry's work load, with more than 50 per cent. of contractors reporting they had had fewer inquiries for new work than in the previous three months. A similar percentage reported fewer tendering successes.

No less than 74 per cent. of companies say they are operating at three-quarters capacity or less and this figure is expected to increase during the coming 12 months.

Labour forces are still being substantially reduced. Unemployment is now around 200,000 and trade union estimates last week suggested that the latest expenditure cuts could push the figure up by another 13,000.

More than half the contractors replying to the inquiry said they now expected their turnover this year to be down on last year when output for the industry as a whole fell by 6 per cent. from 1974 levels when work dropped by 10 per cent. A 3 per cent. fall is likely this year.

All sectors of the building industry were still affected by the continuing recession, although private commercial and public works seemed to be the worst hit.

Mr. Bob Willan, NFBTE president, said: "These results must be a cause for serious concern within the industry, and to the Government. I must emphasise that despite the reported gradual recovery in other sectors, construction remains at a disturbingly low ebb.

"The tragedy of this situation is that without more new work and with unemployment so high, this industry cannot play its full part in taking on school-leavers and training them to meet future needs for skilled labour."

"Now that the Government has acted to reduce public spending there is clearly no prospect of an increase in building work coming from that sector for some time.

"It is therefore vital, if our industry is to get its unemployed down to more acceptable levels, for the Government to adopt and pursue policies which will generate more work for our industry from the private sector."

● The Government must insist that building societies make funds available to local authorities to lend as their agents, Mr. Stuart Weir, editor of Shelter's magazine Roof, said to-day.

U.S. air route proposals add to controversy

By Michael Donne, Aerospace Correspondent

ANOTHER controversial element has been added to uncertainties over future U.S.-U.K. North Atlantic air route operations by a decision of the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board to approve additional services by more U.S. airlines on the route.

Among the CAB's decisions, for example—which are still subject to final approval by President Ford and then also to international negotiations—is the granting of rights to Delta Air Lines of Atlanta, Georgia, to fly between London and Atlanta, and Dallas/Fort Worth/Houston.

These are routes which the U.K. wants British Caledonian Airways to fly under the Department of Trade's "spheres of influence" policy resulting from the recent Civil Aviation Policy Review.

The CAB's proposals cover various airlines and routes between such other U.S. cities as Cleveland, Denver, Kansas City, Miami, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Tampa, and various European destinations, with in most cases services to London proposed.

The CAB's proposed restructuring of the North Atlantic in this way is not likely to please the Department of Trade, which has already requested a complete renegotiation of the Anglo-U.S. bilateral air agreement, on the grounds that there are too many seats available and that the current pact strongly favours U.S. airlines against U.K. airlines.

June setback for savings

By Donald Maclean

NATIONAL Savings suffered a setback in June when the amount invested in the movement rose by £32.3m., the lowest since December's £38m., according to provisional figures out to-day.

If undistributed interest is left out of account, there were net withdrawals of £15.2m. during the month. In June last year, there were net receipts of £71.5m. on a similar basis and an overall increase (including interest) of £99.1m.

Behind the relatively poor performance last month were relatively heavy net withdrawals from the savings banks. At the same time, the comparison between June this year and 12 months earlier is distorted by the introduction last June of the inflation-linked Retirement issue of Savings Certificates.

The latest returns show a heavy (£10m. net) volume of withdrawals from special investment accounts at the Trustee Savings Banks, accompanied by net withdrawals from ordinary accounts (£13.6m.) and from current (cheque) accounts (£5.3m.).

	Apr.-Jne. 1976§		Apr.-Jne. 1975	
	R'cpts	Repayments	R'cpts	Repayments
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Savings Cert.*	118.4	86.3	188.1	111.6
Save as you Earn	17.4	1.9	4.8	5.0
Dpt. Nat. S. ‡	3.8	1.5	6.0	2.8
T. S. Banks..	21.2	3.4	9.8	7.8
Total SAYE...	33.4	20.0†	36.5	40.0†
Pr. Sav. B'nds & Nat Dev B'ds	36.4	17.9	32.4	17.9
Premium B'ds				
Nat. S. Banks:				
Ord. accts.	137.5	143.8	136.3	163.4
Inv. accs.....	28.7	27.6	25.6	25.1
Total N.S.B...	166.0	171.4	162.9	188.5
Trustee B'nks				
Ord. Depts	697.3	704.3	606.5	608.4
Sp. Inv. Dpts	212.9	223.4	173.0	143.1
Current accs.	529.5	528.1	224.2	213.2
Total T.S.B...	1,439.7	1,455.8	1,204.3	1,164.5
Total.....	1,805.1	1,784.5‡	1,634.0	1,561.6‡
Net Savings....	+50.5‡		+82.4‡	
Int. Acc'd Int.	135.1†	—	117.7	—
Int./Index link'd increase paid on Certs.	—	27.5◆	—	35.0
Int./bonus paid on SAYE	—	0.6	—	1.4
Total	1,940.2	1,782.7‡	1,751.7	1,598.0‡
Ch'nge in sum remain'g Inv'd	+157.5‡		+153.7‡	

§ Estimated for 13 weeks. * Includes £28.2m. receipts and £3.4m. repayments of Index-linked issues. ‡ Includes £13.7m. receipts on Index-linked issues. ‡ Includes bonds paid off on maturity. † Includes £16.6m. Index-linked increase on Retirement Certs. ◆ Includes 30.9m. Index-linked increase on Retirement Certs.

Plutonium stocks change to deter terrorists

BY DAVID FISHLOCK, SCIENCE EDITOR

BRITAIN PLANS to stockpile plutonium as a mixture of plutonium and uranium oxides, instead of the pure plutonium oxide stocks held at present.

The change is being made mainly to reduce the temptation for any terrorist organisation interested in stealing plutonium as a nuclear explosive, for the two metals are very difficult to separate.

The more readily dissolved mixed-oxide form also has technical advantages in the preparation of the mixed-oxide nuclear fuels for fast "breeder" reactors—the ultimate destination for all but a small proportion of the plutonium by-product of the U.K.'s nuclear power stations.

Britain's stockpile of plutonium is held under tight security at the heart of its Windscale factory in Cumbria. British Nuclear Fuels, which owns the factory, has recently spent several million pounds on new plutonium vaults and other improvements in security.

Given the advent of commercial fast reactors in the 1990s, though, most of the plutonium stocks will take the form of fuel in use in reactor cores. The British Plutonium stockpile will therefore reach its maximum size of about 38 tonnes in the late 1980s, falling thereafter to "buffer stocks" of less than 10 tonnes.

The Department of Energy has promised a decision on the development of the fast reactor this autumn, following publication of the Royal Commission's report on nuclear power and the environment.

Sir Brian Flowers, chairman of the Royal Commission, spoke at a Financial Times conference earlier this month of the "nonsense talked by some of those who wished to use nuclear power as a whipping boy for technological development as a whole."

Quite exceptional care had to be devoted to the design, construction, siting and operation of fast reactors, he said, but his commission was "content that quite exceptional care is being lavished" on these reactors.

Provident's patient plan tops £10m.

Financial Times Reporter

PRIVATE patients plan, the non-profit-making medical insurance agency organised by the Provident Association for Medical Care, had a record year in 1975 with subscriptions topping £10m. for the first time. A total of £8½m. was paid in benefits.

The annual statement from Lord Brock, chairman, points out that this performance was achieved despite "the difficult economic and political climate in which we are operating." Of the Government's Health Services Bill, which seeks to restrict private hospitals by a form of licensing, Lord Brock said that Private Patients Plan will continue to play an active role in opposition. "We have been encouraged to hope from the progress of discussion to date that common sense will prevail and that the interests of all patients will be put before politics," he said.

Accounts show that the Provident Association for Medical Care had an excess of income over expenditure in 1975 of £346,501 after tax. General reserves were £4.4m. on December 31, 1975.

The statement on source and application of funds for last year showed that there was a reduction of £2.46m. in the amount of cash on deposit and an increase of £5.2m. in investment in fixed interest stocks at cost. There was an advance in the amount of money invested in Ordinary shares of just less than £300,000.

However, market value of fixed interest and Ordinary share portfolios improved by £5.5m. and £1.4m. respectively over the year. Total investments were up from £6.3m. to £10.6m.

During the year, donations totalling £59,000 were made under deed of covenant to Nuffield Nursing Homes Trust.

Planning problems grow

PLANNING authorities are facing such difficult problems in obtaining geological information that it is almost impossible for them to contest the claims of mineral operators effectively.

This is the major finding of the Countryside Commission in its official response to the Stevens Committee report—Planning Control over Mineral Working—published earlier this year.

The commission strongly recommends that action should be taken to remove unnecessary restrictions on the powers of the Institute of Geological Science to acquire and use geological information.

IN BRIEF

Express post

Expresspost, the new high-speed postal service which can deliver letters and packets within a city in two hours or less, is extended to-day to Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool.

Exhibitors book

Fourteen months before the International Plastics and Rubber Exhibition opens at the National Exhibition centre at Birmingham more than 300 exhibitors have booked 80 per cent. of the 60,000 square metres available in four halls.

Land investment

The latest capital investment survey carried out by the Country Land Owners Association has revealed that owners with up to 1,000 acres have been investing more heavily than six months ago but that those with more than 1,000 acres have not increased their investment.

Unemployed claim

Sir Keith Joseph's Centre for Policy Studies claims that true unemployment increased last month by 42,000 to 816,000. This compares with an official statistic of 1.46m.

OVERSEAS NEWS

Rhodesian Front denies 'oust Smith' plot reports

BY TONY HAWKINS

SALISBURY, July 25

MEMBERS of the ruling Rhodesian Front to-day angrily rejected two front page stories in the pro-Government weekly Sunday Mail. The acting chief whip of the 50-member RF parliamentary party, Mr. Wally Stuttaford, said he was "absolutely staggered by the paper's front-page report claiming that a group of backbenchers had met secretly in Salisbury last week to draw up a plan to "oust" Prime Minister Ian Smith in order to introduce a policy of separate development and stop Mr. Smith's "moderation."

According to the Sunday Mail the meeting took the form of a dinner party at the home of an ambitious backbencher, Mr. Andre Holland, last Tuesday. The report said that about 20 members of the 50-man party Caucus attended and right-wing party chairman Mr. Des Frost was also there. There were no cabinet ministers present. The newspaper said the meeting had decided to push forward a plan for the division of Rhodesia into a "confederation" of states for whites and blacks on the basis of the South African "Bantustan" blueprint.

Mr. Smith rejected such a plan at last year's Rhodesian Front congress, but it is known to be widely supported both in the party in parliament and at grassroots level.

grassroots level. The meeting was also held to Mr. Smith both for appointing the Quenet commission of inquiry into racial discrimination and being prepared to accept most of its minor findings — though not the three major ones.

A number of people present at the meeting have sharply repudiated the report. Mr. Stuttaford, who was there, said: "This really shakes me. Certainly somebody has got his wires badly crossed or is being really mischievous." There had been no serious criticism of the Prime Minister at the party — which had been a dinner party and not a meeting — but there had been some discussion of the "confederation" plan and no doubt some criticism of the Quenet report. Mr. Stuttaford said, addings that he personally was not keen on the commission nor enthusiastic about many of its recommendations.

Mr. Andre Holland, who has also angrily rejected the report, said that at the meeting a number of issues had been discussed including a new deputy Prime Minister to replace President John Wrathall who resigned last year to take up his new post, the possibility of a new political initiative following the Vorster/Kissinger talks and also the need to give a clear lead to young whites. Mr. Holland accepted that young white Rhodesians were leaving the country "in large numbers" and what was needed was a "dynamic clear lead."

One idea had been raised at the meeting and this had been put forward the next morning at the party caucus meeting and the Prime Minister had said he was happy to investigate it. Mr. Holland said he could not give details of this.

Neither the chairman of the RF, Mr. Des Frost—who was in Durban for the All Blacks rugby test against South Africa—nor the former cabinet minister Mr. Dickus de Kock, a keen protagonist of the confederation idea, could comment. Mr. Frost merely said "we will have better news for you next week" when questioned in Durban by a newsman.

The ruling party has also reacted angrily to the leaked report concerning a plan by three white Rhodesian businessmen to provide cash guarantees for whites in Rhodesia in return for the acceptance of majority rule.

A former RF Cabinet Minister, Mr. Lance Smith, sharply attacked the plan saying he had been dismayed and disgusted by it. He called upon the three businessmen who have remained anonymous to identify themselves "so that they can be tarred and feathered" and chased out of the country.

The report was discussed by the three businessmen with certain high-ranking officials of the Nkomo African National Council, including Mr. Nkomo himself. Prime Minister Ian Smith is said to have already rejected the plan.

Andreotti needs agreement on Communist Party abstentions

BY ANTHONY ROBINSON

ROME, July 25.

ITALY'S Christian Democratic Party executive now faces one of the most difficult decisions it has had to take for 30 years following the failure of Prime Minister designate Sig. Giulio Andreotti to gain the support of any other political party than his own Christian Democrats for his attempt to form a Government.

Sig. Andreotti has declared himself willing to press ahead and form a Government even though he knows in advance that it would not command a majority in Parliament.

But in order to survive, such a Government would require the abstention of the Italian Communist party, which up to now has always voted against the Government.

But the Communist Party has made it quite clear this weekend that before considering abstention it requires Sig. Andreotti, or another responsible Christian Democratic party leader, to formally and publicly ask for it.

The abstention of the PCI alongside the Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals, would reduce the necessary majority in the 630-seat Lower House to only 156 votes while the Christian Democrats, together with their allies, the South Tyrol Volkspartei has 266 votes. Under these circumstances, the Opposition, meaning the neo-Fascist MSI, the proletarian Democrats and Radicals, could put up no more than 45 votes. If the Communist Party does not abstain, however, the necessary Parliamentary majority rises to 270 votes, which is four more than the Christian Democrat party would muster.

Under these circumstances, the DC Party appears to have no choice but to ask the PCI to abstain if it wants Sig. Andreotti to form a Government. But the Right wing of the party, led by Sig. Amintore Fanfani, has already made clear its opposition to such a move, which would formally recognise that it is no longer possible for the Christian Democrats to form a Government without dealing direct with the Communist Party.

The CD Party's executive is expected to take a decision on Tuesday.

Evacuation after gas leak

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

ROME, July 25.

TWO WEEKS after a major toxic gas leak at a subsidiary of the Hoffman La Roche chemical and drug group in the Milan industrial suburbs, the local health authorities decided to-day to evacuate 200 families living in a half-mile radius of the plant.

This follows the hospitalisation of local inhabitants with symptoms of poisoning and the death of insects, domestic animals and plant life in the area affected by the gas cloud.

The gas in question is called Dioxina or TCDD, a highly-poisonous component of herbicides and insecticides and is produced at the Icmesa plant at Seveso in the Milan industrial suburbs owned by the Swiss company Givauda Dobendorf of Zurich, itself a subsidiary of Hoffman La Roche. It is one of a number of potentially highly polluting foreign-owned plants situated in northern Italy which export finished or semi-finished products back to parent companies in Switzerland or Germany where anti-pollution and health regulations are usually more tightly observed than in Italy.

Soviet farm production down

BY DAVID SATTER

MOSCOW, July 25.

SOVIET industrial production rose 5 per cent. during the first six months of the new 1976-80 Five Year Plan compared with the first six months of last year, but State meat production fell 15 per cent. according to figures released over the week-end by the Soviet Central Department of Statistics.

According to the figures, which were published in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda under the headline, "A successful start to the Five Year Plan" heavy industry grew by 6 per cent. and the production of consumer goods increased by 3 per cent. Almost three-quarters of the increase in the volume of production was attributed to a 3.5 per cent. increase in the productivity of labour.

The value of total industrial production exceeded that called for in the Plan by 4m. roubles or 4.3 per cent. The 1976 Plan called for a 4.9 per cent. annual increase in heavy industrial production and a 2.7 per cent. increase in consumer goods production. These, however, are the lowest annual targets for industrial growth since the Second World War.

Less encouraging were the figures for agriculture. The harvest is now under way so there were no figures for grain production but state meat production was down 15 per cent. The State purchased only 6.6m. tons of livestock during the first half of this year compared with 7.8m. tons during the comparable period of 1975. The fall in this year's meat production is believed to be the result of widespread slaughtering last year in the wake of the depletion of fodder reserves as a result of the disastrous grain harvest. State milk purchases also declined during the first six months of this year from 28.8m. tons during the first half of 1975 to 27.1m. State egg purchases declined from 18.9bn. eggs in the first six months of 1975 to 17.3bn. eggs during the first six months of 1976.

Turkey to order 40 Phantoms

TURKEY is to put an order for 40 Phantom F4E aircraft in the U.S. before the end of the month, well-informed military sources said here yesterday. Metin Munir writes from Ankara.

The order will be made under a $125m. American foreign aid extended under the military National Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Acts. Most of this money will go towards downpayments on the Phantoms and the rest on purchasing spare parts and post-graduate training, Turkish naval officers, sources said.

The U.S. Congress which sought to put pressure on Turkey since the 1974 Cyprus war, has the authority to block the Turkish orders. If it does not, the Turkish Air Force will start taking delivery of the Phantoms in late 1978, doubling its operative fleet. Turkey is still under partial Congressional military embargo.

The influential but daily Milliyet to-day reported that Italy has proposed to Ankara the F-104S jets. Turkey had bought a squadron of these Lockheed licensed planes following the Cyprus war. Turkey is spending $2bn. on defence this year.

Five New York exchanges warned

Five separate and autonomous New York commodities exchanges have been warned they must immediately limit their historical self-regulatory practices or face Federal Government intervention, Palmer writes from New York.

In an unusually stern public stand, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ordered the five exchanges to evolve plans to meet the commission's minimum requirements for better auditing and surveillance procedures within the next 30 days. Failure to meet the letter stated, would risk fines, the possible cancellation of market licences and severe disciplinary action.

The five exchanges, which are based in New York City, were the New York Cotton Exchange, Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Cotton Exchange and the centre for metals trading, the Commodity Exchange. In total, the five handle more than 20 per cent. of national futures trading volume.

German orders slump

West German business is are concerned at an apparent shrinking in the volume of orders in hand, but do not expect any deterioration in trading conditions during the second half of this year, Adrian Dicks writes from Bonn. The latest issue of the IFO institute's monthly survey of business opinion also shows that, in spite of general pessimism among academic economists that the business cycle has passed the stage where inflation can be expected to come down, most companies do not expect to see significant wage increases.

Terrorists 'alive'

Three of the terrorists who hijacked an Air France jet to Entebbe, Uganda, have been captured by Israeli commandos and returned to Israel for questioning, Israeli radio quoted excerpts from a book about the operation said yesterday. DJ reports from Paris.

The news magazine Le Point published the first instalment of extracts from the book, Operation Entebbe by Uri Dan and William Stevenson.

Ship strafed

An unidentified Cessna aircraft fired on a South African freighter, the "Limpopo" on route from Mozambique capital, Maputo, to the republic's port of Durban on Saturday, South African radio reported. UPI reports from Johannesburg.

The flickers of a new revolt in Kurdistan

BY GWYNNE ROBERTS

KURDISH VILLAGE leader Hamac Ali Sheriff, wanted by the Iraqi army since 1975 for evading arrest and his small private army are reputed to be conducting a new guerilla war against Iraqi forces.

The Iraqi authorities began to resettle tens of thousands of Kurds in the south and west of Iraq after the collapse of the Kurdish revolt in March 1975. Fear of being forced out of Kurdistan prompted many men like Ali Sheriff to take to the mountains and escape Iraqi jurisdiction.

The Iraqi Government has offered amnesties to entice these private rebel bands out of the mountains. But many have refused to be dislodged and now their relatively small numbers are being swollen by politically organised groups.

The Kurds are, in fact, resuming their struggle agains Iraqi Government forces and are now reported to be attacking military and civilian targets in northern Iraq with increasing frequency.

Reports from Kurdish emigre circles that the Kurds were in revolt again have been supported by travellers reaching Europe from Kurdish areas of northern Iraq. They say that groups of Kurdish partisans are roaming the inaccessible mountains of Kurdistan and harassing isolated Iraqi military positions. Fighting so far appears to have been on a small scale and is likely to remain so. Kurdish rebels have said they will wage a strictly guerilla-style war and avoid frontal confrontations with the powerful Iraqi army which is well entrenched in Kurdistan.

The travellers report that the biggest skirmishes have taken place in the Mosul and Dohuk areas of northern Iraq where the guerillas are said to have attacked isolated police stations and military posts. Although denied by the Iraqi Government, these reports appear to back up claims made by the two main Kurdish political groupings—the newly structured Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK). The precise military position of the guerillas is confusing however, because of the propaganda war being waged between the two Kurdish organisations. Both, for example, dispute each others' claims to possess the only effective partisan force inside northern Iraq.

The PUK, which draws its main support from Syria, claims to have trained hundreds of partisans in the use of portable rockets and modern small arms and already established bases inside Kurdistan.

PUK officials claim their units had "involuntarily" clashed with Iraqi troops on numerous occasions. They suggest their movement is more interested in building up a secure base inside Iraq and, in fact, wants to avoid skirmishes with superior Iraqi military units. The fact that engagements have taken place indicates that the Iraqi army has been engaged in fairly large-scale search operations to quell any guerilla movement before it gains momentum.

For its part, the KDP claims its guerilla units operate in the northern areas near the Turkish frontier — the Zakho, Dohuk and Amadiyah regions. Its officials, reporting from Europe, say their units have engaged the Iraqi army in 11 separate skirmishes during May and June. They claim to have killed 50 Iraqi soldiers and list one of their most successful engagements as an ambush on June 29 near Amadiyah in which 14 soldiers died.

The resurgence of guerilla activities has been fanned by the resettlement of kurds in the south, west and centre of Iraq. The Iraqi government has been intent on lessening the threat of future revolts within Kurdistan and the KDP estimates about 300,000 have been forced to leave the Kurdish areas, though this is vigorously denied in Baghdad.

Many have been moved from sensitive border regions and areas designated as "strategic" such as oil-rich Kirkuk and Khanaqnin. The government has now declared its decision to stop the programme of resettlement but the impact on the Kurdish community has been devastating.

"The Kurds feel forgotten, desperate and betrayed," said one Iraqi informant who recently travelled through parts of Kurdistan barred to most westerners.

He claims to have s southern Kurdistan, in quin and Arbil, many which had been flattened crete houses had been their places for new settlers," he said.

These reports are verify, though the Iraqi ment makes no bones determination to prevent surgence of the Kurdish

The Kurds, paralysed collapse of their revolt, were compelled by devel within Iraq to act quic infiltrate partisan unit Kurdistan. They are still for autonomy but these early days.

They are clearly stil dent on outside suppo Syria which has its own with Iraq appears at the to be the Kurds' main the Middle East. On th Iraqi border, Iran developments closely Kurdistan.

In the border regions are unsubstantiated rumo armed Kurdish guerillas again trickling across fr from Iran. But the Kurds very wary of striking alliance with the Shah w feel betrayed them 15 mo when he cut off supplies as part of an agreemen Iraq. In the future, say exiled politicians, self-reli a virtue the Kurds ca ignore at their own peril.

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NEWSLETTER

from

London & Continental Bankers Ltd. and its Shareholders

France's Top Credit Institution

Crédit Agricole with 9,000 Offices throughout France

is, July 1976 (CBGMBH). aisse Nationale de Crédit cole, a founder member London & Continental ers Ltd., is the head tution of a cooperative ing group consisting of self-sufficient regional s and 9,000 local offices. group, known as "Crédit cole", ranks among the d's largest financial organizations and is France's leading credit institution. Its agricultural background gives it an inherent strength as a base for its international development. The group maintains more than 8.4 million accounts spread throughout France.

The group is decentralized in the interest of flexibility and in recognition of the progressive community spirit on which its proud history in local banking is based. It is, at the same time, tightly knit with CNCA ensuring effective pooling of group resources and controlling numerous subsidiaries which provide all necessary complementary services.

Crédit Agricole actively supports regional development, provides finance for agriculture, industry and commerce, mostly in rural areas. It also offers full retail banking services with special emphasis on the furthering of savings. The bank is authorized to issue its own long-term securities and is at the same time a competent partner in international finance.

Mink farming is big business in Finland

One of Holland's Major Financial Institutions

Centrale Rabobank accounts for more than 40% of Dutch Banking Deposits

nsterdam, July 1976 BGMBH). — With more n 9 million savings and rent accounts, Centrale obank ranks among the three financial institutes Holland. Nearly every se- d Dutch banking customer s Rabobank's comprehen- e financial services. The tch cooperative banking tem, of which it is the cen- institution, consists of 0 member banks with re than 3,100 branches. se serve an important part the agricultural industry the Netherlands and pro- e a comprehensive range retail banking services oughout the country, es- ially to small and medium- d enterprises.

ntrale Rabobank has in- sts in insurance and leas- and is rapidly expanding activities in the field of rnational finance, export import financing and ign exchange.

the area of underwriting bank provides advice and nsel to prospective clients, in the Netherlands and oad, on the size, listing timing of domestic as as Eurobond issues. It as lead-manager, co- nager and/or underwriter oans raised both in the l and Eurocurrency mar-

Eurocurrency markets again expanded during past year but with shor- maturities than in the ious period of expansion. role of Centrale Rabo- as one of the managers or underwriters of locally internationally syndicat- oans to public and pri- sector borrowers in va- countries continued to ease steadily and the bank engaged in the issue of ral types of securities, including straight bonds, notes and convertible bonds.

Centrale Rabobank participated both on a best-efforts basis and on a firm basis whereby the bank firmly undertakes to place fully a part of the issue. However, in the light of the increased risks for the banking system and the bank's policy of gradual expansion in this field, firm syndications are agreed upon only for the highest quality of borrowers.

The bank endeavours to expand its range both geographically and in terms of the diversity of services provided and it expects that further underwriting operations will be undertaken during the coming year.

In project financing two major undertakings deserve special mention: The housebuilding project at Maarssen and the auction halls in South-Holland.

In 1975, Centrale Rabobank enlarged its interest in the real estate sector by providing advance financing for a sizeable housebuilding project at Maarssen. The entire project will be completed around 1987 and comprises 8,000 to 10,000 dwellings in all, as well as 20,000 and 17,000 sq. metres for shops and industrial enterprises, respectively. 1,350 dwellings have already been completed during the first stage and another 2,500 planned for the second stage are now under construction.

Also in 1975 six fruit and vegetable auction societies merged in the province of South-Holland to create a new system of auction halls with a trade centre at Barendrecht. The entire area covers 36 hectares, of which approximately 11 hectares are taken up by buildings.

Total sales per annum by the auction are around 120 million guilders. The greater part of the finance required was provided by Centrale Rabobank.

The Annual General Meeting of the Rabobank organization appointed Mr. P. J. Lardinois Chairman of the Executive Board of Centrale Rabobank with effect from January 1st, 1977. In that capacity Mr. Lardinois will succeed Dr. A. J. Verhage, who will retire at the end of December 1976.

In May 1956, Mr. Lardinois was appointed agriculture attaché to the Netherlands embassy in London. He held this position until September 1963 when he was elected to the Second Chamber of the States General. He was at the same time a member of the European Parliament from October 1963. During this period he also served on the boards of several agricultural organizations. He resigned these functions when he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries on April 5th, 1967. On January 6th, 1973, Mr. Lardinois was appointed to the Commission of the European Communities, especially charged with agricultural affairs.

Large housebuilding project at Maarssen, Holland

OKO — Finland's Third Largest Commercial Bank

Helsinki, July 1976 (CBGMBH). — Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy (abbr. OKO) is the central bank of the cooperative bank organization covering the whole of Finland. The number of cooperative banks throughout Finland totalled 384 at the end of 1975 and these had 811 regional and branch offices bringing the total number of cooperative bank offices to 1,195.

More than a fifth of public deposits were put in cooperative banks. The number of different types of deposit and current accounts held in cooperative banks was 3,052,149 on December 31st, 1975. The number of credits granted by cooperative banks was 744,331 at the end of 1975. The membership of the cooperative banks at the end of 1975 was about 276,100. Thus Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy as the central bank of such a large organization plays an important part in channelling the flow of funds.

Increase in deposits from the public 20.6 % in 1975

Total deposits by the public in cooperative banks amounted to 8,072 million Finmarks at the end of 1975, an increase of 1,378.4 million Finmarks or 20.6 %, over the previous year. Time deposits increased by 1,229.8 million Finmarks, 19.5 %, totalling 7,537.5 million Finmarks at the end of the year. Current account deposits totalled 534.5 million Finmarks, a 38.5 % growth compared with the previous year.

Increase in advances to the public 20.8 % in 1975

The sum of credits granted by cooperative banks to the public (including loans arranged from government funds) amounted to 7,798.2 million Finmarks at the end of the year, a growth of 1,341.6 million Finmarks, 20.8 % against 1974. The major groups are individuals and the agricultural and forestry sector. Both these groups account for about one third of the total lending of the cooperative banks.

Cooperative bank organization's share 20.4 % of the total deposits by the public in all financial institutions

During the last decade the amount of deposits by the public increased faster in the cooperative bank organization than in all financial institutions in general. Thanks to this OKO's share in total deposits accepted from the public by all financial institutions increased from 19.5 % in 1965 to 20.4 % in 1975. The market share of the cooperative bank organization in time deposits by the public in all financial institutions was 22.6 % at the end of the year.

OKO's balance sheet as at December 31st, 1975 totals 3,200 million Finmarks

Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy (OKO) is the third largest commercial bank in Finland. At the end of 1975, the balance sheet total of OKO was 3,173.8 million Finmarks. In 1975, deposits accepted by OKO from the public grew by 35.4 million Finmarks totalling 143.9 million Finmarks at the end of the year. The so-called liquidity reserve of the cooperative banks in OKO increased by 216.3 million Finmarks. Cooperative banks' other deposits and current accounts in OKO increased by 48.0 million Finmarks. Total of cooperative bank deposits in OKO amounted to 1,173,6 million Finmarks. At the end of 1975, the total of credits granted by OKO and the share and bond investments made by it was 431.8 million Finmarks more than the year before. The lending (loans from government funds excluded) by OKO to cooperative banks increased by 120.7 million Finmarks and the credits to other clients by 225.1 million Finmarks respectively totalling 1,614.9 million Finmarks at the end of the year. Credits arranged from government funds to cooperative banks through the intermediary of OKO totalled 793.6 million Finmarks at the year-end. The growth of the total lending was 27.2 %.

In line with its operating responsibilities the Central Union of the cooperative banks working side by side with Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy gave advice to cooperative banks for example on legal matters and corporate research. Special attention was paid to the planning of personnel policy, development of business, management training and professional training of officials. Centralized support was given to systematic long range planning of the cooperative banks. The marketing activity covering the whole cooperative bank organization also achieved satisfactory results.

Change of the Chairman of the Board of Administration

As laid down in OKO's articles of association, Mr. Martti Miettunen, Provincial Governor, Chairman of OKO's Board of Administration, resigned his duties having reached retirement age. The new Chairman of the Board of Administration appointed on May 11th, 1975, was Mr. Esa Timonen, Provincial Governor.

Mr. Matti Latola, member of OKO's Board of Management responsible for OKO's foreign affairs, resigned his duties in OKO's management after his election as Managing Director of Osuuspankkien Keskuslitto r. y. (Central Union of the Cooperative Banks). The foreign department is now the responsibility of Mr. Seppo Konttinen, President.

Big financing projects

OKO acted as co-manager in the Metsä-Botnia financing operation which is one of the largest investments in the private sector in Finland at present.

Fur financing for Messrs. Turkistuottajat Oy — Finnish Fur Sales Company Ltd. OKO has taken care of the whole financing requirements, both domestic and foreign. This company is the world's largest exporter of furs.

OKO is the main financier of the Finnish dairy industry. Investment activity in this industry expanded further and focused on the production of powdered milk. Finland is an internationally renowned exporter of cheese, butter and powdered milk. Total exports of cheese, butter and powdered milk surpassed 50 million kilos in 1975.

London & Continental Bankers Ltd. provides access to powerful placement capability of its shareholders

Shareholders at a Glance

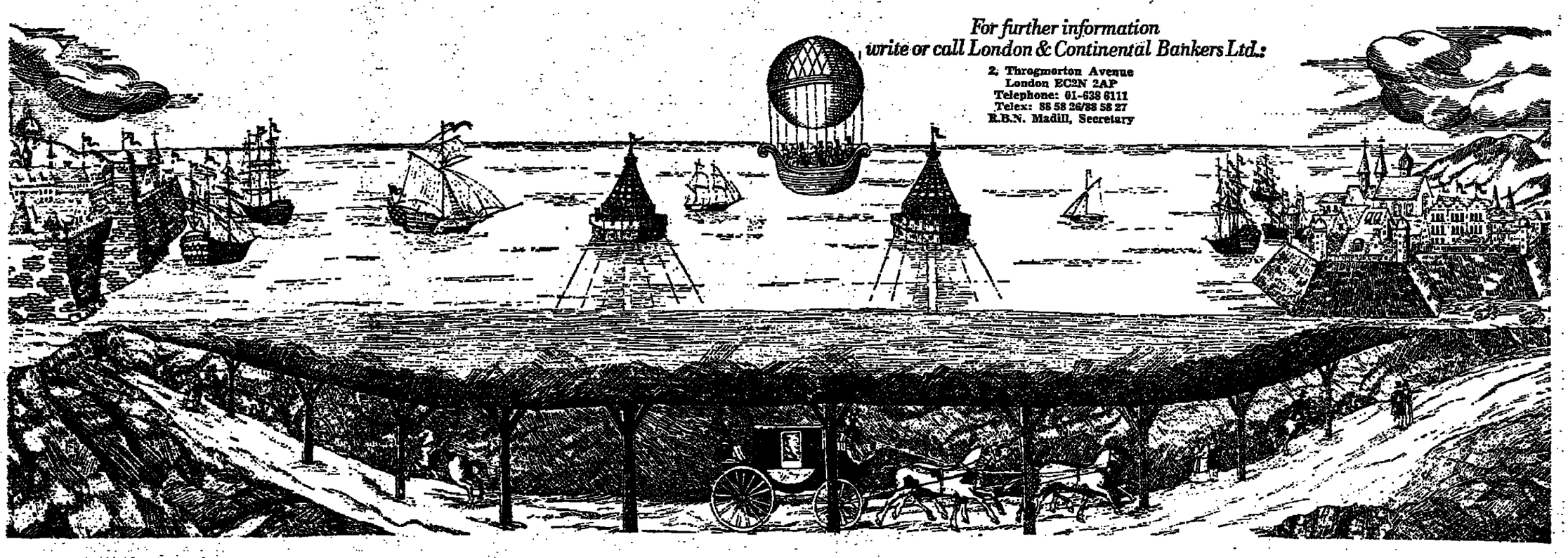
Name	Balance Sheet Total*)	Number of Offices	Share in LCB %
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank Taunustor 3, 6000 Frankfurt/Main Germany - Tel.: 25631 LCB Directors: Dr. F. Viehoff, H. Guthardt, Dr. K.-H. Schneider-Gädicke, F. Strunz	£ 39,751,318,764 as of Dec. 31, 1975	19,500	50.34
Andelsbanken A/S Danebank International Division 37, Vester Farimagsgade 1504 Copenhagen V Denmark, Tel.: 143382 LCB Director: M. Taanting Johansen	£ 735,188,000 as of Dec. 31, 1975	287	5.02
Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura Via Salaria, 231, Rome, Italy. Tel.: 858 81 LCB Director: Dr. U. Quarantia	£ 4,295,388,000 as of Dec. 31, 1975	142	2.51
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel 34, rue du Wacken 67002 Strasbourg-Cedex, France Tel.: 324841 LCB Director: R. Goergler	£ 1,363,154,650 as of Dec. 31, 1975	1,100	2.51
Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole 91-93, boulevard Pasteur 75015 Paris, France Tel.: 5385202 LCB Director: A. Jeancourt-Galignani	£ 25,603,500,000 as of Dec. 31, 1975	9,000	7.54
Centrale Rabobank Beneluxlaan 33, Utrecht The Netherlands, Tel.: 369111 LCB Director: Dr. G. J. M. Vlak	£ 8,477,000,000 as of Dec. 31, 1975	3,145	10.05
CERA - Centrale Raiffeisenkas Mindertroedersstraat 8 3000 Leuven, Belgium Tel. 227931	£ 972,480,489 as of Dec. 31, 1975	1,000	2.51
Föreningsbankernas Bank Grev Turegatan 30 102 40 Stockholm, Sweden Tel: 22430 LCB Director I. Johnsellius	£ 1,265,470,000 as of Dec. 31, 1975	750	2.51
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Herrengasse 1, 1011 Vienna, Austria, Tel: 63 26 36 LCB Director: Dr. H. Klauhs	£ 4,855,000,000 as of Dec. 31, 1975	1,982	10.05
Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy Arkadiankatu 22, 00100 Helsinki, Finland. Tel.: 44004 LCB Director: S. S. Kontinen	£ 1,886,641,915 as of Dec. 31, 1975	1,195	2.51
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. 30 Gresham Street, London EC2, Great Britain Tel: 6004555 LCB Director: T. H. Petschek	£ 459,725,000 as of March 31, 1975	1	4.55

*) These totals include the integrated member institutions.

B.C.W. Jonker appointed LCB Chief Executive Europe

Mr. B.C.W. Jonker, who studied economics at the University of Rotterdam, started his career in 1964 when for two years he worked for French banks both in Holland and in France. After that he joined his family stock broking company in Amsterdam which became part of the Lloyds Bank Group in 1969.

Up to May of this year, Mr. Jonker worked for Lloyds Bank International, latterly as Manager, International Financial Services responsible for the Netherlands.



For further information write or call London & Continental Bankers Ltd.:

2, Throgmorton Avenue
London EC2N 2AP
Telephone: 01-638 6111
Telex: 88 58 26/88 58 27
R.B.N. Madill, Secretary

A copy of this Prospectus, having attached thereto the documents specified below in paragraph 15 under the heading "General Information", has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for all the Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of 1p each of G.T. Asia (Sterling) Fund Limited ("the Company") to be issued to be admitted to the Official List. The Directors of the Company collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given and confirm, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of their knowledge and belief, there are no other facts the omission of which would make any statement herein misleading. All references herein to HK$ and dollars are to Hong Kong dollars and all references to £ and pounds are to pounds sterling.

The Subscription Lists for the shares now being issued will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 29th July, 1976 and will close on the same day.

G.T. ASIA (STERLING) FUND LIMITED

(Incorporated with limited liability in Jersey as an investment company under the Companies (Jersey) Laws 1861 to 1968.)

Issue of up to
600,000 Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of 1p each at £10 per share payable in full on application

Hoare Govett Limited have guaranteed subscriptions for 250,000 Participating Redeemable Preference Shares which will be allotted in full.

Procedure for Application

The Royal Trust Company of Canada (C.I.) Limited ("the Receiving Banker") is authorised to receive applications for the Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of 1p each ("the shares") now being issued.

Applications for the shares now being issued must be on the application forms provided and must be forwarded to the Receiving Banker at Royal Trust House, Colomberie, St. Helier, Jersey C.I., with a remittance for the full amount payable on application, so as to arrive not later than 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, 29th July, 1976. Applications must be for a minimum of 10 shares or multiples thereof.

A separate cheque drawn in sterling on a bank or branch thereof in England, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, representing payment in full on application, must accompany each application. Cheques or drafts must be made payable to "The Royal Trust Company of Canada (C.I.) Limited" and crossed "Not negotiable".

Brokerage of 1½ per cent. will be paid by the Company on allotments made pursuant to applications bearing the stamp of a member of The Stock Exchange or banker in the United Kingdom other than allotments relating to the shares subscriptions for which have been guaranteed as referred to above.

Acceptances of applications will be conditional upon the shares of the Company now being issued being admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange on or before 5th August, 1976. Money paid in respect of applications will be returned if such listing is not obtained by that date and meanwhile will be retained by the Receiving Banker in a separate account.

If any application is not accepted, the application money will be returned to the applicant through the post at the risk of the applicant. If the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the application money will be so returned.

The Company reserves the right to present all cheques for payment on receipt and to withhold share certificates and/or excess application moneys pending clearance of applicants' cheques. Applications which do not fulfil the conditions stated in the application form and the prospectus may be rejected and the right is reserved to reject any application.

Subject thereto share certificates will, on 5th August, 1976, be forwarded at the risk of the person(s) entitled thereto by ordinary post to the person in whose name the shares are registered or, in the case of joint holders, to the first named holder, at his registered address.

Copies of this Prospectus with application forms may be obtained from:—

Hoare Govett Limited, Atlas House, 1 King Street, London EC2V 8DU.

G.T. Management Limited, St. Martins House (6th Floor), 16 St. Martin's-le-Grand, London EC1A 4EP.

Directors

Harold Peter Foxon, O.B.E., J.P., (*Chairman*), MacKinnon House, 5 Mount Austin Road, Hong Kong.

Maurice John Reginald Armytage, Maplehurst, Staplehurst, Kent, England.

Colin Hyndmarsh Black, 15 Tudor Close, Cobham, Surrey, England.

Robert James Boyd, 7 Kellett Grove, 9 Mount Kellett Road, Hong Kong.

Peter John Pearson, 5605 Cape Mansions, 56 Mount Davis Road, Hong Kong.

Richard Chicheley Thornton, Broadham End, Broadham Green, Oxted, Surrey, England.

Peter Alan Lee Vine, O.B.E., J.P., 30 Po Shan Road, Ground Floor, Hong Kong.

Managers

G. T. Management (Jersey) Limited,
Templar House,
St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

Receiving Bankers

The Royal Trust Company of Canada (C.I.) Limited,
Royal Trust House,
Colomberie, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

Legal Advisers

In London:
Slaughter and May,
35 Basinghall Street,
London EC2V 5DB.

In Jersey:
Bedell & Cristin,
Normandy House,
St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

Bankers

Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited,
2 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

Secretary, Registrar and Registered Office

The Royal Trust Company of Canada (C.I.) Limited,
Royal Trust House,
Colomberie, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

Brokers

Hoare Govett Limited,
Atlas House, 1 King Street,
London EC2V 8DU and The Stock Exchange.

Auditors

Safferys, *Chartered Accountants*,
St. Martins House,
16 St. Martin's-le-Grand,
London EC1A 4EP.

London Collection Agent

G. T. Management Limited,
St. Martins House (6th Floor),
16 St. Martin's-le-Grand, London EC1A 4EP.

INTRODUCTION

The Company was incorporated with limited liability in Jersey on 8th July, 1976 under the provisions of the Companies (Jersey) Laws 1861 to 1968. The Company is an open-ended investment company in that it may issue and redeem its Participating Redeemable Preference Shares at regular intervals at prices based on the value of its net assets. The share capital of the Company is denominated in sterling and the Company is resident for exchange control purposes in the Scheduled Territories.

The primary purpose of the Company will be to provide for residents of the United Kingdom and the other Scheduled Territories a medium through which they can invest in G.T. Asia Fund without themselves having to borrow foreign currency or acquire foreign currency through the investment currency market. G.T. Asia Fund is a unit trust established in Hong Kong, substantially the whole of the assets of which are invested in securities listed on stock exchanges in the Far East. Both the Company and G.T. Asia Fund are managed by subsidiaries of G.T. Management Limited, a London based investment management company.

SHARE CAPITAL

The Company has an authorised share capital of £100 100 divided into 10,000,000 unclassified shares of 1p each and 100 Management Shares of £1 each.

For the purpose of satisfying applications for subscription, unclassified shares will be issued as Participating Redeemable Preference Shares ("Participating Shares") which will effectively constitute the equity share capital of the Company.

If any Participating Share is redeemed by the Company, the amount originally paid into share capital account in respect of such share (1p) can only be repaid under Jersey law either out of distributable profits or if an equivalent amount is simultaneously paid into share capital account. For this purpose, unclassified shares will also be available for issue as Non-Participating Redeemable Second Preference Shares ("Nominal Shares") for cash at par to the Managers for any Participating Shares redeemed otherwise than out of distributable profits.

Under Jersey law, redeemable shares in a Jersey company can only exist if they have preference over another class of shares in the capital of that company. For this reason, it has been necessary to create *a class of capital* in the *Company* which is separate from the class of redeemable shares. This separate class comprises the 100 Management Shares of £1 each, all of which have been issued fully paid for cash at par to G.T. Management (Jersey) Limited ("the Managers"), the managers of the Company. The Management Shares carry no right to dividends and rank for the repayment of capital in a winding-up after the redeemable shares. Each Management Share carries the same voting rights as a Participating Share. No further shares of any class have been issued and no further Management Shares will be issued.

Particulars as to the capital structure of the Company and the rights attaching to the Management Shares, the Participating Shares and the Nominal Shares are set out below under the heading "Particulars of Share Capital".

INVESTMENT POLICY

The policy of the Directors of the Company will be to invest the major part of the funds of the Company in units in G.T. Asia Fund. Units in G.T. Asia Fund are foreign currency securities and the currency for their acquisition will be derived partly from borrowing and partly from purchase in the investment *currency market.*

It is the intention of the Directors that initially two-thirds of the net assets of the Company should be represented by units in G.T. Asia Fund purchased with borrowed foreign currency and one-third should be represented by units purchased through the investment currency market.

The Directors accordingly intend to borrow initially under the loan facility referred to below under the heading "Loan Arrangements" amounts in foreign currency having a value approximately equal to two-thirds of the aggregate net subscription moneys received and to apply the amounts so borrowed in acquiring units in G.T. Asia Fund. A portion of the subscription moneys initially equivalent to the amounts borrowed would be held in sterling or in sterling securities issued or guaranteed by the United Kingdom Government as part of the security for the foreign currency borrowings.

The remaining one-third of the subscription moneys will be used to purchase investment currency, which will in turn be invested in units of G.T. Asia Fund.

Units in G.T. Asia Fund will normally be acquired by the Company by subscription although *purchases can be made directly from other unitholders in G.T. Asia Fund where* it is considered to be in the interests of the Company. Arrangements for such a purchase out of part of the proceeds of the issue have been made and details thereof are given in paragraph 2 under the heading "General Information" below.

The proportion of the total units in G.T. Asia Fund in issue which will be held by the Company immediately after the investment of the proceeds of the issue in the manner specified above will depend on the net amount of such proceeds, the number of units in G.T. Asia Fund then in issue and the then current subscription price per unit as well as on the exchange rate and investment currency premium then current. On the basis of the net proceeds of issue of the shares, subscriptions for which have been guaranteed by Hoare Govett Limited, and on the basis of the number of such units in issue and the subscription price current at 23rd June as specified below and on the basis of the exchange rates and investment currency premium current at that date, it is estimated that the Company would immediately after the investment of the proceeds of the issue hold approximately 29 per cent. of the total units in G. T. Asia Fund in issue.

G.T. ASIA FUND

G.T. Asia Fund is a unit trust established in, and under the laws of, Hong Kong and is constituted by a trust deed between G.T. Management (Asia) Limited, as managers, Bermuda Trust (Far East) Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Bank of Bermuda, Limited, as Trustee and The Bank of Bermuda, Limited as Successor Trustee. G.T. Asia Fund has been authorised by the Commissioner for Securities in Hong Kong under the Hong Kong Securities Ordinance.

G.T. Asia Fund was formed in November 1975 following the unitisation of Shipping and General Investments Limited ("S&G") an investment company whose shares were previously listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange Limited and which had been managed by G.T. Management (Asia) Limited since March 1971. In this way G.T. Asia Fund acquired the portfolio of securities of S&G in exchange for units in G.T. Asia Fund which were issued directly to shareholders in S&G.

The investment policy of the managers of G.T. Asia Fund is to maintain a diversified portfolio of quoted investments in the Far East with particular emphasis being given to securities of companies in Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines. Within the region the policy of the managers is to deploy the portfolio in accordance with their assessment of the investment prospects in individual countries although there is no limit to the proportion of the assets of the trust which may be invested in any one area. The managers may maintain a substantial part of the assets in liquid form and may invest on a temporary basis outside the region. The objective of the managers is to achieve long-term growth in the value of unitholders' funds together with a reasonable level of income.

The Trust Deed enables borrowings to be undertaken for the account of G.T. Asia Fund for the acquisition of investments and for the assets of G.T. Asia Fund to be charged or pledged as security for any such borrowings. It is not, however, the intention of the managers of G.T. Asia Fund at present that borrowings should be incurred except on a short-term basis as part of the day to day operations of G.T. Asia Fund.

Further information on G.T. Asia Fund is set out below under the heading "Further Particulars as to G.T. Asia Fund".

At 23rd June, 1976, G.T. Asia Fund had 7,613,508 units in issue and 255 registered unitholders, *and had net assets valued at HK$55,616,929 (£6,334,502 calculated at the rate of £1 = HK$8.78).* An unaudited statement of the net assets of G.T. Asia Fund at that date is set out below together with a list of the investments held at that date showing the percentage of net assets invested in various geographical areas.

Unaudited Statement of Assets of G.T. Asia Fund at 23rd June, 1976

	HK$	HK$
Quoted Investments at market valuation		53,624,653
Current Assets		
Accounts Receivable	878,568	
Dividends Receivable	218,540	
Bank Balances	2,537,290	
		3,634,398
Total Assets		57,259,051
Less Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		1,642,122
Total Net Assets		55,616,929
Net Assets per Unit		HK$7.305

List of Investments of G.T. Asia Fund at 23rd June, 1976

	Holding	Market Value HK$	% of Net Assets
Japan (43.6 per cent.)			
Banking and Finance			
Kita Nippon Shinpan Co., Ltd.	2,000	199,590	0.4
Orient Leasing Co., Ltd.	55,220	1,184,796	2.1
Consumer goods			
Ezaki Glico Co., Ltd.	40,500	613,664	1.1
Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.	140,000	1,341,245	2.4
House Food Industrial Co., Ltd.	60,000	1,397,130	2.5
Hoya Corporation	50,000	756,779	1.4
Olympus Optical Co., Ltd.	50,000	627,877	1.1
Construction and Housing			
Makita Electric Works Ltd.	41,500	1,345,985	2.4
Nisseki House Industry Co., Ltd.	72,000	886,180	1.6
Sekisui Prefab Homes Ltd.	46,600	996,353	1.8
Electronics			
Hitachi, Ltd.	300,000	1,067,806	1.9
Hosiden Electronics Co., Ltd.	60,000	838,278	1.5
Kyushu Matsushita Electric Co., Ltd.	40,000	765,095	1.4
Matshushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	60,000	697,567	1.3
Nitto Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	70,000	948,884	1.7
Pioneer Electronic Corp.	25,000	1,293,177	2.3
Sun Telephone Co., Ltd.	69,100	541,323	1.0
Retail			
Ito Yokado Co. Ltd.	36,000	1,071,798	1.9
Jusco Co., Ltd.	38,750	889,423	1.6
Marui Department Stores Co., Ltd.	89,931	1,413,510	2.5
Marui Department Stores Co., Ltd. 6½ per cent. Conv. Deb. 1991	U.S.$80,000	401,534	0.7
Nichii Super Co., Ltd.	50,000	1,169,224	2.1
Miscellaneous			
Brother Industries, Ltd.	8,000	56,550	0.1
Honda Motor Co., Ltd.	60,000	746,467	1.3
Nihon Radiator Co., Ltd.	75,000	672,369	1.2
Security Patrols Co., Ltd.	30,000	1,646,617	3.0
Seino Transportation Co., Ltd.	35,000	745,136	1.3
Hong Kong (26.0 per cent.)			
Banking			
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	130,000	2,470,000	4.4
Commercial and Industrial			
Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. Ordinary Shares	88,000	1,892,000	3.4
Stelux Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	110,000	528,000	0.9
Swire Pacific Ltd.—A Shares	150,000	1,417,500	2.6
Winsor Industrial Corp. Ltd.	450,000	922,500	1.7
Docks, Wharves and Godown			
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. 8 per cent. Conv. Sub. Unsec. Loan Stock 1985	HK$840,000	1,150,800	2.1
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	80,000	808,000	1.5
Property and Construction			
Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd.	220,000	1,353,000	2.4
City & Urban Properties Ltd.	120,000	522,000	0.9
The Hongkong Land Co. Ltd.	130,000	916,500	1.7
Paul Y Construction Co., Ltd.	200,000	680,000	1.2
Swire Cheung Development Co., Ltd.	250,000	492,500	0.9
Wing Tai Development Co., Ltd.	150,000	457,500	0.8
Shipping			
Orient Overseas Container (Holdings) Ltd.	253,000	815,925	1.5
Australia (10.1 per cent.)			
Mining			
Pancontinental Mining Ltd.	15,000	1,115,279	2.0
Utah Mining Ltd.	60,000	1,450,321	2.6
Western Mining Corp. Ltd.	150,000	1,138,227	2.0
Commerce and Industrial			
CSR Ltd.	40,000	1,162,705	2.1
Group Property Services Ltd.	30,000	761,878	1.4
Singapore and Malaysia (10.5 per cent.)			
Banking and Finance			
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp., Ltd.	60,000	1,049,611	1.9
United Overseas Bank Ltd.	100,000	844,515	1.5
Commercial and Industrial			
Inchcape Berhad	200,000	836,472	1.5
Pan Electric Industries Ltd.	220,000	1,004,169	1.8
Setron Ltd.	95,000	320,916	0.6
Sime Darby Holdings Ltd.	150,000	1,031,515	1.9
Tractors Malaysia Berhad	100,000	724,935	1.3
Philippines (6.2 per cent.)			
Commercial and Industrial			
American-Philippine Fiber Industries Inc.	56,500	220,350	0.4
Menzi Development Corp.	345,500	67,373	0.1
Construction			
Usiphil Inc.	50,000	812,500	1.5
Investments			
Philippine Investment Co., S.A.	30,000	1,231,305	2.2
Mining			
Philex Mining Corp.	4,000,000	1,092,000	2.0
Total Investments		53,624,653	96.4

INVESTMENT IN THE FAR EAST

The Far East, including Japan and Australasia, is one of the world's most populous areas, and a region rich in natural resources. Over the past fifteen years certain countries within the region have enjoyed a high rate of economic growth which has been reflected in trade both with more developed countries and with other Far Eastern economies.

Japan, whose economy has been one of the fastest growing in the free world over the past twenty years and is now the second largest, plays a pivotal role in the region and trade with Japan accounts for a substantial proportion of the exports and imports of several Far Eastern neighbours.

There are stock markets in ten Far Eastern countries, of which those in the countries specified below are readily accessible to foreign investors. Of these, the Japanese market is by far the largest in terms of both market capitalisation and value of turnover. Equity market capitalisation at 31st May, 1976 was U.S. $148 billion which compared with U.S. $770 billion for the United States of America and U.S. $70 billion for the United Kingdom. In 1975 the value of turnover on the principal Japanese stock exchanges was U.S. $63.3 billion compared with U.S. $133.7 billion for the United States of America *and U.S. $47.4 billion for the whole of Europe (including the United Kingdom). The combined market* capitalisation of the Japanese, Australian, Hong Kong and Singapore stock markets was U.S. $188 billion at 31st May, 1976.

The years 1972 and 1973 were ones of continued rapid economic growth in the Far East, but 1974 and 1975 saw a slowdown in the rate of growth of trade which was anticipated on the various stock exchanges by marked declines in the indices in 1973 and 1974. From 1975, an improvement in economic activity has been seen, notably in Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore, but the timing and pace of recovery shown by individual countries has varied considerably depending on their differing economic characteristics. This is illustrated by the fact that the rate of economic recovery being achieved by countries which are primarily dependent on exports of raw materials, for example the Philippines and Malaysia, has hitherto been significantly slower than those of their more developed trading partners. The general improvement in the economies of the Far East has led to a more favourable business climate and stock exchange indices throughout the region have recovered from their 1974-75 lows, although, in most cases, they are still substantially below previous peaks.

Japan

Japan, where the largest proportion (43.6 per cent.) of G.T. Asia Fund's assets was invested at 23rd June, 1976, is the second largest economic power in the free world, with a gross national product ("G.N.P."), according to preliminary figures published by the Economic Planning Agency of Japan, of U.S. $496,000 million in the year ended March 1976. Japan has largely achieved this status by sustained investment in plant and equipment, a high personal savings rate and a hard-working, well-educated labour force backed by social and political stability. A particular feature is the degree of co-operation which exists between government, management and workers, resulting in relatively few working days being lost through industrial strife. Japan's economic growth has been largely internally generated and this is demonstrated by the fact that in the year ended March 1976 exports accounted for only 15.1 per cent. of G.N.P. A substantial proportion of Japan's trade is with other countries in the Far East; in the year ended March 1976 27.9 per cent. of its total exports and 28.4 per cent. of its total imports were attributable to these countries.

In the decade ended March 1976, Japan's G.N.P. increased at an average annual rate of 8.5 per cent. in real terms while exports to and imports from South East Asia and Australasia over the ten years to December 1975 showed an average increase of 19.9 per cent. and 24.2 per cent. per annum in nominal terms respectively. Over the same period, the Tokyo Stock Exchange Index rose by a total of 198.8 per cent. From the end of 1972 consumer prices in Japan began to accelerate and in 1973 and 1974 Japan experienced severe inflation. In order to curb inflationary pressure, the Bank of Japan applied a restrictive monetary policy resulting in a severe slowdown in economic activity. The Tokyo Stock Exchange Index also declined by 40.4 per cent. from its peak in January 1973 to its low in October 1974. By comparison, the New York Dow Jones Industrial Average and the F.T.-Actuaries All-Share Indices declined by 37.2 per cent. and 59.9 per cent. respectively over the same period.

Since early 1975, Japanese monetary and fiscal policies have been more expansionary and industrial production has risen rapidly. Despite this increase, the level of output is still approximately 6 per cent. below its record level in 1973 and, as a result of a relatively high rate of investment in plant and equipment in recent years, a substantial margin of surplus capacity also exists. Imports from South-East Asia declined from mid-1974 until early 1975 affected by declining demand and falling rates of industrial production in Japan. Since then the level of such imports has risen although, as Japanese companies are still working off inventories of raw materials, the rate of increase has so far been slow. Against a background of rising industrial production and more relaxed monetary conditions, the Tokyo Stock Exchange Index rose by 16.2 per cent. in 1975, and by 6.2 per cent. in the first five months of 1976.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong is primarily a trading economy, heavily dependent on the level of world trade. Some 80 per cent. of its manufacturing production has been exported in recent years, the main markets being the United States of America, the United Kingdom and West Germany. The main export industries are garments and textiles, plastics and electronics. In addition to direct exports, some 20 per cent. of Hong Kong's exports are in the form of re-exports or entrepot trade reflecting Hong Kong's role as an outlet for China's trade with the outside world, and as a regional distribution base for multinational corporations.

Although Hong Kong's growth has tended to fluctuate with changes in the level of world trade, in the decade 1965-75 Gross Domestic Product ("G.D.P.") increased at an annual average rate of 6.2 per cent. in real terms and there were periods when G.D.P. growth rates of over 12 per cent. per annum were achieved. In 1974 and 1975, affected by world-wide inflation and by recessionary conditions in principal overseas markets, economic growth was minimal. However, inflation in Hong Kong was negligible in 1975; there was no significant labour unrest, banking liquidity reached high levels and, despite relatively low interest rates, the Hong Kong Dollar was firm in relation to both the U.S. Dollar and the Pound Sterling. Since mid-1975, a strong upsurge in exports has taken place and the Financial Secretary has forecast real growth in G.D.P. of 9 per cent. for the current fiscal year ending on 31st March, 1977. The Governor, moreover, has subsequently indicated that this forecast may be exceeded.

Hong Kong has had a stock exchange for many years but it is only in recent years that this has become an active capital market. During the period 1968 to 1971, a period of rapid growth in company profits (which continued into 1973), increasing local confidence and a broadening interest in Hong Kong among foreign investors, the Hang Seng Index rose from 67 to 341. In 1972 and early 1973 an investment boom took place, supported by easy monetary conditions and a strongly rising property market and by March, 1973 the index had risen to 1775. In the subsequent decline, accompanied by inflation, tightening liquidity and depressed international trading conditions, the index fell to 171 by the end of 1974. In 1975, with exports recovering strongly from depressed levels and renewed confidence among investors in Hong Kong's competitive strength, the index rose by 105 per cent. and stood at 409 on 23rd June, 1976.

The Hong Kong economy possesses certain structural characteristics which differentiate it from other areas. First, the average size of employment unit is small, facilitating response to changing trends of demand and avoiding some of the labour problems present in larger enterprises. Second, corporate and personal tax rates are relatively low and there are no foreign exchange controls. Third, government spending accounts for a relatively small proportion of G.D.P. The government has indicated its support for the concept of free enterprise and has consistently restricted its intervention in the economy to the minimum. Finally the Colony has become a major regional financial centre with 719 banking offices of which 284 belong to banks incorporated outside Hong Kong.

Australia

The Australian economy combines the characteristics of a developed economy with some of those of a developing country. It has a well developed consumer market and the population enjoys a high standard of living, but the country's wealth is derived largely from natural resources and agricultural commodities. Japan is by far the largest market for Australian exports, taking 29.4 per cent. of the total in 1975 (compared with the United States of America which took 10.2 per cent. and the United Kingdom which took 4.5 per cent.), and also supplying 17.6 per cent. of imports. Australia has, as a result, benefited from the growth of the Japanese economy and exports to Japan increased at a compound rate of 19.8 per cent. per annum between 1965 and 1975. Fluctuations in the level of demand in Japan have also affected Australia's exports, and after increasing by 41.6 per cent. in 1973 the rate of growth declined to 19.1 per cent. in 1975. From mid-1975, however, a recovery trend has been seen.

Domestic government policies have been of great importance for investment, and after a period which was highly unfavourable for business as a whole, there are signs of improvement following the election of a conservative government in December, 1975. These changes include a more favourable attitude towards profitability in the private sector, an expressed intention to achieve lower rates of growth in money supply, and a more constructive attitude to foreign participation in the minerals extraction industries.

The Sydney All-Share and Metals and Minerals Indices rose in 1975 by 49 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively but they are still well below their previous peaks.

Malaysia

Although industrial development has taken place in Malaysia at a rapid pace, the country's basic strength remains as a producer of raw materials. These include rubber, palm oil, tin, timber and oil, and, in respect of tin, palm oil and natural rubber, Malaysia is the world's largest producer. Japan and Singapore are the major export markets and in the first half of 1975 accounted between them for 33.5 per cent. of Malaysia's total exports (compared with the United States of America (14.8 per cent.) and the United Kingdom (6.6 per cent.)). Japan and Singapore in turn supplied 29 per cent. of Malaysia's imports during the same period (as against the United States of America which supplied 10.6 per cent. and the United Kingdom which supplied 10.7 per cent.). As raw materials account for by far the largest proportion of Malaysia's total exports (77 per cent. in 1975) the level of these is closely related to the level of demand in Japan, the United States of America and other developed countries.

The Malaysian economy grew at the rate of 6.2 per cent. per annum in nominal terms in the decade from 1960 to 1970, the annual rate of growth increasing to 7.2 per cent. in real terms between 1970 and 1974. Preliminary estimates indicate that the rate of growth in 1975 declined to 2.2 per cent., influenced by reduced world demand for raw materials, but the Central Bank has forecast real growth in G.N.P. of 7.4 per cent. in 1976. The government has encouraged continued industrialisation and has also promoted indigenous participation in staple industries.

Although the stock exchanges of Kuala Lumpur and Singapore are officially separate, the of major companies active in Malaysia are quoted on both exchanges and the performance of the *Times Index reflects the movement of leading Malaysian shares.* For movements of the index, se under "Singapore".

Singapore

Like Hong Kong, the Republic of Singapore is a trading economy, although, being geogr close to countries rich in natural resources, notably Malaysia and Indonesia, a greater proportio trade is with raw-material producing countries. In recent years Singapore's economy has shown growth rate, G.D.P. increasing at an average real growth rate of 11.7 per cent. per annum betwe and 1974. This growth has reflected both increasing industrialisation (as against Singapore's tr entrepot trade) and expanding exports to both developed and developing countries. In 1974 and growth slowed to an average of 4.1 per cent. per annum as weak demand in Singapore's principa markets was only partially offset by expansionary domestic policies.

A substantial proportion of Singapore's external trade is with other countries in the Far E 1975, exports to Malaysia, Japan and Hong Kong accounted for 33.1 per cent. of Singapor exports (as against the United States of America (13.9 per cent.) and the United Kingdom (4.2 pe *while imports from Japan, Malaysia and Hong Kong accounted for 30.6 per cent. of Singapor* imports (as against the United States of America (15.6 per cent.) and the United Kingdom (4.9 per In 1973 and the first half of 1974 Singapore's exports grew rapidly, benefiting from demand developed economies and neighbouring raw-material producing countries. Exports were some affected by the world recession but since early 1975 these have again been rising. As a con proportion of exports are related to world demand for basic commodities, changes in activity in t world economies should have a significant impact on the Singapore economy.

In 1971 and 1972 the Singapore stock market enjoyed a sustained rise with the Straits Tim increasing from 149 to 433. In 1973 and 1974 tight monetary conditions, high inflation rates and recessionary conditions in overseas markets were reflected in a market decline to a level of 15 end of 1974. Since then the Index has recovered and stood at 253 on 23rd June, 1976.

The Philippines

The Philippine economy is, like that of Malaysia, predominantly raw material based and t of demand from developed countries *together with world commodity prices exerts an important* on the country's level of economic activity. Major exports include sugar, coconut products, concentrate and timber. Japan is the most important export market, accounting for 36 per cent Philippines' total exports in the first three quarters of 1975 followed by the United States of taking 29 per cent. The economy is thus heavily influenced by economic developments in th countries. During the period 1972 to 1974 the average rate of increase in exports to Japan was 53 p per annum but in 1975 the increase declined to 1.5 per cent. Despite reduced world-wide dem raw materials in 1974-5 domestic policies have enabled the economy to continue to grow and expanded at an average annual rate of 7.1 per cent. in the period from 1972 to 1975.

The Manila Stock Exchange lists a wide range of companies but turnover is mainly conc on the leading mining companies, some of which have in the past earned high rates of return or which have been reflected in the level of cash dividends. The Mining Index declined from a 4739.32 in 1974 to a low of 2229.21 in November 1975, since when it has recovered to a level of on 23rd June, 1976.

Prospects

The Directors believe that the Far East holds substantial potential for long-term economic and that this will be reflected in the growth in profits—and in dividends—of individual companies. countries, the factors underlying past economic growth remain largely intact, while in others resources provide potential for future development. In the shorter term and in the absence of un circumstances, the Far East is, in their opinion, likely to record significantly higher growth in 1976 1975, against a background of increased demand in the major developed countries and higher levels trade.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company's sources of income will be the distributions received on the units held by it Asia Fund and the interest received on its sterling cash and United Kingdom Government sterling se This income will be applied in the payment of administrative expenses and in the payment of int the Company's foreign currency borrowings, any part of such interest which is not financed by borrowing or from the proceeds of realisation of investments being financed in part through the in currency market where necessary as referred to below under the heading "Foreign Currency C tions". It is unlikely, in the present circumstances that any significant surplus will arise, but policy of the Directors of the Company to distribute to shareholders by way of dividend any surp

LOAN ARRANGEMENTS

A loan facility has been established for the Company with Midland Bank Trust Corporation Limited ("the Bank"). The facility enables the Company to borrow from time to time over a period ending on 22nd July, 1981 amounts up to U.S. $8 million in the aggregate or the equi certain other non-sterling currencies. Interest is payable on all advances at the rate of 1½ per annum over the London inter-bank offered rate prevailing from time to time.

As security for the moneys from time to time outstanding under the loan facility, the Com be required to deposit with the Bank (i) units in G.T. Asia Fund and/or foreign currency deposit a value (based on the bid price) of at least 115 *per cent. of the amount of the borrowings* ou from time to time and (ii) United Kingdom Government securities or sterling cash or foreign deposits amounting in value to at least 80 per cent. of the borrowings so outstanding, all such ca being made without reference to the investment currency premium.

Under current United Kingdom exchange control regulations, the Company will be required to cover in foreign currency securities purchased with the proceeds of the borrowing or with investment equivalent to 115 per cent. of the amount of the borrowing outstanding under the facility at any This cover would be provided within the security arrangements set out above.

It is the present intention of the Directors to raise a further foreign currency facility facility with the Bank expires. If the Company were then unable (or the Directors did not think it to raise a further facility or otherwise to maintain its investment in G.T. Asia Fund, it would be the of the Directors to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to consider proposal future of the Company or its liquidation.

FOREIGN CURRENCY CONSIDERATIONS

Whilst the redemption price per share of the Company will be calculated in sterling, the in of G.T. Asia Fund comprise securities of various countries in the Far East with different curre fluctuations in the exchange rate between sterling and those currencies can have a material effec redemption price per share of the Company. In addition, fluctuations in the exchange rates betwe and the currencies borrowed may have a similar effect.

Fluctuations in the investment currency premium, which at 23rd June, 1976 was at an effec of 48¼ per cent., may also affect the value of the Company's shares since the value of the unit Asia Fund financed by the Company with investment currency will be translated into sterling by to the investment currency premium applicable at the time of valuation. In addition, on a reali the Company of units in G.T. Asia Fund financed with investment currency, only 75 per cent. of proceeds would under the Bank of England's current practice be treated as investment currency.

The acquisition of the major part of the Company's portfolio of units in G.T. Asia Fun financed with borrowed foreign currency which will reduce the impact of the investment currency on the sterling value of shares in the Company. The current practice of the Bank of England is to require the foreign currency borrowings of the Company to be repaid ultimately out of the of realisation of the units in G.T. Asia Fund financed by such borrowings and to require the of any shortfall with investment currency. Furthermore, to the extent that interest payable currency on the borrowings cannot be paid out of the revenue received from the units in Fund financed by such borrowings, the current practice of the Bank of England is to require the to be paid either with investment currency or with further borrowings or with the proceeds of of securities financed by such borrowings. The use of borrowed foreign currency for investment of G.T. Asia Fund may therefore involve significant losses if the units in G.T. Asia Fund decline or in so far as dividends received from those units are not sufficient to meet interest payments. If an increase in the value of such units resulted in a surplus after repayment of all borrowi 75 per cent. of the surplus would, on realisation, be treated as investment currency.

DIRECTORS

Mr. H. P. Foxon, O.B.E., J.P., 57, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, is Managing of Gilman & Co. Limited.

Mr. M. J. R. Armytage, 44, is a member of The Stock Exchange and a director of Hoa (Far East) Limited, which is a subsidiary of Hoare Govett Limited.

Mr. C. H. Black, 46, is Investment Director of Electra Group Services Limited.

Mr. R. J. Boyd, 31, is Managing Director of G.T. Management (Asia) Limited.

Mr. P. J. Pearson, 38, is a director of G.T. Management (Asia) Limited.

Mr. R. C. Thornton, 45, is Chairman of G.T. Management (Asia) Limited.

Mr. P. A. L. Vine, O.B.E., J.P., 54, a solicitor, is a director of a number of public com Hong Kong.

Mr. Armytage has appointed as his alternate director, Mr. T. G. E. Kilpatrick. Mr. Kilpatri a member of The Stock Exchange and a director of Hoare Govett (Far East) Limited.

MANAGEMENT

The Company will be managed by G.T. Management (Jersey) Limited ("the Managers") w subsidiary, incorporated in Jersey, of G.T. Management Limited ("G.T. Management"), a Lond investment management company.

G.T. Asia Fund is managed by G.T. Management (Asia) Limited, which is incorporated Kong and the issued share capital of which is owned as to 90 per cent. by G.T. Management 10 per cent. by Electra Group Services Limited. G.T. Management (Asia) Limited was estab 1971 and specialises in investment research and management in the Far East with a staff in H of four investment managers and an economist.

G.T. Management was formed in 1969 and its principal shareholders are The Berry Trust Limited which holds approximately 39 per cent. of its issued share capital and Mr. W. T. J. G Mr. R. C. Thornton who, together with their respective families, each hold approximately 18. Mr. Griffin and Mr. Thornton are directors of G.T. Management, G.T. Management (Jersey and G.T. Management (Asia) Limited.

G.T. Management at present manages the investments of The Berry Trust Company Lim Northern Securities Trust Limited and G.T. Japan Investment Trust Limited, all of which are trust companies listed on The Stock Exchange. A subsidiary of G.T. Management manages fi Kingdom authorised unit trusts, including G.T. Japan and General Fund. G.T. Management (Asia also manages the investments of Berry Pacific Fund Limited, the shares of which are listed Stock Exchange and substantially the whole of whose investments are in securities listed on the Stock Exchanges.

G.T. Management has informed the Directors that as at 31st March, 1976 it and its companies had under management investments and cash which at that date had an aggregate mar of approximately £117 million or the equivalent in other currencies of which approximately £5 was invested in Japan and other areas in the Far East.

The Managers will be entitled to receive from the Company by way of remuneration services an initial charge of up to 4 per cent. of each net amount invested in the Company (whic added to the net asset value per share in calculating the price at which shares are issued), althoug charge is being made in relation to the Participating Shares being offered pursuant to this pr In addition no initial charge will be payable on the issue of units in G.T. Asia Fund to the Co

The Managers are also entitled to a quarterly fee of 0.125 per cent. of the amount calc the manner specified below as at the last day of each calendar quarter. This amount is deter calculating the value of the net assets of the Company in the manner provided in the Articles of Asso the Company for the purpose of calculating the Offer Price for Participating Shares and by adding the aggregate amount of moneys borrowed and (ii) the amount of any contingent liability to foreign currency in the investment currency market for the purpose of meeting payments of pr interest on borrowings, but by deducting therefrom (iii) the value of units in G.T. Asia Fund *the Company, (iv) organisation expenses and (v) the amount of any contingent right to sel* investment currency market investments or currency acquired otherwise than in or through such

In addition to the management fees the Company will be responsible for all its outgoings, the fees and expenses payable to the Secretary and Registrar, and for certain fees and incurred by the Managers in carrying out their duties as managers as specified in the Ma Agreement referred to below.

The quarterly management fee will be charged by the Company against capital whe outgoings, fees and expenses referred to above will be charged against income.

Details of the management and trustee fees payable by G.T. Asia Fund are set out bel the heading "Further Particulars as to G.T. Asia Fund".

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T. ASIA (STERLING) FUND LTD.—*Continued*

TAXATION

Jnder present law and practice and on the basis that control is not exercised in Jersey the any is regarded as resident outside Jersey for the purposes of Jersey tax. It will not therefore be t to Jersey income tax. Since it is the policy of the Company not to make any investments (other bank deposits) in Jersey, its liability to tax in Jersey will be limited to Jersey Corporation Tax, is currently levied at the fixed rate of £300 per annum.

There is no Jersey capital gains tax, capital transfer tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, wealth tax ue added tax and no stamp duty is levied in Jersey on the transfer or redemption of shares in the any. Under present law, dividends payable by the Company to Participating Shareholders not ot in Jersey are payable without deduction of Jersey tax.

learance under section 464 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (cancellation of tax ages from certain transactions in securities) has been given by the United Kingdom Inland Revenue nect to—

a) the issue of the unclassified shares of the Company for cash partly as Participating Shares to new shareholders and partly as Nominal Shares to the Managers;
b) the subsequent redemption by the Company of Participating Shares; and
) the sale of Participating Shares through The Stock Exchange or to the Managers.

he attention of persons ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom is drawn to the provisions tion 478 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 which may, in certain circumstances, them liable to tax in respect of the proportionate part of the income of the Company table to their holdings of shares.

SUBSEQUENT ISSUES OF SHARES

articipating Shares will be allotted from time to time on subscription days in respect of tions received prior to noon London time on the business day preceding the subscription day at a not less than the offer price calculated as at the close of business on the day preceding the ption day. The offer price will be based on the underlying net asset value of the Company e method of determining it is set out under "Particulars of Share Capital" below: it will be ted on the basis of the subscription price of units in G.T. Asia Fund (exclusive of any initial) and, subject to any changes in exchange control practice, by including 100 per cent. of the urrent investment currency premium in relation to those units in G.T. Asia Fund acquired by the ny with investment currency. Subscription moneys will be payable in sterling. An initial charge to 4 per cent. of the net amount invested will in addition be payable to the Managers out of a commission will normally be allowed to banks and brokers through whom applications are made. bscription days will normally be Thursdays or, if any Thursday is not a business day in Jersey, bscription day will be the next following day which is a business day.

pplications must be for a minimum investment of £100. The Company may arrange from time for applications for Participating Shares to be satisfied by transfer of Participating Shares held Managers at a price not exceeding the relevant offer price. No Participating Shares may be issued any period when the determination of prices is suspended.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES

holder of *Participating* Shares may redeem his shares in whole or in part by delivering to the red office of the Company the certificates for the shares, having duly completed the forms of for redemption on the back of the certificates. Such shares will be redeemed on the second ption day next following the receipt of such certificates. The Managers may elect to purchase presented for redemption at a price not less than the relevant redemption price.

shareholder may not withdraw his request for redemption except in the event of a suspension determination of prices and in such event a withdrawal will only be effective if actually received Company before the termination of the period of suspension. If the request is not so withdrawn demption or purchase of the Participating Shares will be made on the subscription day next g the end of the suspension.

e redemption price of a Participating Share will be calculated by deducting the sum of 1p he bid price ruling at the close of business on the day preceding the second subscription day h no such deduction will be made where the nominal amount of the Participating Share is to be ed out of distributable profits. The bid price will be based on the underlying net asset value of mpany and the method of determining it is set out under the heading "Particulars of Share " below. The 1p deducted will be payable to the Managers and will form part of their ration out of which the Managers will be obliged to subscribe for Nominal Shares. The Directors he power on any redemption to divide in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the ny and distribute such assets in satisfaction or part satisfaction of the redemption price and any ums payable on redemption.

ny amounts payable to shareholders in connection with requests for redemption will be paid ne in sterling and will be posted to the relevant shareholders within fourteen days after the day h the redemption of purchase takes effect.

e Company has a discretion to redeem compulsorily all or some of the Participating Shares then in certain circumstances which are specified below under the heading "Compulsory Redemption" ection headed "Particulars of Share Capital".

e bid price will be calculated on the basis of the realisation price of units in G.T. Asia Fund and. to any changes in exchange control practice, by including the appropriate percentage of the then *investment currency premium in relation* to those units in G.T. Asia Fund acquired by the Company vestment currency, account being taken of the requirement to surrender part of the investment premium (currently 25 per cent.) on realisation of such units.

view of the current practice of the Bank of England as to the repayment of foreign currency ngs referred to above under the heading "Foreign Currency Considerations", provision will also in the valuations of shares in the Company (in calculating both the bid price and the offer price) contingent liability on the part of the Company to purchase investment currency for the purpose ng good any shortfall between the amount of the Company's foreign currency borrowings and e of the units in G.T. Asia Fund acquired with those borrowings. In determining the appropriate n to be made in calculating the offer price, such units will be valued by reference to the subscription units in G.T. Asia Fund (exclusive of any initial charge) whereas in determining the appropriate to be made in calculating the bid price, such units will be valued by reference to the realisation units in G.T. Asia Fund.

methods of valuation referred to above and set out more fully below under the heading ulars of Share Capital" are designed to avoid as far as practicable any dilution in the net asset shareholders' funds on the issue or redemption of Participating Shares, but the Directors have d that their immediate effect will be that the first published redemption price of Participating issued pursuant to this prospectus will, without taking account of any changes in the prices of G.T. Asia Fund or any fluctuations in exchange rates or the investment currency premium, ximately 7 per cent. less than the issue price of £10 per Participating Share under this prospectus.

PUBLICATION OF PRICES

Managers will arrange for the publication daily in the Financial Times of the prices at which ting Shares were issued or sold by the Managers and redeemed or purchased by the Managers e latest subscription day.

quotations for Participating Shares on The Stock Exchange will appear in The Stock Exchange ficial List and the *Financial Times*.

. Management Limited have agreed with the Company to act as the Company's *London r agent for the purpose* of receiving share transfer forms and share certificates in pursuance of ons effected on The Stock Exchange.

SUSPENSION OF VALUATIONS

Directors may suspend the valuation of the assets of the Company for the whole or any part ned (a) during which any principal stock exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and closings) or trading on any such stock exchange is restricted; or (b) during which the right of rs to realise units in G.T. Asia Fund is suspended or otherwise the subscription or realisation units in G.T. Asia Fund is unavailable; or (c) if circumstances exist as a result of which in the of the Directors it is not reasonably practicable for the Company to dispose of any investments to determine the value of the net assets; or (d) if a breakdown occurs in any of the means employed in ascertaining the value of investments or when for any other reason the value of he investments or other assets of the Company cannot reasonably be ascertained.

Participating Share may be issued or redeemed during such a period of suspension. Any pension shall terminate on the first business day on which the condition giving rise to the on shall have ceased to exist and no other condition under which suspension is authorised shall The Directors are required to use their best endeavours to insert a notice in a leading London r giving notice of any such suspension and termination thereof.

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

Company's first financial period will end on 30th September, 1977. Copies of the audited of the Company and of G.T. Asia Fund which will be made up to 30th September in each year nally be sent to shareholders at their registered address in November of each year. Shareholders be sent copies of quarterly reports and quarterly unaudited accounts of both the Company and a Fund

AUDITORS' REPORT

following is a copy of a report received from Safferys, Chartered Accountants, the auditors Company:—

St Martins House
16 St. Martin's-le-Grand,
London EC1A 4EP.

he Directors
Asia (Sterling) Fund Limited.

22nd July, 1976.

tlemen

We report that your Company was incorporated on 8th July, 1976 Your Company has yet commenced business and accordingly no accounts have been made up and no dividends been declared or paid.

Yours faithfully,
SAFFERYS

PARTICULARS OF SHARE CAPITAL

agement Shares of £1 each

nagement Shares exist solely to ensure that the share capital structure complies with Jersey ch requires that the Participating Shares should have preference over another class of capital that they may be redeemable. The Managers have subscribed at par for the 100 Management f the Company.

dividends are payable on the Management Shares and in a winding-up the Management Shares y for the return of the capital paid up thereon, subject to the prior repayment of the capital on the Participating Shares. The holders of the Management Shares are entitled to receive and to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company and on a poll a holder is entitled ote for each Management Share held by him. The Management Shares are not redeemable.

assified Shares of 1p each

lassified Shares are under the control of the Directors and may only be issued as either ting Shares or Nominal Shares.

cipating Shares of 1p each

icipating Shares are issued as *participating redeemable* preference shares under Article 5 of anies Supplementary Provisions) (Jersey) Law 1968 and carry the following rights:—

dends

e are no percentage limits as to the amount of dividend which may be declared by the or by the Directors in respect of Participating Shares but no dividend may be declared by pany in General Meeting which exceeds the amount recommended by the Directors. The of Association of the Company further provide that no dividends shall be declared or paid ts from the profits or gains resulting from the Company's business and that moneys realised ale or other realisation of any capital assets in excess of book value and all other moneys ature of accretion to capital shall not be treated as profits available for dividend. The Directors mpowered to create reserves before recommending or declaring any dividends.

ng

ers of Participating Shares are entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at etings of the Company and on a poll a holder is entitled to one vote for each Participating d by him.

ding-up

Participating Shares rank first for the repayment of the capital paid up thereon and in have the further right to have distributed amongst the holders thereof all surplus assets for distribution to shareholders after repayment of the capital paid up on the Management n the Nominal Shares.

Bid Price of Participating Shares

bid price of a Participating Share as at any subscription day is calculated by:—

ascertaining the value of the net assets of the Company at the close of business on the Business Day preceding that subscription day;

deducting therefrom:—

(a) the amount paid up on the Management Shares and the *Nominal* Shares; and
(b) such sum as the Directors *may* consider represents the appropriate allowance for the *costs of realisation (including brokerage, any fiscal charges and provision for* the surrender of investment currency if applicable) which would have been incurred if the assets of the Company had been realised on the Business Day preceding that Subscription Day at prices equal to their respective values on that day; and

taking into account any other factor which it is in the opinion of the Directors proper to take into account.

dividing the resulting sum by the number of Participating Shares then in issue and deemed to be in issue; and

adjusting the resulting sum per share downwards to the nearest 1p per share.

redemption price per Participating Share is calculated by deducting the sum of 1p from the which is payable to the Managers and forms part of their remuneration out of which they ed to subscribe for Nominal Shares although no such deduction will be made where the mount of the Participating Share is to be redeemed out of distributable profits.

Offer Price of Participating Shares

offer price of a Participating Share at any subscription day is calculated by:—

ascertaining the value of the net assets of the Company at the close of business on the Business Day preceding that Subscription Day;

adding thereto such sum as the Directors may consider represents the appropriate provision for the costs of purchase (including brokerage and fiscal charges) which would have been incurred if the assets of the Company had been acquired on the Business Day preceding that Subscription Day at prices equal to their respective values on that day;

deducting therefrom the amount paid up on the Management Shares and the Nominal Shares

taking into account any other factor which it is in the opinion of the Directors proper to take into account.

dividing the resulting sum by the number of Participating Shares then in issue and deemed to be in issue

adjusting the resulting sum per share upwards to the nearest 1p per share

initial charge of up to 4 per cent. of the net amount invested will in addition be payable nts to the *Managers although* no such charge will be payable in relation to applications uant to this prospectus

ums on Issue and Redemption

proportion of the offer or bid price representing the premium payable on issue or redemption ticipating Share will in the case of issue be credited to the Share Premium Account of the and in the case of redemption be paid either from profits or the Share Premium Account.

ions

rticles of Association provide inter alia as follows:—

The value of any cash on hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued as aforesaid and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof unless the Directors shall have determined that any such asset is not worth the full amount thereof, in which event the value thereof shall be deemed to be such value as the Directors shall deem to be the reasonable value thereof

For the purposes of calculating the value of the net assets of the Company:—

(i) the value of any units in G.T. Asia Fund shall, for the purpose of calculating the offer price (including the determination of any amount to be taken into account in relation thereto under (ii) or (iii) of (n) below), be the subscription price of such units (exclusive of any initial charge payable thereon) and, for the purpose of calculating the bid price (including the determination of any such amount as aforesaid), shall be the realisation price of such units, in both cases at the most recent date on which they were calculated;
(ii) the value of listed securities shall, for the purpose of calculating the offer price, be based on the price appearing to the Directors to be the lowest available principal stock exchange market dealing offered price and, for the purpose of calculating the bid price, be based on the price appearing to the Directors to be the highest available principal stock exchange market dealing bid price; provided that if the Directors in their discretion consider that the price ruling on a stock exchange other than the principal stock exchange on which any security is listed provides in all the circumstances a fairer criterion of value, they may adopt such prices and provided also that the Directors may, at their absolute discretion, permit some other method of valuation to be used if they consider that such valuation better reflects their fair value;
(iii) in the case of any security or other property for which no price quotations are available as above, the fair value thereof shall be determined from time to time in such manner as the Directors shall from time to time determine

Participating Shares of the Company for which application shall have been made shall be deemed to be in issue at the beginning of the Business Day next following the subscription day on which they are allotted.

Participating Shares of the Company to be redeemed shall be deemed to remain in issue until the end of the subscription day on which they are actually redeemed.

The Directors shall convert currencies other than sterling at such exchange rates as they may consider appropriate.

Assets

Articles of Association provide that the net assets of the Company shall comprise—

investments owned or contracted to be acquired by the Company;
cash on hand or on deposit including accrued interest;
cash payments outstanding on any Participating Shares allotted;
bills and demand notes and accounts receivable including net amounts receivable in respect of investments or other property realised or contracted to be realised;
stock and cash dividends and cash distributions receivable but not yet received when the value of the net assets is being determined as of the record date (or the ex-dividend date if different from the record date) or a date subsequent thereto;
interest accrued on interest bearing investments of the Company except that accrued on securities which is included in the quoted price;
such amount as the Directors may estimate as represents the value of any contingent right of the Company to sell in the investment currency market investments or currency acquired through that market or through such market.
other property and assets of any kind and nature including prepaid expenses and unamortised preliminary expenses as valued and defined from time to time by the Directors;

there shall be deducted—

investments contracted to be sold by the Company;
bills and accounts payable
management and administrative expenses payable and/or accrued (the latter on a day-to-day basis);
the gross acquisition consideration of investments or other property contracted to be purchased;
reserves authorised or approved by the Directors for duties, charges, taxes or contingencies (accrued where appropriate on a day-to-day basis);
the aggregate amount of all borrowings and interest, commitment fee and other charges arising in connection therewith (accrued where appropriate on a day-to-day basis);
such amount as the Directors may estimate as represents the amount of any contingent liability to purchase in the investment currency market foreign currency for the purpose of meeting payments of principal or interest on borrowings;
other liabilities of the Company of whatsoever nature (accrued, where appropriate, on a day-to-day basis) including outstanding payments on any Participating Shares previously redeemed and any dividends declared and not paid.

sory Redemption

o meet the requirements of *Jersey* law all Participating Shares not previously redeemed shall med by the Company on 31st January, 2025 at the relevant redemption price on such date. n addition the Company has discretion at any time after the fifth anniversary of the Company's on to redeem all (but not some) of the Participating Shares not previously redeemed, in of the value of the net assets of the Company being less than £1 *million* on each subscription g within a period of twenty-six consecutive weeks. Four weeks' notice must be given to s of Participating Shares to exercise such discretion and the notice must be given within s of the expiry of the twenty-six-week period.

he Company also has discretion at any time to redeem all (but not some) of the Participating previously redeemed subject to four weeks' notice if:

G.T. Asia Fund should be dissolved or terminated; or

in the opinion of the Directors, the availability or the cost or other terms in connection with any foreign currency loan facilities intended for the purchase or subscription of units in G.T. Asia Fund, or other circumstances, are such as effectively to frustrate the purpose of the Company or otherwise to render for the foreseeable future its continued operation of little benefit to the majority of its members.

The Managers are empowered under the Articles of Association to require the redemption of any Participating Share which is owned directly or beneficially by any person in breach of the law or requirement of any country or governmental authority or by virtue of which such person qualified to hold such shares. A person who becomes aware that he is holding or owning in breach of any such law or that he is not qualified thereby to hold such shares is required Articles of Association to transfer or redeem such shares.

s Day

ed in this paragraph 3, "Business Day" means any day normally treated as a business ay.

4. The Nominal Shares

The Non-Participating Redeemable Second Preference Shares ("the Nominal Shares") can only be issued at par and only for the purpose of producing funds for the redemption of the par value of the Participating Shares which would otherwise have to be paid out of distributable profits in order to meet the requirements of Jersey law. They carry no right to dividends and on a winding-up rank, after the repayment of the capital paid up on the Participating Shares and the Management Shares, for the repayment of the capital paid up thereon but not otherwise. Holders of Nominal Shares are entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at General Meetings of the Company. On a poll a holder is only entitled to one vote in respect of all Nominal Shares held by him irrespective of the number of Nominal Shares so held. The Nominal Shares will be issued for cash at par to the Managers on the basis of one Nominal Share for each Participating Share redeemed, save where the nominal amount of such Participating Share is to be redeemed out of distributable profits, thereby providing the funds for redeeming the 1p paid up on each Participating Share. The terms of the Management Agreement between the Company and the Managers impose an obligation on the Managers to subscribe for such shares when so required.

Nominal Shares may be converted into Participating Shares by the holder paying to the Company on a subscription day in respect of each Nominal Share an amount equal to the offer price of a Participating Share on that date less 1p per share

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE COMPANY

In addition to the provisions summarised above under the heading "Particulars of Share Capital" the Articles of Association of the Company contain, inter alia, provisions to the following effect:

1. The rights attached to any class of shares (subject to the provisions of Jersey law) may be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of a Special Resolution passed at a separate General Meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. The necessary quorum at such a meeting shall be three persons at least holding or representing not less than one-third of the issued shares of the class save that if at any adjourned meeting a quorum as above is not present, such holders who are present shall constitute a quorum.

2. The rights attached to the Participating Shares shall be deemed to be varied by any variation of the rights attached to shares of any other class or by the creation or issue of any shares other than Participating Shares ranking pari passu with them as respects rights to dividends or on a winding-up or reduction of capital.

3. Subject to paragraph 2 above, the rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation of further shares ranking pari passu therewith.

4. Any Director may act in a professional capacity for the Company (other than as auditor) and shall be entitled to remuneration for such professional services. A Director may also act in or be appointed to an office of profit with the Company or with any other company in which the Company may be interested.

5. A Director may contract with the Company and no contract or arrangement made by the Company in which any Director is in any way interested shall be liable to be avoided, but the nature of his interest must be declared.

6. A Director may not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he is interested, nor may he be counted in a quorum except in certain cases.

7. Any Director may continue to be or become an officer of any other company in which the Company may be interested and (unless otherwise agreed) no such Director shall be accountable for any remuneration or other benefits received by him therefor.

8. The Directors shall each be entitled to such remuneration as may be voted to them by the Company in General Meeting. The Directors may also be paid all expenses properly incurred by them in connection with the business of the Company.

9. The Directors may exercise all the Company's borrowing powers but shall procure that borrowings by the Company and its subsidiaries (if any) shall not without the sanction of an ordinary resolution of Participating Shareholders exceed twice the aggregate of the capital and consolidated reserves of the Company (as defined in the Articles of Association). Borrowings may however be made under the agreement referred to under the heading "Loan Arrangements" above without infringing this limit although moneys borrowed under the agreement will be taken into account in determining whether any other borrowings may be made.

10. Directors do not require to hold qualification shares and there are no provisions requiring Directors to retire at any specified age but a Director may be removed by ordinary resolution of the Company in General Meeting.

11. The Directors may at any time determine that any Management Shares or Nominal Shares not held by or on behalf of the Managers shall be compulsorily purchased from the holder thereof at their par value. The Directors shall also have power to impose such restrictions as they may think necessary for the purpose of ensuring that no Participating Shares in the Company are acquired or held by any person in breach of the law or requirements of any country or governmental authority.

FURTHER PARTICULARS AS TO G.T. ASIA FUND ("the Unit Trust")

The Trustee

All the assets of the Unit Trust are held in the name, or to the order, of the Trustee, Bermuda Trust (Far East) Limited, a registered trust company incorporated in 1974 in, and under the laws of, Hong Kong. The Trustee is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Bank of Bermuda, Limited, Hamilton, Bermuda. The registered office of the Trustee is at 1011 Hutchison House, Harcourt Road, Hong Kong.

The Managers

The managers of the Unit Trust are G.T. Management (Asia) Limited ("the Managers"). The directors of the Managers are Mr. Griffin, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Pearson, Mr. J. G. Greenwood and Mr. M. C. Stoddart. Mr Stoddart is also a director of Cable Trust Limited and Globe Investment Trust Limited.

The Successor Trustee

The Successor Trustee is The Bank of Bermuda, Limited.

The Successor Trustee may, under certain special circumstances set out in the Trust Deed, assume the functions of the Trustee and/or the managers, appoint a new trustee and/or new managers and designate the proper law of the Trust Deed as English law. In such circumstances it would be the intention that the forum of administration would move to Bermuda.

Auditors

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., 8th Floor, Prince's Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong are the auditors to the Unit Trust.

Solicitors

The solicitors to the Unit Trust are Slaughter and May, 1518 Connaught Centre, Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.

Custodianship

Under the Trust Deed the Trustee is responsible for the safe-keeping of the securities belonging to the Unit Trust. Such securities are accordingly normally deposited by the Trustee with The Chartered Bank, The National Bank of Australia or The Bank of Bermuda, Limited.

Advisory Panel

There is an Advisory Panel, which meets quarterly, on which the Managers may call for advice in connection with the formulation of the investment policy of the Unit Trust. There are no provisions under the Trust Deed or any other document or under Hong Kong law which provide for the establishment of, or regulate the affairs of, such panel and the Managers are not obliged to follow its advice. The panel was established on the formation of the Unit Trust and its constitution is the subject of agreement between its members and the Managers. Each of the directors of the Company is a member of the panel of which Mr. R. C. Lee, C.B.E., J.P., who is Chairman of Lee Hysan Estate Company Limited and Mr. P. S. Li, who is *Chairman of Grand Marine Holdings Limited, are also members. It is the intention of* the Directors of the Company that they will at all times comprise a majority of the members of the Advisory Panel.

Authorisation

The Unit Trust is not capable of authorisation by the Department of Trade as its manager and trustee are incorporated outside the United Kingdom. The Unit Trust has been authorised by the Commissioner for Securities in Hong Kong under the Hong Kong Securities Ordinance.

Annual Charges

Under the terms of the Trust Deed the fees payable to the Trustee and the Managers are calculated as percentages of the total net assets of the Unit Trust on the bases set out below. Such fees are payable quarterly by reference to the average weekly value of the trust property.

Trustee Rate of fee	Total Net Assets
0.1% per annum	On the first HK $25 million
0.075% per annum	On the next HK $25 million
0.05% per annum	Thereafter
Managers Rate of fee	Total Net Assets
1% per annum	On the first HK $75 million
0.75% per annum	On the next HK $50 million
0.50% per annum	Thereafter

The fees of the members of the Advisory Panel are met by the Managers.

Distributions

A distribution of 4 cents per unit was made on 21st May, 1976 by the Unit Trust. No other distributions have been made.

Taxation

Under present legislation:—

(i) there is no capital gains tax payable in Hong Kong on the sale of securities but profits derived by persons carrying on a business in Hong Kong may, in some circumstances, be chargeable to Hong Kong profits tax at a rate not exceeding 17 per cent.;
(ii) dividend and interest income payable from outside Hong Kong may be received after deduction at source of withholding or other taxes applicable in the country from which such dividends or interest originate;
(iii) distributions to holders of units in unit trusts are not subject to deduction of withholding taxes in Hong Kong.

United Kingdom Exchange Control

Units in the Unit Trust are foreign currency securities for the purposes of the United Kingdom exchange control regulations.

Initial Charge

The subscription price of units in the Unit Trust may include an initial charge of up to three per cent. payable to the Managers. No such charge will be made in respect of units issued to the Company at any time. The published subscription price includes the maximum initial charge.

Issue of Units

The Managers are given under the Trust Deed the exclusive right to effect for the account of the Unit Trust the issue of units. Issues of units are normally made on or with effect from a dealing day against applications received up to the close of business on that day. The Unit Trust will remain open to applicants other than the Company. Units are normally issued for cash although the Managers may, subject to certain conditions and provided that the Trustee is satisfied that the terms are not such as are likely to result in any prejudice to the interests of unitholders, issue units in exchange for securities. The subscription price at which each unit is issued on each dealing day is calculated on that day by determining the value of that portion of the trust property represented by one unit, by adding thereto such sum as the Managers may consider represents the appropriate provision for fiscal and purchase charges, by adding the initial charge referred to above (where applicable) and by adjusting the resultant total upwards by not more than $0.05 or one per cent. (whichever is the less).

Dealing days are normally Wednesdays but if any Wednesday is not a business day in Hong Kong, the dealing day will be the next following business day.

Realisation of Units

Under the Trust Deed the Managers are obliged during the life of the Trust to accept requests for realisation of units, by purchasing such units or by arranging for the cancellation of such units, on receipt of such request (if received on a dealing day) or otherwise on the next dealing day following such receipt. Such realisation is to be effected at a price not less than the realisation price current on the relevant dealing day. The realisation price *per* unit is calculated by determining the value on the relevant dealing day of the proportion of the trust property represented by one unit by deducting therefrom the appropriate allowance for fiscal and sale charges and by adjusting the resultant total downwards by not more than $0.05 or one per cent. (whichever is the less). Any amount payable on the realisation of units may be paid sooner but shall be payable on the expiration of seven days after the relevant dealing day although any moratorium which may at any time be applied in payments in respect of stock exchange transactions shall apply to the payment of any such amount.

The Trust Deed also provides that if a unitholder is resident outside Hong Kong the Managers shall be entitled to deduct from the total amount which would otherwise be payable on the purchase from such unitholder of units an amount equal to the excess of the expenses actually incurred over the amount of expenses which would have been incurred if the unitholder had been resident in Hong Kong.

Suspension of Realisations

The Managers may at any time with the approval of the Trustee suspend the right of unitholders to require the realisation of units during any of the following eventualities:—

(i) during any period when any stock exchange on which any of the securities for the time being comprised in the trust property are quoted is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays;
(ii) during any period when dealings on any such stock exchange are restricted or suspended;
(iii) during the existence, at the absolute discretion of the Managers, of any *state of affairs* as a result of which disposal of securities for the time being comprised in the trust property cannot be effected normally or without seriously prejudicing the interests of unitholders;
(iv) during any breakdown in the means of communications normally employed in determining the value of the trust property or when for any other reason the value of any security for the time being comprised in trust property cannot be promptly and accurately ascertained;
(v) during any period when the realisation of securities for the time being comprised in the trust property or the transfer of funds involved in such realisation cannot, in the opinion of the Managers, be effected at normal prices or normal rates of exchange respectively.

Valuations

The Trust Deed provides, inter alia, that the value of any quoted investment shall be the price appearing to the Managers to be the closing sale price or (if no closing sale price) midway between the lowest market dealing offered price and the highest market dealing bid price on the principal stock exchange, for such amount of the investment in question as the Managers may consider in the circumstances to provide a fair criterion although—

(i) if the Managers in their discretion consider that the prices ruling on a stock exchange other than the principal stock exchange provide in all the circumstances a fairer criterion of value in the case of any quoted investment they may adopt such prices;
(ii) in the case of any investment which is normally quoted or dealt in on a stock exchange but in respect of which for any reason market dealing prices on a stock exchange may not be available at any relevant time the value thereof shall be certified by a stockbroker

In valuing the Unit Trust, the Trust Deed further provides, inter alia to the following effect namely that:—

(i) every unit agreed to be issued by the Managers shall be deemed to be in issue and the trust property shall be deemed to include not only property in the hands of the Trustee but also the value of any cash or other property to be received in respect of units agreed to be issued after deducting therefrom or providing thereout the initial charge;
(ii) where a reduction of the Unit Trust by the cancellation of units is to be effected but such reduction has not been completed *the units in question shall be deemed not to be* in issue and any amount payable in cash and the value of any investments to be transferred out of the trust property in pursuance of such reduction shall be deducted;
(iii) where investments have been agreed to be purchased or otherwise acquired or sold but such purchase, acquisition or sale has not been completed, such investments shall be included or excluded and the gross acquisition or net sale consideration excluded or included as the case may require as if such acquisition or sale had been duly completed;
(iv) there shall be deducted any amount of management fee and trustee fee accrued but remaining unpaid;
(v) there shall be taken into account such sum as in the estimate of the Managers will fall to be paid or reclaimed in respect of taxation relating to income and transactions down to the relevant date;
(vi) there shall be deducted the aggregate amount for the time being outstanding of any borrowing and the amount of any interest and expenses accrued thereon but not discharged;
(vii) any value (whether of a liability or an investment or cash) otherwise than in Hong Kong dollars and any borrowing in a currency other than Hong Kong dollars shall be converted into Hong Kong dollars at the rate (whether official or otherwise) which the Managers after consulting with the Trustee, or in accordance with a method approved by the Trustee, shall deem appropriate in the circumstances having regard to any premium or discount which may be relevant and to costs of exchange;
(viii) where the current price of a listed investment is quoted "ex" dividend (including stock dividend) or "ex" interest but such dividend or interest has not been received the amount of such dividend or interest shall be taken into account;
(ix) if and whenever the quoted price of a listed investment for which no sale price is available is a single price the dealing commission (if any) payable shall be taken into account to arrive at the lowest market dealing offered price or the highest market dealing bid price as the case may be.

Restrictions on Investment

The Managers are precluded under the Trust Deed from investing in units in other unit trusts or in shares in mutual fund corporations (as those terms are defined in the Hong Kong Securities Ordinance) and from investing in shares of companies from time to time prescribed by the law of Hong Kong as being companies in the shares of which a unit trust may not invest. The Trust Deed also provides that no investment may be made which would result in either (i) the value of the Unit Trust's holding of securities of any one company or body exceeding 5 per cent. of the total net assets of the Unit Trust; or (ii) the nominal amount of the Unit Trust's holding of a security of any one class in any company or body exceeding 5 per cent. of the total nominal amount of all the issued securities of that class or (iii) the value of the Unit Trust's total holding of unquoted investments exceeding 5 per cent. of the total net assets of the Unit Trust.

The Managers are precluded under the Trust Deed from investing in a security of any one class in any company or body if those directors and officers of the Managers who individually own more than one-half of one per cent. of the total nominal amount of all the securities of that class collectively own more than five per cent. of those securities. The Managers are also precluded from purchasing securities on margin or making short sales and from engaging in option dealing or hedging operations.

Prices

The following table shows the realisation price and subscription price per unit in the Unit Trust as at the dates specified below as determined by the Managers. The subscription prices shown are exclusive of any initial charge.

	Realisation Price HK$	Subscription Price HK$
5th November, 1975	5.76	6.05
3rd December, 1975	6.04	6.19
31st December, 1975	6.34	6.51
28th January, 1976	6.65	6.82
25th February, 1976	7.05	7.23
31st March, 1976	7.19	7.37
28th April, 1976	7.21	7.39
26th May, 1976	6.91	7.10
23rd June, 1976	7.22	7.39
30th June, 1976	7.27	7.44
7th July, 1976	7.30	7.46

Termination of the Unit Trust

Under the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Unit Trust may be terminated, inter alia:—

(a) by the Trustee:
  (i) if the Managers shall go into liquidation (except a voluntary liquidation for the purpose of reconstruction or amalgamation upon terms previously approved in writing by the Trustee) or if a receiver is appointed of any of their assets.
  (ii) if in the opinion of the Trustees (subject to the right of the Managers to refer the matter to a third party for determination) the Managers shall be incapable of performing or shall in fact fail to perform their duties satisfactorily or shall do any other thing which in the opinion of the Trustee is calculated to bring the Unit Trust into disrepute or to be harmful to the interests of the unitholders; or
  (iii) if the Unit Trust shall cease to be authorised pursuant to the Hong Kong Securities Ordinance or if any law shall be passed which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Trustee impracticable or inadvisable to continue the Unit Trust.
(b) by the Managers:
  (i) on the 30th September, 1977 or any date thereafter if on such date the aggregate value of the units outstanding shall be less than $10,000,000; or
  (ii) if the Unit Trust shall cease to be authorised pursuant to the Hong Kong Securities Ordinance or if any law shall be passed which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Managers impracticable or inadvisable to continue the *Unit Trust*
(c) by Extraordinary Resolution of a meeting of unitholders convened and held in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed. An Extraordinary Resolution means a resolution proposed and passed as such by a majority consisting of 75 per cent. or more of the total number of votes cast for and against such resolution.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The interests of the Directors of the Company and their families in the units of G.T. Asia Fund do not in the aggregate exceed one per cent. of the units of G.T. Asia Fund in issue

2. The Directors of the Company have been informed that Cable Trust Limited ("Cable") and Globe Investment Trust Limited ("Globe"), both investment trust companies managed by Electra Group Services Limited and both of Electra House, Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, London WC2R 3HP and of both of which Mr. Black is a shareholder, hold between them directly approximately 20 per cent. of the units of G.T. Asia Fund in issue and that, with the consent of the Bank of England, a further 20 per cent. approximately of the units of G.T. Asia Fund in issue are held by Hoare Govett Limited on trust for Cable and Globe. Subject thereto the Directors of the Company are not aware that any person holds 10 per cent. or more of the units in G.T. Asia Fund in issue. Out of the proceeds of the issue the Company has made arrangements to purchase from Hoare Govett Limited out of the units in G.T. Asia Fund so held on trust, a number of units at a price of 0.5 per cent. above the realisation price of such units current at the date of such purchase as will, as required by the terms of the consent of the Bank of England referred to above, reduce the aggregate holdings of Cable and Globe of units in G.T. Asia Fund to 20 per cent. after taking account of the issue of new units to the Company contemplated by this prospectus. Stamp duty on the transaction at the rate of 0.8 per cent. on the amount of consideration will be borne by the Company. Hoare Govett Limited as trustee for Cable and Globe acquired its interest in such units in G.T. Asia Fund as part of the transaction mentioned above, under which G.T. Asia Fund acquired the portfolio of securities of S. & G. Hoare Govett Limited, of which Mr. Armytage and Mr. Kilpatrick are shareholders, will receive from Cable and Globe in relation to the proposed sale to the Company of such units a commission of an amount equal to 0.5 per cent. of the realisation price thereof current at the date of such sale.

3. The Company does not have any debentures, debenture stock, loan capital, borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, mortgages, charges, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or other material contingent liabilities save for £535.50 borrowed in connection with preliminary expenses.

4. The preliminary expenses incurred on the formation of the Company are estimated to amount to £535.50 and are payable by the Company.

The following commissions and brokerage will be paid by the Company in relation to shares issued pursuant to this prospectus:—

(i) £37,500 payable to Hoare Govett Limited, of which as stated above Mr. Armytage and Mr. Kilpatrick are shareholders, under the contract referred to at paragraph 8 (iv) below being a commission of 1½ per cent. of the aggregate issue price of shares subscriptions for which are *guaranteed* by Hoare Govett *Limited out of which they will pay commissions at the rate* of 1¼ per cent. on the issue price to firm applicants;
(ii) brokerage payable to members of The Stock Exchange or bankers in the United Kingdom at the rate of 1¼ per cent. of the issue price of shares applications for which shall bear the stamp of such member or banker, other than the shares subscriptions for which have been guaranteed by Hoare Govett Limited.

The Company will also pay the legal and accountancy charges, the cost of printing, advertising and circulating this prospectus, The Stock Exchange listing fee and the fees and expenses of the Receiving Bankers, which are estimated to amount to £53,000

The commissions and brokerage referred to above will be charged immediately against the share premium account of the Company whereas the remainder of the expenses referred to above will be charged against that account in equal weekly instalments over five years.

5. No litigation or claims of material importance are pending or threatened against the Company or, as far as the Directors are aware, against G.T. Asia Fund

6. There are no service agreements in existence between the Company and any of its Directors nor are any such agreements proposed. The aggregate emoluments of the Directors for the financial period ending 30th September, 1977 are estimated to amount to £2,916

7. Save as disclosed herein, no Director of the Company has any interest, direct or indirect, in any assets which, since the date of formation of G.T. Asia Fund, have been or are proposed to be acquired or disposed of by, or leased to, the Company or, as far as the Directors are aware, for the account of G.T. Asia Fund and no director of the Company has a material interest in any contract or arrangement entered into by the Company or, as far as the Directors are aware, for the account of G.T. Asia Fund which is significant in relation to the business of the Company or to G.T. Asia Fund.

8. The following contracts, not being contracts in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into since 23rd July, 1974 and are or may be material:—

(i) Dated 22nd July, 1976 between the Company and G.T. Management (Jersey) Limited under which G.T. Management (Jersey) Limited has agreed to manage the Company until 22nd July, 1981 and thereafter unless and *until determined* by either party on twelve months' notice.
(ii) Dated 6th July, 1976 being an exchange of letters between G.T. Management (Jersey) Limited and G.T. Management Limited under which G.T. Management Limited has agreed to provide investment advice to G.T. Management (Jersey) Limited for a fee to be agreed, such agreement being determinable by either party on six months' notice.
(iii) Dated 5th July, 1976 and 22nd July, 1976 being an exchange of letters between the Company and Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited being the agreement establishing the facility referred to under the heading "Loan Arrangements" above.
(iv) Dated 22nd July, 1976 between the Company and Hoare Govett Limited under which Hoare Govett Limited have guaranteed to the Company the subscription of 250,000 Participating Shares pursuant to this prospectus for a commission of 1½ per cent. of the aggregate issue price of such shares out of which Hoare Govett will pay commissions of 1¼ per cent. on the issue price of the shares to firm applicants.
(v) Dated 22nd July, 1976 between the Company and The Royal Trust Company of Canada (C.I.) Limited ("Royal Trust") under which Royal Trust has agreed to act as Secretary and Registrar of the Company for certain fees which are subject to annual review, such agreement being determinable by either party on twelve months' notice, or by the Company on shorter notice where the level of fees proposed is not agreed by the Company.
(vi) Dated 22nd July, 1976 between G.T. Management (Jersey) Limited and Royal Trust under which G.T. Management (Jersey) Limited has delegated to Royal Trust certain of its obligations under the agreement referred to at (i) above for certain fees which are subject to annual review, such agreement being determinable by either party on twelve months' notice or by G.T. Management (Jersey) Limited on shorter notice where the level of fees proposed is not agreed by G.T. Management (Jersey) Limited.
(vii) Dated 22nd July, 1976 being an exchange of letters between the Company and Royal Trust whereunder Royal Trust agreed to act as receiving bankers for the issue.
(viii) Dated 22nd July, 1976 being an exchange of letters between the Company and Hoare Govett Limited relating to the purchase by the Company of certain units in G.T. Asia Fund as referred to in paragraph 2 above.
(ix) Dated 25th September, 1975 between G.T. Management (Asia) Limited as Managers, Bermuda Trust (Far East) Limited as Trustee and The Bank of Bermuda, Limited as Successor Trustee being the Trust Deed constituting G.T. Asia Fund.
(x) Dated 9th July, 1976 between the parties to the said Trust Deed, being supplemental thereto and effecting modifications and additions thereto.
(xi) Dated 30th September 1975 between Shipping and General Investments Limited, Denys Eamonn Connolly and John Brian Osborne, the liquidators of that company, Bermuda Trust (Far East) Limited and G.T. Management (Asia) Limited *being an agreement providing* for the transfer of the assets of Shipping and General Investments Limited to the trustee of G.T. Asia Fund.

9. The Company has not commenced business, has not established a place of business in Great Britain and does not have any subsidiaries. The Company will be resident for exchange control purposes in Jersey.

10. No share or loan capital of the company and, so far as the Directors are aware, no unit in G.T. Asia Fund is under option or agreed to be put under option.

11. Pursuant to the agreement referred to above at (xi) in paragraph 8 G.T. Asia Fund issued 7,800,000 units to shareholders in S & G in consideration of the transfer for the account of G.T. Asia Fund of the assets of S & G. Since that issue, further units have been issued and certain units redeemed, all for cash, at the subscription price or realisation price current at the date of such issues or realisations. Subject thereto and save as disclosed herein, since the date of formation of G.T. Asia Fund:—

(i) no share or loan capital of the Company and, so far as the Directors are aware, no unit in G.T. Asia Fund has been issued for cash or for a consideration other than cash, and
(ii) no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted by the Company or, so far as the Directors are aware, for the account of G.T. Asia Fund in connection with the issue or sale of any such capital or units other than the initial charge of up to three per cent. payable on the issue of units in G.T. Asia Fund referred to above under the heading "Initial Charge", in the section headed "Further Particulars of G.T. Asia Fund".

12. G.T. Management Limited are the promoters of the Company. Save as disclosed herein no amount or benefit has been paid or given to the promoters by the Company since its incorporation and none is intended to be paid or given.

13. The minimum amount which in the opinion of the Directors must be raised by the issue of shares in order to provide for the matters referred to in paragraph 4 of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act 1948 is £2,500,000 made up as follows:—

(i) Purchase price of property, £2,408,964.50;
(ii) Preliminary expenses, expenses of the issue and commissions £91,035.50;
(iii) Repayment of moneys borrowed for preliminary expenses, £535.50;
(iv) Working capital, nil.

The net proceeds of the issue are estimated to amount to not less than £2,409,500.

14. Safferys have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this document with the inclusion therein of their report in the form and context in which it is included

15. The consent referred to in paragraph 14 above and copies of the contracts listed in paragraph 8 above were attached to the copy of this prospectus delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.

16. The consent of H.M. Treasury has been obtained to this issue in compliance with the Order made under Section 1 of the Borrowing (Control and Guarantees) Act, 1946: it must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent H.M. Treasury does not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

The consent of the Finance and Economics Committee of the State of Jersey under the Control of Borrowing (Jersey) Order 1958 (as amended) has been obtained to this issue. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Committee does not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them

17. This prospectus shall have the effect, where an application is made in pursuance hereof, of rendering all persons concerned bound by the provisions (other than penal provisions) of Sections 50 and 51 of the Companies Act, 1948.

18. Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection for a period of fourteen days *following the date of this document on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) during normal business hours at* Slaughter and May, 35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB.—

(i) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;
(ii) the Companies (Jersey) Laws 1861 to 1968 under which the Company was incorporated;
(iii) the contracts referred to in paragraph 8 above;
(iv) the report and consent of Safferys.

23rd July, 1976.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL OPEN AT 10 a.m. ON THURSDAY, 29th JULY, 1976, AND WILL CLOSE ON THE SAME DAY

This Form when completed should be forwarded to THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY OF CANADA (C.I.) LIMITED, P.O. BOX 194, ROYAL TRUST HOUSE, COLOMBERIE, ST. HELIER, JERSEY, C.I. to arrive not later than 10 a.m. on 29th July, 1976, together with a cheque, drawn in sterling on a bank or branch thereof in England, Scotland, Wales or the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. Cheques or drafts must be made payable to "The Royal Trust Company of Canada (C.I.) Limited" and crossed "Not Negotiable". A separate cheque or draft must accompany each application which may not be considered unless these conditions are fulfilled.

G. T. ASIA (STERLING) FUND LIMITED

(Incorporated with limited liability in and under the laws of Jersey)

ISSUE

of up to 600,000 Participating Redeemable Preference Shares ("Shares") of 1p each at £10 per share

APPLICATION FORM

Number of shares applied for★	*Amount enclosed*	For Office use only		
	£	1. Certificate No.	2. Number of shares allotted	3. Cheque No.

★ Applications must be for a minimum of 10 shares or multiples thereof.

To: The Directors of **G.T. ASIA (STERLING) FUND LIMITED** ("the Company")

Gentlemen,

Having paid to The Royal Trust Company of Canada (C.I.) Limited the above-mentioned sum being the amount of £10 per share payable on application for the above-stated number of shares of 1p each, I/we offer to subscribe for that number of shares and I/we agree to accept the same or any smaller number of shares in respect of which this application may be accepted upon the terms of the Prospectus dated 23rd July, 1976, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of *Association of the Company.*

I/We authorise you to send a share certificate in respect of such shares and/or a cheque representing the return of any application moneys due to me/us by post at my/our risk to the (first) address written below and I/we hereby authorise you to place my/our name(s) on the Register of Members of the Company as the holder(s) of the said shares.

I/We declare that I am/we are not resident outside the Scheduled Territories† and am/are not applying for the above-mentioned shares as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside those Territories.

IMPORTANT.—If this Declaration cannot be made, it must be deleted, and reference should be made to an Authorised Depositary or an Approved Agent in the Irish Republic† through whom this Form should be lodged.

I/We declare and warrant that due completion of this Application Form accompanied by a cheque will constitute an undertaking by me/us that the cheque sent herewith will be paid on first presentation and any allotment to me/us is strictly on this understanding.

DATE ....1976.   *SIGNATURE* ....(1)

Please use Block Letters

Surname and Designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss, or Title)

Forename(s) in full.

Address in full (including postal code, if any).

(A Corporation should complete this Form under the hand of a duly authorised official who should state his capacity)

Joint Applicants must sign below.

Please pin cheque/draft here

(2) Signature ....
Surname and
Designation .... *Forename(s) in full* ....
(Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title)
Address (in full) ....

(3) Signature ....
Surname and
Designation .... *Forename(s) in full* ....
(Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title)
Address (in full) ....

(4) Signature ....
Surname and
Designation .... *Forename(s) in full* ....
(Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title)
Address (in full) ....

Applicants are advised to allow *two days for delivery through the post and to* use first class mail. The Company reserves the right to present all cheques for payment on receipt and to withhold certificates and excess application moneys pending clearance of applicants' cheques.

No receipt will be issued for the amount paid on application but a Share Certificate in respect of all or some of the shares applied for and/or a cheque for the application moneys or any surplus thereof will be sent through the post at the risk of the applicant.

Stamp of Stockbroker or banker claiming brokerage.

†The Scheduled Territories at present comprise the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, the Republic of Ireland and Gibraltar. Authorised depositaries are listed in the current issue of the Bank of England Notice E.C. 1, and include banks and stockbrokers and solicitors practising in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands. Approved agents in the Irish Republic are defined in the Bank of England Notice E.C. 10.

The Technical Page

EDITED BY ARTHUR BENNETT AND TED SCHOETERS

● SECURITY

Valuables stay under cover

PROVISIONAL patents have been granted on a method to improve security for money and valuables by avoiding transmission of goods from a vehicle to a building by manual and "exposed" methods.

The security vehicle is equipped with a mechanism which is in effect an extendable enclosure which is combined with a delivery pillar installed on bank or other premises so as to form a totally enclosed "delivery path" from the vehicle to the strongroom.

The permanent reception pillar may be constructed of armour plate, reinforced concrete, or a combination of these, and would be fitted with a suitably secured door, the opening *of which would be actuated from* a control station in accordance with a pre - programmed sequence.

At no time during delivery or collection would it be possible for persons other than those involved in the vehicle or on the premises to have direct visual or physical contact with the goods being transferred.

Assuming a normal situation in which the "premises" were anticipating the arrival of a security vehicle, the control station (and probably the manager's office) would be switched on to receive the "arrived" signal. This would be transmitted by radio-telephone link from the vehicle and only upon receipt of a coded reply would the mechanism in the vehicle be "unlocked" to operate.

The vehicle personnel would signal that readiness existed at the vehicle and the controller would initiate the programmed sequence by radio-telephone signals to the control panel in the vehicle.

The external shutter in the vehicle's side would be raised. This would expose the shutter mounted on the canopy, which would then open. The condition would then be that the interior and inner doors of the empty canopy would be exposed. The *canopy would then be extended* and upon reaching its maximum position, its outer face would be beyond the pillar and its flanks would be on either side of the pillar. The canopy shutter would then drop, totally enclosing the pillar.

At this stage, the next sequenced signal—for the opening of the inner canopy doors—could be overridden or temporarily delayed by the vehicle personnel viewing through the observation panel adjacent to the canopy. Upon clearance being given from the vehicle, the inner doors would open, followed by the final step—the opening of the pillar door.

Direct contact between the vehicle and the controller would by now be achieved and delivery or collection could proceed, the hoist and conveyor (if applicable) *being operated by the* controller while maintaining radio-telephone contact with the vehicle personnel throughout the entire operation.

It is envisaged that to ensure the safety of public on the pedestrian footpath, a member of the vehicle personnel, probably the co-driver from the cab, would dismount and be stationed on the footpath—being under observation from the vehicle so that any molestation or interference would result in the overriding *of the sequenced signals and, if* necessary, their reversal.

A further security feature is proposed in that when the equipment on the premises is inoperative, the goods platform of the hoist would be stationary at the lower end of the shaft at its point of entry into the operator's chamber, thus providing, in addition to the proposed security shutters, a further barrier to any attempt at unauthorised entry via the pillar.

Further details from A. Cappellari, 16, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.11.

● ELECTRONICS

Low noise amplifier

AIMED at the thermal imaging market where low noise performance is mandatory are two new integrated circuits from Plessey Semiconductors designed for low noise amplification.

SL 1202 is a pre-amplifier with up to 60 dB of gain and the *SL1203* is also a pre-amplifier with differential output and current mirror for biasing cadmium mercury telluride infra-red detectors.

The balanced output stage has adjustable quiescent current so that power consumption can be minimised. The noise performance is extremely good. More from Cheney Manor, Swindon, Wilts (0793 36251).

● MATERIALS

Repair of the roof of the parish church of St. Peter and Paul in Great Missenden, Bucks., has been an unusual contract for *British Rail. About 80 square* metres of roof over the transept was recently covered with oil-impregnated exterior grade hardboard before a specially formulated plastic coating, about 1.5mm thick, was sprayed on to seal it. British Rail has for some years been developing spray-on plastics coating techniques to waterproof bridge decks.

● DATA PROCESSING

Will even prompt the novice

THE literature on the latest machine from Texas Instruments states that it is designed to bridge the gap between the desk-top calculator and the computer. Indeed, equipped with power that would probably have filled a room ten years ago, it is difficult to know which word to use in describing it.

Designated SR-60 it has a built-in printer, magnetic card reader for programs, and a spread of function keys that surpasses anything yet seen.

There is a 20 character display that prompts the user into his next move at various stages in the problem; the system waits for a response before continuing. This "dialogue," states Texas, allows even a novice to work with complicated problems immediately.

For business use the machine is capable of many tasks including financial analysis, long term forecasting and payroll. For technology applications it has 46 scientific functions on the keyboard, while 480 program memory locations and 40 data registers are available for complicated programming.

Short problems can be key programmed. But larger custom designed programs are easy to write and record permanently on 10¼ x 2 inch magnetic cards which are fed into a slot in the front of the unit. A basic applications library containing ten pre-recorded programs is supplied with the machine and over 100 others are available optionally.

Operation is claimed to be no more difficult than a general purpose calculator. The left-to-right algebraic operating system allows problems to be entered as they are written. Answers can be displayed, printed on the 2¼ inch quiet thermal printer, or both.

Examples of the software are a financial pack which includes add-on instalment loans, depreciation, linear regression analysis and others, and an electrical engineering pack which includes transformer design, transmission lines and coil properties.

The company's suggested retail price is £1,506, with distribution through the office equipment trade only. More from 165 Bath Road, Slough, SL1 4AD (Slough 35544).

Automation in the Press

FOLLOWING a selection study reported by BIS, Mirror Group Newspapers has ordered two Data General Nova 840's plus Dasco software to give the group more powerful facilities to control the booking for its advertising space and dealing with the complexities of racing form for The Sporting Life.

The systems will replace existing accounting machines within the accounts department and the "turnkey" system for Sporting Life will cover all applications in accounts, advertising and racing form applications.

This is the Mirror Group's first venture into running its own computer—previously it used ICL's Central Computing Services—and reliability and ease of use were paramount. The new system has two computers communicating via a disc with all the terminals on one machine.

BIS Applied Systems were asked to assist the Mirror Group in this decision after completing a review of IPC's IBM 370/155 based Central Computing Services in 1975.

Meanwhile automation is progressing within Westminster Press and King and Hutchinson division of the group which ordered two 2903 computers for installation in its Uxbridge, Middlesex, headquarters.

The order is valued at £220,000 and the first system, which will be used for commercial applications, will be installed this month.

It is King and Hutchinson second 2903, to be used for computer-aided compositions, and breaks new ground for the particular machine.

Although this will be the 2903 to be used for computer aided composition, ICL has for some years been active in segment of the computer market and, to date, has more than £7m. worth of equipment installed or on order, representing more than 30 systems, in the U.K. printing and publishing industry.

BIS on 01-928 8611 or 01-788 7272.

● COMMUNICATIONS

Package of audio visual

TECHNICOLOR projector systems with or without a complete "package deal" covering filming, processing, editing and translating are now offered by Redi Audio Visual, Central Way, Feltham, Middx. (01-890 4684).

This will enable firms of any size to equip their sales force with a complete portable audio-visual system with the minimum of down payment. Companies whose products are difficult to demonstrate can show a film with commentary to as many people as they wish in the surroundings of their choice.

Contained in an executive-size case, the unit can be used either as a desk-top viewer for six to eight people, or the lid can be lowered and the image projected on to a suitable vertical surface giving an image six feet square. The film is supplied in cassettes with up to 29 minutes running time and cassettes can be changed in seconds.

Technicolor equipment available includes the 270 and 260 film loop players, Series 2000 "Showcase," Series 400 Instant Theatre and the 1000 and 1200 heavy duty projectors.

Robot finds sub-cable faults

AN UNMANNED submersible craft called Scarab will come into use in the autumn to help Cable and Wireless recover, repair and re-lay coaxial submarine cable.

Made by Ametek Straza in California, joint funding for its construction (about £2m.) has been provided by A. T. and T., C. and W., the U.K. Post Office, French PTT and the Canadian Telecommunications Corporation.

Able to operate down to 1,000 fathoms, Scarab first locates the cable using the earth's field disturbance of the cable's metal, seen on a magnetometer, or signals leaking from the cable fault, using a gradiometer.

Data from these sensors and from a sonar unit are sent over an umbilical cable to the mother ship where they are presented on a graphical CRT display of range circles plus symbols to represent ship, Scarab and other sonar "pinger" marker devices on the sea bed.

The vehicle automatically seizes the cable, after exposing it with water jets, cuts it and then the ship raises the two ends for preparation and repair. Later the re-joined cable is buried once again, using the jets.

● INSTRUMENTS

Times with accuracy

REPEAT accuracy of 10 milliseconds is claimed for a digital timer introduced by N. J. Froment of Cliffe Road, Easton, Stamford, Lincolnshire. (0780 51051.)

A mains switching device, the *timer covers the range 0.1 to 9.99* seconds in steps of a tenth of a second. Within a temperature range of zero to 50 deg C and a ±15 per cent. voltage variation, the unit is accurate to within ±0.5 secs of indicated time.

Suitable for bench use or wall mounting, the unit is contained in a high impact chemical resistant polystyrene case measuring 220 x 160 x 100 mm. Price is £49.80 ex VAT.

Better fusing on boards

A SUITABLY thick layer of tin/lead can be deposited on to circuit board conductors by plating but due to porosity the storage qualities are poor and users frequently flow solder before storage.

The success of this depends very much on the flux used, and until recently the best fusing fluxes were imported from the U.S. Now Fry's Metals have developed an entirely new flow-solder flux, based on their extensive experience in soldering.

Fry's states that the flux helps to protect the board against over-heating, and does not spit while fusing is taking place. It is supplied in 5- and 20-litre containers. More from Tandem Works, Merton Abbey, London SW19 2PD (01-648 7020).

● METALWORKING

Lathe from Sweden

A SAAB mini-computer forms the heart of the control system of the Swedish Torshalla S200 CNC lathe now being marketed by Horsman Brothers of Polegate, Sussex.

Information input is via tape reader, programmed storage unit or manual keyboard, enabling machine control for single or prototype production with editing prior to normal production.

The lathe itself is designed for all chucking and bar work, and uses standard tools to produce multi-diameters, tapers, curves, clearances and threads. Drive is taken from a 12kW dc motor to a 4-speed gear box. Nineteen spindle speeds can be programmed.

Maximum swing over the bed is 400mm. and over the cross slide, 200mm., with 350mm. maximum cross traverse. Turnings up to 750mm. long can be carried out.

● PERIPHERALS

High-speed plotting

TWO NEW additions to the Gould range of high-speed electrostatic printer/plotters, Models 5005 and 5105, incorporate a dual-array printing head which results in a sharper, blacker image. The printing head consists of two rows of styli, spaced 100 to the inch, and staggered in such a way that successive dots produced by the styli overlap to give a high-contrast, solid-line trace.

The 5005 has a printing speed of 1,600 lines per minute and a plotting speed of 3.25 inches per second on 11-inch-wide paper, while the 5105, using 22-inch-wide paper, prints at 1,200 character lines per minute and plots at 3.25 inches per second.

Gould Advance at Raynham Road, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. (0279 55155).

● RESEARCH

Problems of waste disposal

WHILE handling and storage of waste from the treatment of highly active nuclear fuel is constantly in the news, there are other problems caused by uranium exploitation, not the least of which is what to do with spoil from the ore.

Developing environmentally acceptable methods for storing and disposing of waste material produced at uranium ore mills is the aim of a study being managed by Argonne National Laboratory in the U.S.

These uranium milling waste products, called tailings, present a potential environmental public health hazard because their bulk and the small amount of radioactivity they contain.

Refining removes more than 90 per cent. of the uranium in the raw ore, but most of the other naturally occurring active elements remain in the refuse. Furthermore, the volume of the tailings exceeds that of the original ore. Consequently large areas of land are required to store the waste.

The Argonne task force will examine current procedures for handling tailings and for storing mining waste. Storage sites will identify areas where further research is needed safely and aesthetically to store the waste.

Suggestions and comments should be directed to Argonne National Laboratory's Environmental Impact Studies Department, 9700 So. Cass Avenue, Argonne, Illinois, U.S.

PLANT & MACHINERY SALES

Description	Price	Telephone
1974 Ten Stand roll forming line by Hunter-Douglas. Virtually unused Capacity 200 mm x 2 mm M.S. strip complete with automatic cut-to-length equipment.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
2 Stand Rolling Mill for flattening wire and rolling narrow strip. Complete with edging rolls and recoiler.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
Rolling Mills 1) 12" x 12" 125 HP Farmer Norton two high. 2) 24" x 36" x 300 HP Robertson two high. 3) 6" x 12" 14"—180 HP Stanart Mann four high.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
Modern Used Rolling Mills, wire rod and tube drawing plant—roll forming machines—slitting—flattening and cut-to-length lines—cold saws—presses—guillotines, etc.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
1970 Herdieckerhoff 100 KW double vacuum annealing plant useful charge area 625 mm dia x 2000 mm loading height—output 6000 lb per 24 hours.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
1971 Automated 25ft Drawbench with pushpointer by Wellman—effective pull 10 tons at 100 fpm and 20 tons at 50 fpm. Virtually unused.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
1974 Fully Automated Cold Saw by Noble & Lund with batch control for cutting non-ferrous bar. Max. capacity 5" round and square.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
1971 Fully Automatic High Precision Circular Saw by Rhobi with batch control. Max. capacity 60 mm bar-70 mm profiles and tube.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
1970 cut-to-length line, max capacity 1000 mm x 2 mm x 7 tonne coil, fully overhauled and in excellent condition.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
Caterpillar 14E Motor Grader, complete with new tyres.	£25,500	Telex 51187
Caterpillar 966C Wheel Loader, with 3½ cu. yd. bucket and new tyres.	£25,500	094-34 4531 Telex 51187

WANTED

Modern Used Rolling Mills, wire rod and tube drawing plant—roll forming machines—slitting—flattening and cut-to-length lines—cold saws—presses—guillotines, etc.		021-556 0904 Telex 336414

PLANT AND MACHINERY SALES/WANTED APPEARS EVERY MONDAY. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION RING MR. FRANCIS PHILLIPS. 01-248 8000. Ext. 456.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE AUTHORITY

NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVE BIDDING AND INVITATION TO TENDER

HODEIDA WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT

The National Water Supply and Sewerage Authority announces that: a credit from the International Development Association, through the government of the Yemen Arab Republic, has been approved to finance construction of a water supply for the city of Hodeida, the main sea port of the Yemen Arab Republic. It is intended that proceeds of this credit will be applied towards payment under contract for which this notice is issued. Bidding will be opened to contractors from countries who are members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and Switzerland.

Only contractors experienced in the execution of projects of similar magnitude and of sound financial position, which would be part of the evaluation, will be considered.

SCOPE OF WORK

Tender 11—Construction of Transmission Line (exclusive supply of pipes, fittings and appurtenances).

The works include the following:

1. Construction of pumping mains with fittings and appurtenances approximately 10.3 km. nominal diameter 500 mm and 400 mm. from E11 Bir Ali well field to the town of Hodeida, including excavation, laying, jointing, backfilling and testing.
2. Construction of manholes and value chambers.

Tenders documents will be available in National Water and Sewerage Authority Offices, and with Messrs. F. H. Kocks K. G., main office in Duesseldorf, West Germany.

Interested bidders can purchase the documents by writing now to the following offices and after payment of 150 dollars, being the cost of tenders.

NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE AUTHORITY
P.O Box No. 104,
SANAA, YEMEN, ARAB REPUBLIC.

Consultants:
F. H. Kocks K.G.,
P.O. Box 320 625,
Duesseldorf, West Germany.

The closing date will be at 12.00 noon on 14th September 1976.

CALL FOR TENDER

The Somali Democratic Republic calls for tenders for prequalifications for the construction of a bituminous road between Goluen and Gelib (about 257 Km).

All information may be obtained at Ministry of Public Works, POB 958, Mogadishu, Somalia. The project is being considered for financing jointly by the European Development Fund and the Arab Bank for Economic and Social Development.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY (NEPA)
PREQUALIFICATION OF TENDERERS FOR
CONTRACT No. MS 001
FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND INSTALLING HYDRAULIC TURBINES AND GOVERNORS FOR SHIRORO HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

The Shiroro Hydroelectric Project will consist of a concrete-faced rockfill dam with a height of 115 meters from the river bed and a crest length of 700 meters, including spillway; an above ground indoor-type powerhouse at the dam site with a generating capacity of 600 MW using four 155 MW Francis turbines rated at 97 metres mean net head and a shaft speed of 150 rpm; an administration and control building, and switchyard.

The project is located in Niger State, approximately 90 km. southwest of the City of Kaduna. It is situated at Shiroro Gorge on the Kaduna River near its confluence with the Dinya River.

The National Electric Power Authority plans to invite tenders in November of 1976 from prequalified tenderers for the furnishing, delivering and installing of hydraulic turbines and governors for the Shiroro Power Project; followed with contract award in June of 1977, with initial operation of the first unit scheduled for July 1, 1981 and the fourth unit by March 1, 1982.

In order to prequalify as an acceptable tenderer interested contractors must complete and submit prequalification forms. Required prequalification forms are available and may be obtained from:

Chas. T. Main International, Inc.
Southeast Tower
Prudential Center,
Boston, Massachusetts,
U.S.A. 02199
Attention: Mr. N. P. Triano,
Project Manager

NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY (NEPA)
PREQUALIFICATION OF TENDERERS FOR
CONTRACT No. ES 001
FURNISHING, DELIVERING, INSTALLING GENERATORS AND ACCESSORY EQUIPMENT FOR SHIRORO HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

The Shiroro Hydroelectric Project will consist of a concrete-faced rockfill dam with a height of 115 metres from the river bed and a crest length of 700 metres, including spillway; an above ground indoor-type powerhouse at the dam site with a generating capacity of 600 MW consisting of four units; an administration and control building; and a switchyard. The Project is located in Niger State, approximately 90 km. southwest of the City of Kaduna. It is situated at Shiroro Gorge on the Kaduna River near its confluence with the Dinya River.

The National Electric Power Authority plans to invite tenders in November of 1976 from prequalified tenderers for the furnishing, delivering and installing of generators and accessories for the Shiroro Power Project; followed with contract award in July of 1977, with initial operation of the first unit scheduled for July 1, 1981 and the fourth unit by March 1, 1982.

The generators will be vertical type, hydraulic-driven with a shaft mounted exciter and rotating amplifier voltage regulator system. The generators will be rated 150,000 kW, 0.85 power factor, 15,000 volts, 50 hertz, 3 phase. The contract will include main leads consisting of 8,000 amps self-cooled isolated phase bus.

In order to prequalify as an acceptable tenderer, interested contractors must complete and submit prequalification forms. Required prequalification forms are available and may be obtained from:

Chas. T. Main International, Inc.
Southeast Tower
Prudential Center,
Boston, Massachusetts,
U.S.A. 02199
Attention: Mr. N. P. Triano,
Project Manager

هكذا من الأصل

Building and Civil Engineering

·m. bridge approach ad contract

IN CIVIL Engineering en awarded a £4m. con- by Humberside County to build the Humber south approach road. new road will be about long extending from the nchorage of the Humber to a point 650 metres of the A1077. A grade ed roundabout will link road to the A1077. The nge includes two four- einforced concrete slab carrying the roundabout e approach road.

20-metres-long approach extending from the south ge of the Humber will consist of seven pre- concrete box spans with undations to all the piers.

major structures called a three-span reinforced slab bridge carrying roach road over Far Ings ld a reinforced concrete ert pedestrian subway at d Road.

300,000 cubic metres of on, mainly in chalk, will ired in the area of the nge. Some of this will be the construction of the nent adjacent to the n road.

eers for the Humber project are Freeman Fox tners.

mmercial mises in nchester

and Hill has been a contract, valued at 5m. for the construction nking hall, shops and in Mosley Street, ter.

evelopment will include oor shopping facilities, a nking hall with ancillary ground floor, mezzanine ilding society and offices to fifth floor. Air con- will be installed.

ructure will be mainly rced concrete and the walls, of in-situ d concrete or light- lockwork, will have an outer skin of natural ashlar stone. The continuous vertical bands of vertical glazing will be framed in bronze anodised aluminium.

Architects are Leach Rhodes and Walker, consulting engineers (structure) are Horridge and Power, consulting engineers (services) are Cranage and Perkins and the quantity surveyor is W. Kelly, in association with Deacon and Jones.

Iran homes order for Cubitts

CUBITTS International is to carry out work on the £10m. first stage of a new community at Kermanshah, Iran, about 450 km. west of Tehran.

Total cost of the township eventually will top £100m. It will cover an area of some 200 hectares and overall 4,500 dwellings are planned on site by the developers—the Elahieh Housing Company—by the mid-1980s. All the dwellings will be sold on the private market.

Cubitts work on the initial phase will involve construction of 504 apartments for middle income families, designed by the Iranian architectural practice BANCO. The homes will be arranged in 84, three-storey blocks and construction is to be carried out over a 30-month period.

Two awards to David Charles

DAVID CHARLES Construction (Midlands) has begun two contracts worth over £1m. One is being undertaken for the Department of the Environment and comprises the erection of a three-storey office block with a link to an existing building.

This, in turn, will be linked to another existing building and both will be refurbished to provide a total area of 1800 square metres. The project, Crown Building, Church Hill Street, Smethwick, is due to be completed in eighteen months.

Architects are the Percy Thomas Partnership and the quantity surveyors are Bond Foster and Partners.

The other contract is for the West Midlands Regional Health Authority for an additional ward block at the Kidderminster General Hospital. The two-storey block, with a 64 bed capacity, will be linked to the existing hospital by an elevated walk-way.

Wimpey is busy in Canada

THE TORONTO office of George Wimpey Canada has announced four contracts totalling £2.6m.

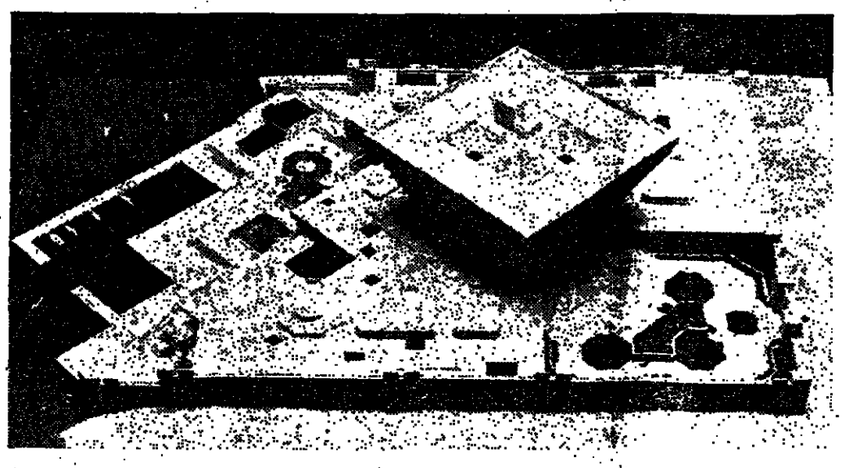
The first is valued at £1½m. for site preparation and all main services at Mississauga Meadows, Ontario for S. B. McLaughlin Associates. Work is just starting and the contract period is two years.

The second for £450,000 is for Qualico Developments at St. Alberta, and is for storm drains, sewers, water and general services for a housing development of 211 dwellings. Work has just started and will take 10 weeks.

In Kingston, Ontario, two other contracts are being undertaken, one valued at £240,000 for the Dacon Corporation and the other for the Ontario Ministry of the Environment at £170,000.

Back in the U.K. Wimpey has been awarded a contract valued at £770,000 for the modernisation of existing local authority houses at Westwood Park, Eccles by Salford Corporation.

The project, which involves 213 houses, is an extension of a modernisation contract awarded at the beginning of this year valued at £134,000 in respect of 30 houses. Work commences on August 1.



Triumph for British architects

SEVEN firms of British architects are among the 13 prize-winners in an international competition for the design of a £90m. 450-bed hotel and conference centre in Abu Dhabi.

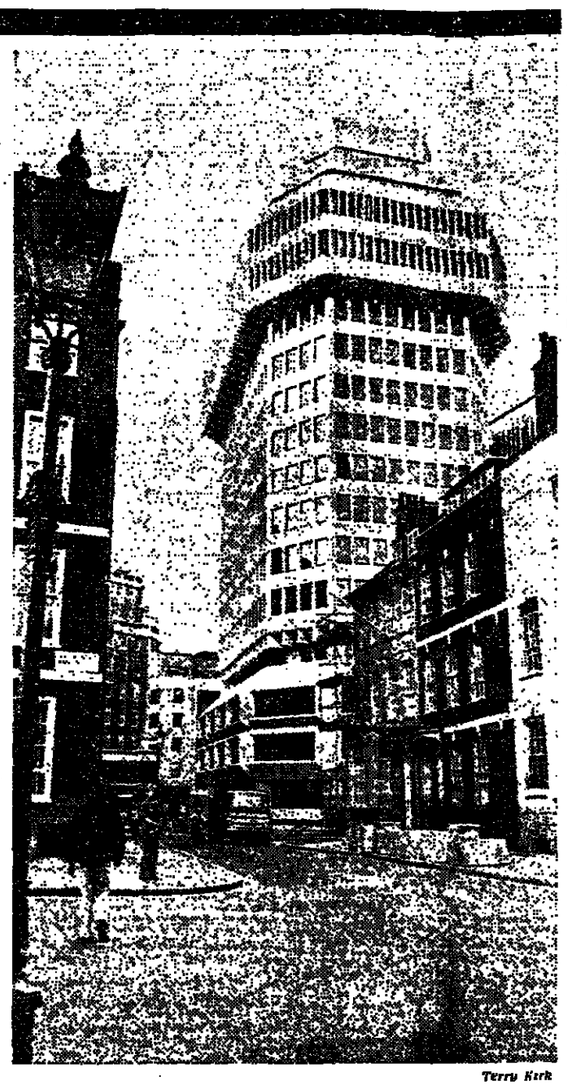
The competition was sponsored by the United Arab Emirates Development Bank which appointed an international jury of five. The winning design was from the studio of Rothermel Cooke of London who gain the first prize of £27,000.

The second prize goes to Gordon Bowyer and Partners of London.

There were five first mentions including three British firms: Spratley Crapnell Partnership of London, BGP Group of London and Architects Design Group of Derby. Five other mentions included two British firms: Quantic Associates of London and Crowley Moore-Ede of London.

The winning scheme shows the bedroom block rising from the surrounding areas and spaces in succeeding overlapping storeys to give shelter from the sun. There is a number of cool, planted and watered courts within the complex which opens out towards the sea in a series of tiered terraces, gardens and pools.

H. A. N. BROCKMAN



Terry Kirk

The new Home Office building on the site of Queen Anne's Mansions in Petty France, London, is now nearing completion. The £17½m. block in concrete-framed portland stone overlooks Birdcage Walk and dominates Wellington Barracks and the Guards Chapel. It will house 1,500 staff, but will still leave a further 5,000 in other accommodation around London. The new building was designed by Sir Basil Spence and constructed by Taylor Woodrow.

Desert city water supply

AN AGREEMENT has been made between Sir M. MacDonald and Partners, consulting engineers of Cambridge, and the Government of Saudi Arabia, for the design phase of a major project to supply additional drinking water to Riyadh City.

The Saudi Arabian Government had previously accepted the feasibility report submitted last year by the consulting engineers, which was based on the provision of an additional 100,000 cubic metres of water per day. The authorities have now asked the engineers to proceed with the design of the scheme to provide twice this quantity.

The report had recommended extracting the water from the Wasia aquifer, about 100km east of Riyadh, and pumping it to the city with either normal water treatment or with desalination if the additional cost was considered economic. While the plentiful Wasia water obviously would be cheaper without desalination, the engineers suggested that as its quality was not consistent or accurately predictable, desalination should be seriously considered.

The Saudi Arabian authorities have now agreed to desalination and the engineers estimate that the revised project will take 18 months in design, and a further 3½ years to complete, at a total estimated cost in the region of £300m.

The project is believed to be the largest single town water supply scheme in the world, and the desalination plant will be the largest ever built for domestic water supply.

Order book total is lifted

TWO ORDERS for passenger and goods lifts, totalling over £200,000, have been won by Hammond and Champness. The biggest order, from Lambeth Borough Council is worth £150,000 and is for 11 lifts which are to replace older equipment in property on the Council's Studley Estate.

At the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, the company is to instal five lifts (including one six-ton goods lift) at a cost of £52,000.

£4½m. worth to McAlpine

CONTRACTS with a total value of £4½m. have been awarded to Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons.

These range from the modernisation of Bailey's Hotel, London, to the construction of a caesium removal plant at Berkeley nuclear power station, Gloucester.

Other work in London includes the "virtual rebuilding" of the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith and internal works at Prudential Assurance offices in Finsbury Circus and Stratford Place, W.1.

£1.7m. Arab contracts

TWO CONTRACTS worth a total of £1.7m. have been won in Kuwait and Bahrain by Lowton Construction Group.

The first, worth £1.4m., is for the supply to Kuwait Oil Company of prefabricated components for a supervisors' complex including 125 dwellings, 76 bachelor flats, recreation and messing facilities, at Ahmadi Kuwait.

The second, worth £300,000, is for a school at Budaiya, Bahrain designed in the Lowton Modulow steel framed system supplied by the group's steel division, with timber cladding and all joinery components by Lowton Joinery. The school will contain five single-storey classrooms, an administration and staff building, and domestic quarters.

Seals the roof

AN EMULSION based sealing and heat insulating compound is being marketed by Supra Chemicals and Paints for use on old tiled and slated roofs.

The compound—"Infil"—was originally developed as a gap and crack filler, but operations are said to have shown it to be very effective for sealing warped tiles and loose slates, as found on older type houses. It is applied by heavy duty spray equipment.

Woodwork industry discussions

TALKS have been held between the British Woodwork Manufacturers' Association and the Joinery and Timber Construction Association with a view to forming a single self governing organisation for the Woodworking industry.

Leaders in the talks have been Mr. R. L. M. Mackie, BWMA president, and Mr. David Llewellyn, JACTA president, and it is expected that further discussions will eventually lead to the setting-up of a single body, subject to the approval of the members of the two existing bodies.

£5m. London housing project

SOUTHWARK Construction, the joint contracting organisation formed by the Direct Works Department of the London Borough of Southwark and Bovis Construction, has been awarded its third major housing contract in five months.

The latest job, worth about £5m., was secured from the London Borough of Southwark in open competition. It is for phase 1 of the Borough's 325-dwelling Brimmington South project, which will provide accommodation for 931 people when completed in mid-1979.

Earlier this year, Southwark Construction had been awarded phase 1 of the 452-dwelling Consort housing development and the 386-dwelling Newington scheme—both due to be completed in the second half of 1979.

The Brimmington South site, bounded by Asylum Road, Station Passage are Clifton Way, will provide 22 different types of houses and flats in seven blocks, of brick construction with tiled and pitched roofs and concrete strip foundations.

Houses and flats

MEARS Construction has won a £926,811 contract for a housing development for the North British Housing Association at Murdishaw, near Runcorn, Cheshire.

The 16 month development programme calls for 101 two-storey dwellings, together with a road, hardstandings, drains and sewers.

Nearby, Mears has also won a £260,161 contract for 30 flats at Allport Road, Bromborough, Cheshire. The contract was awarded by The Collingwood Housing Association.

IN BRIEF

- A computer service which produces a contracts costing ledger has been introduced by a computer service company, CMG Computer Management Group (Scotland). Its use is applicable to building, civil engineering and similar industries.
- A new film highlighting its activities in the U.K., Northern Europe, Middle East and South America has just been made by Tarmac. A remake of an earlier film it aims to remind the audience that Tarmac's activities to-day are in many diverse fields and that road-making, although important is now only part of its operation. The 16m. full colour film runs for 15 minutes and is available on loan.
- Biggs Wall and Company has started work on a 5,000m. long 800mm. diameter ductile iron trunk main to be constructed from West Grinstead to Coltstaple, Sussex, under a £170,000 contract awarded by the Southern Water Authority, West Sussex Water and Drainage Division.
- Dorbyl Shipyard in Durban is being extended by the Cementation Company (Africa Contracts) Pty under a R2.8m. contract. The development includes a slipway 125 metres long and 35 metres wide with a depth of six metres and an assembly area 100 metres in length. The slipway is being built alongside the existing one and is scheduled for completion later this year.
- Tenders are out for the building of a further 120 Telford Development Corporation rented dwellings at Wombridge. The contract is expected to be worth £1.3m. and should be awarded soon.
- Medway Buildings has been awarded a £1¼m. contract by Maidstone Borough Council for the construction of 119 houses at Senacre Wood.
- Marshall-Andrew and Co. has signed a management fee contract to control a £70m. housing project in Abu Dhabi. The contract is for 5,000 houses on which work is due to start next April.

Businessman's Diary

U.K. TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

Date	Title	Venue
Current	International Cycle Show (cl. Aug. 1)	Harrogate
July 30—Aug. 1 .	Gt. Britain Radio Society Exhibition	Alexandra Palace
Aug. 7—8	General Trade and Home Exhibition	Doncaster
Aug. 15—19	British Musical Instrument Trade Fair	Bloomsbury Centre Hotel
Aug. 15—19	International Gifts Fair	Olympia
Aug. 21—29	Brighton International Exhibition	Metropole Centre, Brighton
Aug. 24—26	Education & Technology Exhibition	Holland Park School, W.8
Aug. 28—Sept. 4.	Motor Cycle Exhibition	Earls Court

OVERSEAS TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

Current	International Jewellery Trade Fair (cl. July 28)	New York
Current	Int. Biochemical Exbn. & Congress (cl. July 31)	Hamburg
July 31—Aug. 8 .	International Arts and Antiques Fair	Helsingborg
Aug. 3—10	Int. Building and Construction Exhibition	Johannesburg
Aug. 5—14	Royal National Show	Brisbane
Aug. 6—11	International Boat Show	Sydney
Aug. 8—16	Austrian Timber Fair	Klagenfurt
Aug. 9—15	International Fisheries Fair	Trondheim
Aug. 11—14	Materials Handling Exhibition	Copenhagen
Aug. 12—22	Consumer Goods Fair	Bilbao
Aug. 13—22	International Trade Fair	Malmo
Aug. 13—22	Education Equipment Exhibition	Sao Paulo
Aug. 15—20	New York Gift Show	New York
Aug. 17—19	National Hardware Show	Chicago
Aug. 21—23	Pacific Jewellery Show	Los Angeles
Aug. 21—29	International Homes Exhibition	Melbourne
Aug. 23—26	Jerusalem Fashion Week	Jerusalem Hilton
Aug. 26—30	Overseas Import Fair	Berlin
Aug. 27—29	International Men's Fashion Fair	Cologne
Aug. 27—Sept. 5 .	Int. Radio and TV Exhibition	Amsterdam
Aug. 27—Sept. 5 .	Int. Consumer Goods Fair	Stockholm
Aug. 28—Sept. 1 .	International Leathergoods Fair	Offenbach
Aug. 29—31	Giftware Exhibition	Gothenburg
Aug. 29—Sept. 1 .	Graphic Trade '76 Exhibition	Toronto
Aug. 29—Sept. 1 .	International Autumn Fair	Frankfurt

BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONFERENCES

Current	First Nat. Bk. of Boston: Export Prom. (cl. July 30)	Caracas
July 27	Oyez: Exchange Control	Royal Lancaster Hotel, W.2.
Aug. 3—4	Industrial Soc.: Action-Centred Leadership	Peter Runge House, S.W.1
Aug. 9—13	Abraxas: Synetics—Innovative Skills	68, Churchway, N.W.1
Aug. 9—13	H. Mitchell: Motivation, Incentives & Commnctn.	Beeston, Nottingham
Aug. 10—12	Marketing Imp: Fin. for Sales & Marketing	Ulster House, N.W.1
Aug. 11	BIM: Selection Interviewing, Theory & Practice	Management Hse., W.C.2
Aug. 26	BEAMA: Emergency Lighting Seminar	Strathclyde Univ.
Sept. 1—2	Financial Times: World Aerospace	London Hilton, W.1
Sept. 1—3	IPM: Elements of Personnel Admin.	Park Court Hotel, W.2

Parliament this week

Commons

TO-DAY: Dock Work Regulation Bill, remaining stages.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY: Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill, remaining stages; at the end on Tuesday, Licensing (Scotland) Bill, remaining stages.

FRIDAY: Supplementary Benefit (Amendment) Bill, remaining stages.

Lords

TO-DAY: Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill; Protection of Birds (Amendment) Bill; Stock Exchange Completion of Bargains) Bill.

TO-MORROW: Trinidad and Tobago Republic Bill, Finance Bill; Valuation and Rating (Exempted Classes) (Scotland) Bill; Retirement of Teachers (Scotland) Bill; Industrial Common Ownership Bill.

WEDNESDAY: Finance Bill: debate on Community Fisheries Policy and marine fishfarming: Iron and Steel (Amendment) Bill: Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill; Domestic Violence and Matrimonial Proceedings Bill.

THURSDAY: Protection of Birds (Amendment) Bill.

Committees

TO-DAY: Developments in Civil Service since the Fulton-Report. Witnesses: DHSS.

TO-MORROW: Hampshire C.C. (Haslar Bridge) (re-committed) Bill: Violence in the Family. Witnesses: National Childbirth Trust, Rl. Coll. of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists: Rl. Coll. of Midwives. Direct Elections to the European Assembly. Nationalised Industries: British Rail. Witnesses: TSSA.

WEDNESDAY: Planning Procedures. Witnesses: Association of County Councils. Opposed Bill Hampshire C.C. (Haslar Bridge) (re-committed) Bill European Secondary legislation, etc.

THURSDAY: Race Relations and Immigration: The West Indian Community. Witnesses: Guild of British Newspaper Editors. Direct Elections to the European Assembly.

THE JOBS COLUMN

Oxford mandarin postbag

BY MICHAEL DIXON

SEVERAL readers have written about my report (not in this column) of the recent research finding that the only educational factor associated with career success in the high ranks of the Civil Service, is attendance at Oxford University.

The letters all give instances of someone who went to Oxford, won a top-class degree, and applied to be a mandarin but was not accepted.

This comforts me because, although Peta Sheriff's research implies a touch of Oxonian nepotism in topmost officialdom, Dark Blue credentials are obviously not a sufficient condition for entry. However, among her research sample of mandarins who had gone furthest, 53 per cent. had been at Cambridge or even other universities.

The thing was that Cambridge and the others accounted for 69 per cent. of Dr. Sheriff's sample of mandarins who had not done well. And this is the basis of the finding that the only educational factor that can be associated with career success in the higher ranks is attendance at Oxford.

I do, by the way, mean attendance. Class of degree gained was not found to be associated with success. It seems that, provided you are among the 80 per cent. of Oxford's graduates who win a second-class honours or better (at Cambridge the proportion is about 90 per cent.), your career chances in the Civil Service are betetr than evens.

IF YOU fall into that category, you might be tempted by one of the first three jobs this week, all of which are being handled by my good friends, the Civil Service Commission. The address is Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB—telephone Basingstoke 68551 or, for answering service only, 01-839 1992.

Fifty is the minimum age for the £12,465 job of chief adviser on natural resources overseas at the London headquarters of the Ministry of Overseas Development. I gather that the responsibility covers all the Ministry's activities concerned with research into and development of renewable natural resources abroad, and the newcomer will be the chief policy adviser on such matters to the Minister.

Candidates must have copious experience overseas, especially in the tropics, and have been senior managers in agricultural R and D and the wider aspects of rural development. A degree in an appropriate life science is required, and a higher qualification would help. Quote reference S/9333; closing date for returning application forms is September 10.

The same Ministry also wants a specialist in the control of pests which threaten crops, and whoever wins this officially London-based post will spend the first three years abroad, probably in eastern Africa, and "sometimes in remote areas."

The main task is to work closely with agencies in the countries concerned, providing advice and training, and planning research. Relevant experience at responsible levels, preferably overeas, is needed. So is a good degree in a biological or agricultural science. Salary scale £6,290-£7,980. Ref. S/9344. Closing date September 24.

"Planning inspectors preside over public local inquiries and . . . in the large majority of cases their judgment is decisive," says the CSC which is seeking a number of them for the Depart- of the Environment. The newcomers will be part of the inspectorate covering England and Wales and, although this is based in London, its members often work from homes elsewhere.

Candidates must be professionally qualified town planners, architects, chartered surveyors, or civil or municipal engineers. However, experience in riot control is not requested! Those with notable experience of statutory planning and control of development could join as senior inspectors, with a salary range of £7,400-£8,650. Others would become inspectors at between £5,685 and £7,080.

In and around London, the salaries are up to £465 higher. The age indicated is 35 upwards. Quote reference A/392. Closing rate August 27.

PETER HUGHES, of Professional and Executive Recruitment's Bristol office (telephone 0272-299854) is looking for a qualified accountant with sound experience in industry. The opening is the job of chief accountant reporting to the managing director of the £3m-turnover Anderson Rubber Company in Bristol. The recruit, who will most likely be aged from 35 to 40, will control all of the company's accounting work, with the help of a staff of ten people. The salary is £5,000-£6,000—a range which at least overlaps nearly the bottom quarter of the pay scale for a plain planning inspector in the Civil Service.

A COMMERCIAL manager's job is going in Kuwait with Lamnalso, which is a joint venture by the Bos Kalis Westminster Group of Holland, and the Abdulla Alireza group of Kuwait. The joint concern operates offshore oil terminals and charter vessels for connected work in the Arabian gulf.

R. F. M. Grant, head of the Bos Kalis Scunthorpe subsidiary, Grant Lyon Eagre, says that the need in Kuwait is for someone with a successful commercial background, familiar with small offshore craft and with the ship charter market. A master mariner would have an advantage. Salary negotiable, but £8,000 tax-free gives a fair idea. Married accommodation, air fares, and the like are provided. Applications to Mr. Grant at East Common Lane, Scunthorpe DN16 1HN—telephone 61161 or 4513.

FINALLY this week, the British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce in Athens wants to recruit someone this autumn, with a view to taking over when the present secretary retires on June 30 next year. But there is a snag. The Chamber, whose aims are to study, foster and develop commercial and economic co-operation between the two countries, has only about 400 members and an income of some £15,000 in all. So it cannot offer much more than a net £3,000 worth of drachmae annually, for a guaranteed period of two years.

"With this salary the appointment will probably be mainly of interest to someone who has received the 'golden handshake' or retired early, but still anxious to take an interest in promoting British exports, and does not want to run to seed too early in life," say George Tacopoulos and Harry Winterburn, the joint presidents (4 Valaoritou Street, Athens 134—tel. 620.168).

Knowledge of Greece and skill at Greek would help.

LABOUR NEWS

CBI seeks modification of dock work Bill

BY CHRISTIAN TYLER, LABOUR STAFF

THE CONTROVERSIAL Bill to increase the number of registered dockers and expand the definition of their work is condemned to-day in statements from the CBI and other employer bodies.

Appeals to the Government to scrap or greatly modify the Dock Work Regulation Bill are timed for to-day's report and third reading in the Commons under the guillotine.

The CBI says that the Bill is inflationary, will increase industrial unrest rather than lessen it, give dockers a "possible stranglehold" on goods and hit overseas trade and port investment.

Specifically it calls for exemption from registration of sites currently covered by union agreements. The Government has accepted an amendment demanded by some unions which would exempt certain workers with agreements dated before September, 1967 — the end of the casual labour system.

It says the proposed five-mile corridor round the coast, ports, and either side of major navigable waterways within which work could be classified as "dock work" should be scrapped and a half-mile zone around ports and harbours substituted.

Export costs

According to the British Importers' Confederation, which sent a memorandum on the Bill to MPs over the week-end, the Bill would increase import costs by £150m. a year. Food import costs would rise between £20m. and £25m.

London Chamber of Commerce says that the Bill will add to export costs "at a time when every effort must be made to keep them competitive," in a letter to Mr. Albert Booth, Employment Secretary. It would increase "bureaucratic control over labour," the chamber adds.

Last week, the British Ports Association and the National Association of Port Employers protested that to extend the register would mean viable employers having to take on more unwanted labour than ever in the event of closures. Small ports could be put out of business, it said.

Although union objections to the Bill have been met largely with substantial amendments introduced at committee stage, employers say they have not won real concessions since the measure was first drafted.

They will be pressing MPs today to pick up every promise and hint made by Government spokesmen during committee in an effort to get last-minute changes.

Scottish steel workers fear Hunterston plan will be cut

BY OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

SCOTTISH STEEL workers are becoming increasingly concerned that the British Steel Corporation commitment to build an integrated steelworks at Hunterston on the Clyde estuary may not be fulfilled within the next 10 years.

The steel men, led by officials of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, feel last week's spending cuts for nationalised industries combined with heavy cost escalations and a powerful steel lobby for developments in South Wales, may lead the Government and BSC to delay a start at Hunterston.

Sir Monty Finniston, BSC's retiring chairman, has said it would seek planning permission for a £1.5bn. (at 1976 prices), 5m. tons a year complex either next year or 1978, with first steel being poured by 1986. The Government has also expressed a commitment to the outline plans.

But ISTC officials point out that no plans have yet been submitted for an initial steelmaking electric arc furnace and continuous casting works due to come into production by 1980.

This date is intended to coincide with the closure of the open hearth steel-making facilities at the nearby Glengarnock works, whose rolling mills would be supplied from Hunterston.

Predicting that this development would not start operating until 1983 or 1985, Mr. Arthur Bell, Scottish divisional officer of ISTC, said they were "deeply concerned" about the major works at Hunterston and would be seeking talks with the Government and BSC's new chairman, Sir Charles Villiers.

Jeopardise

"We feel that all the delay and procrastination about Port Talbot and Shotton could jeopardise the future of Hunterston. We know there is an anti-Hunterston lobby growing in some circles and after all, the South Wales steel industry has a powerful voice in the Cabinet with the Prime Minister and Mr. Michael Foot.

He hinted that the ISTC might revise its decision to co-operate on closure of older open-hearth works in Scotland, taken only because of future prospects of jobs at Hunterston.

BSC, which will report a 1975 loss of nearly £250m. later this week, was unable to confirm whether the Hunterston development timetable would proceed on schedule, although a spokesman said he was not aware of anything which would alter existing commitments.

The corporation owns more than 1,100 acres at Hunterston, where it is building a £70m. ore terminal and two direct reduction plants—first in the U.K.—costing about £60m. Both these projects have been approved on the basis that the site, regarded as one of the finest adjacent to deep water in Western Europe, will be developed as a major steel complex.

● Steel production will be back to normal to-day at the Shelton works in Stoke-on-Trent, where 200 men have been on a six-day strike. Union and Management agreed a settlement at the week-end.

The men, members of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, claimed they were being forced to work double shifts and 16 hour days because of under-manning at the plant.

The management agreed to do everything possible to make up the labour deficiencies, and in the meantime to re-deploy some of the workforce.

Staff association in court appeal

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

ONE OF the first five staff associations to be refused a certificate of independence under the Employment Protection Act has appealed against the decision.

The Blue Circle Staff Association for employees of Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers has protested to the Employment Appeal Tribunal against a ruling that effectively judges the association to be controlled by, or liable to be controlled by, the company.

This appeal comes at a time of vigorous campaigning by TUC unions to try to stop small, mainly one-company or one-plant associations achieving status under the Act and qualifying for access to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration key union issues.

The TUC is dismay of the verdicts so far are trying to tight Certification Officer Staff association lead are pressing Mr. Alb Employment Secreta change the rules in would make registra tically biased."

With many associ in the queue, the bat to intensify in com Eventually, some uni warn, there could be action in plants whe unions and staff conflict.

We're all happy, say c

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

THE INTERNATIONAL Transport Workers Federation, which "blacked" the Maltese cargo ship Orma in the Tyne last week after alleging that the crew were owed £53,000 in back pay, has been told by the men that they do not want "outside assistance."

The Yugoslav master, his officers and the rati a statement at the we ing that everyone was their pay and conditi

The Federation has tiating through officials of the NUS of the radio officer, Bangladesh ratings Nigerian.

APPOINTMENTS

Imperial Group chang

IMPERIAL GROUP is forming a new company, Imperial Distributors, to manage its tobacco wholesaling and retailing interests. Chairman of the new company will be Mr. S. E. Duckham, marketing director of Imperial Tobacco. Other Board members will be: Mr. D. A. Buckler (chairman and managing director, Collis Distributors); Mr. A. R. F. H. Bursell (Imperial Tobacco); Mr. D. M. Groom (chairman and managing director, Finlay and Co.); Mr. N. C. F. Satow (chairman and managing director, Robert Sinclair); and Mr. E. S. Wood (Imperial Tobacco). The secretary is Mr. R. D. Loader. The new company will become operative on November 1, when the present distributive trade division will cease to exist.

★

Spillers-French Holdings has recently announced a restructuring of their U.K. compounding and merchanting interests, for which the principal company will be SPILLERS AGRICULTURE, with two subsidiary management companies, Spillers Farm Feed and Spillers-Newgrain. Philpot is chairman Agriculture. Mr. Merv is chaiman, and Mr. ings, managing directo Farm Feeds. Mr. Leon is chairman, and Williams, managing Spillers-Newgrain.

★

Mr. Alex Robinson raw material services Pauls and Whites Foo linquish his post with pany on September 30 appointed a director Agriculture and of Sp Feeds from October 1.

★

Mr. W. R. D. Stevens appointed a director o OF NEW SOUTH WAL and will fill the vaca by the recent death O'Neill. Mr. Stevens partner in Allen, Aller ley. He is also a dir Commercial Law As Australian, Commonw trial Gases, Crown other companies.

WEEK'S FINANCIAL DIARY

The following is a record of the principal business and financial engagements during the week. The Board meetings are mainly for the purpose of considering dividends and official indications are not available whether dividends concerned are interims or finals. The sub-division shown below is based mainly on last year's time-table.

TO-DAY

COMPANY MEETINGS—
Donaldson Textiles. Leicester, 12
London and Overseas Freighters. Winchester House. E.C., 11
Norcros. Connaught Rooms. W.C., 12
Scotcros. Glasgow. 12
U.K. Optical. Winchester House. E.C., 12
Whitecroft. Manchester. 12

BOARD MEETINGS—
Finals:
A.A.H.
Cawoods
Cook (Wm.) (Sheffield)
Graig Shipping
Kwikform
Sterling Knitting
Interims:
Geduld Invs.
Hall-Thermotank
U. C. Invs.

DIVIDEND & INTEREST PAYMENTS—
Alpine Soft Drinks 4.0615p
Bowring (C. T.) Ln. £1.20548
Brown Shipley 4.64p
Carless Capel and Leonard 0.9p
Dawson (James) Pfd. Ord. 3.17p
General Electric Company 40 cts.
House Prop. Co. of London 1p
Jetinga 3.753752p
Rotaprint 1.598p
Scotcros 1.979p
Scottish Investment Trust 0.75p
Tehidy Minerals 1.085107p
Treasury Loan 7¾pc 85-88 3⅞pc 7¾pc 2012-2015 3⅞pc
Worth (Bond) 1.87p

TO-MORROW

COMPANY MEETINGS—
Austin (E.) and Sons (London). Winchester House, E.C., 12
Bankers Investment Trust. Winchester House. E.C., 2.30
B.E.T. Omnibus Services. Stratton House. Piccadilly, W., 3
Calor Gas. 2. Devonshire Square. Bishopsgate. E.C., 10.30
Dom Holdings. Great Eastern Hotel, E.C., 12
Hargreaves Group. Wetherby. 11
Humphries. Cafe Royal, W., 12
Imperial Continental Gas. Winchester House. E.C., 11.30
Northern Goldsmiths. Newcastle upon Tyne. 10.45
Paradise (B.). Tower Hotel. E., 11
Sketchley. Hinckley. 3
Transparent Paper. Cafe Royal. W., 12.30
Trustees Corp., Winchester House. E.C., 12.45
UDS. 22, Arlington Street. S.W., 12.30

BOARD MEETINGS—
Finals:
Customagic Manufacturing
Fairey
Gnome Photo. Prods.
Sound Diffusion
Interims:
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Natnl. Westminster Bank
Taylor Woodrow

DIVIDEND & INTEREST PAYMENTS—
Amalgamated Power Eng. 2.301837p
Austin (E.) and Sons (London) 2.125p
Dominion and General Trust 4.3p
Highgate and Optical Ind. 1.53p
London and Overseas Freighters 2.08p
Paradise (B.) 1.05p
Sketchley 2.71716p
Southend-on-Sea 5¼pc Rd. Stk. 77-79 2⅝pc

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28

COMPANY MEETINGS—
BPB Industries. 15-17, Marylebone Road. N.W., 12
Beecham. Royal Garden Hotel. W., 12
British Cinematograph Theatres. Richmond Buildings. W., 12
British and Commonwealth Shipping. 14-20. St Mary Axe, E.C., 12
Brunning Group. 100- Whitechapel Road. E., 12.15
Caledonia Investments. St. Mary Axe, E.C., 3
Coalite and Chemical Products. Dorchester Hotel. W., 11.45
Continental and Industrial Trust. 120, Cheapside. E.C., 12
De La Rue. Cafe Royal. W., 11.30
Dorman Smith. Preston. 12
Eva Industries. Manchester. 11.45
Ferranti. Millbank Tower. S.W., 12.15
Lloyd (F. H.). Winchester House. E.C., 12
London and Aberdeen Investment. Winchester House. E.C., 11
Monks Investment Trust. Salisbury House. E.C., 10.30
Mountview Estates. Russell Hotel. Russell Square, W.C., 12
Rediffusion. Connaught Rooms. W.C., 12.15
600 Group. Grosvenor House. W., 11.30
Uniflex. 330, Seven Sisters Road, N., 11

BOARD MEETINGS—
Finals:
Brady Inds.
Crossfriars Tst.
Dwek
Hollis Bros. E.S.A.
LRC Intnl.
Provincial Laundries
Interims:
Albion
Allied Mnftg. and Trading Inds.
Assoc. Sprayers
Blackman and Conrad
Gillett Bros. Discount
Plastic Construction

DIVIDEND & INTEREST PAYMENTS—
Agricultural Mortgage 7¼pcBds. Red. 28/1/77 3⅝pc
Arfon 11½pcBds. Red. 25/1/78 5¾pc
Arun 10⅝pcBds. Red 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Aylesbury 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
B.E.T. Omnibus Services 10pcPf. 3.5pc
Bank of Nova Scotia 40 cts.
Bankers Invest. Tst. 1.1625p
Bassetlaw 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Beralt Tin and Wolfram 1p
Blaby 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Blackburn 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Blackpool 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Bolsover 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Brent 10⅞pcdBs. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Brighton 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5365
Broxbourne 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865.
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce 32 cts.
Canadian Pacific 39.5 cts. Pf. and Pf. (Interchangeably Transferable) or $C100 2pc. 7½pcPfd. 36.25 cts. Pf. ICS 2pc
Chester-Le-Street 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Chesterfield Props. 2.55164p
Cleethorpes 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Country Gentlemen's Association 13.26p
Coventry 10⅝pcBds. Red. 27/7/77 5 5/16pc
Cynon Valley 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Daventry 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Doland (George) 1.25125p
Doncaster 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Dudley 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Dyfed 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
East Lothian 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Fareham 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Flexello Castors and Wheels 0.957p
Gateshead 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc. 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Glasgow 10⅞pc Bds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Glossop (W. and J.) 1.896p
Guildford 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Gwynedd 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Hargreaves Group 1.375p
Hartlepool 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Hertsmere 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Hounslow 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Kyle and Carrick 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Mansfield 10⅝pcBds Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Mid Sussex 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Newham 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
North Warwickshire 10⅝pcBds. Red. 5 5/16pc. 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Northampton 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Nuneaton 7⅜pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 3 11/16pc
Ogwr 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Oldham 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Pendle 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Perth and Kinross 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Plymouth 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Redbridge 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Reigate and Banstead 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Rother 10⅞pcBds, Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Russell Bros. (Paddington) 2.7865p
Sedgemoor 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Shrewsbury 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Sth. Oxfordshire 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
South Tyneside 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Strathclyde 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Suffolk 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Taff-Ely 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Tayside 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Toronto Dominion Bank 17½ cts.
Trustees Corp. 2.2p
Tunbridge Wells 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Uniflex 2.5p
Wace Group 0.5637p
Wakefield 7⅜pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 3 11/16pc. 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Waltham Forest 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
Wandsworth 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Watford 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
West Lancashire 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc
West Yorkshire 10⅞pcBds. Red. 28/7/76 £5.5865
Wigan 10⅝pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 5 5/16pc

THURSDAY, JULY 29

COMPANY MEETINGS—
Ambrose Investment Trust. Institute of Chartered Accountants. E.C., 12.30
Andersons Rubber. Bristol, 12
Arbuthnot Latham. 37. Queen Street. E.C., 12.30
Attwood Garages. Wolverhampton. 12
Beachwood Construction. Cardiff. 12.
British Steam Specialties. Leicester, 12
Bulmer and Lumb. Bradford, 12
Charrington Gardner Locket. Charing Cross Hotel, W.C., 12
Chloride. London Hilton, Park Lane. W., 11
Cohen (A.). 8. Waterloo Place. S.W., 12
Lyons (J.). Cumberland Hotel. Marble Arch, W., 12.30
M.K. Electric. Abercorn Rooms. E.C., 12
Mansfield Brewery. Mansfield 11.30
Northern Secs. Tst., 16, St. Martin's le Grand, E.C., 12
Press (W.). Inn on The Park, W., 11.30
Reed International, 20, Aldermanbury. E.C., 12
Renold. Manchester. 2.30
Sheepbridge Engineering, Grosvenor House. Park Lane. W., 12.30
Stanhope General Investment, 10, Wyndham Place. W., 3.30
Tunnel Holdings. 21. Tothill Street. S.W., 12.30
Unerman. Sutherland Road. Walthamstow. E., 3.30
United Engineering. Manchester. 12
Warnford Investment. 20. Aldermanbury. E.C., 3
Wheway Watson. Glasgow. 12.15
Witan Invest., 11. Austin Friars. E.C., 11.30
Chapman and Co. Balham, Great Eastern Hotel, E.C., 12.30

BOARD MEETINGS—
Finals:
Anston
Astra Secs.
Fitch Lovell
Inchcape
Jarvis (J.)
Macarthys Pharm.
Magnet and Southerns
Midland Tst.
Routledge and Kegan Paul
Swan Hunter
Interims:
Allied Textile
Amalg. Metal Corpn.
Barclays Bank
Kingside Inv.
Ladies Pride Outerwear
Manchester Garages
Prestige
Pride and Clarke

DIVIDEND & INTEREST PAYMENTS—
Alexanders Discount Ord. 3.5p. 8pcPf. 4.2p
Andersons Rubber 0.7756p
Benn Bros. 1.3968p
British Steam Specialties 3.1p
Cope Sportswear 0.29348p
De Beers Consolidated Mines Pf. (Reg.) 20pc. Pf. (Br.) 20pc. Pf. 4pc
De La Rue 9.581p
Dunhill (Alfred) 4.89458p
London and Aberdeen Investment Trust Pfd. and Dfd. 1.75p
Northern Securities Trust 1.75p
Petbow Holdings 4.5p
Rand Selection Corp. 30 cts.
Rediffusion 3.025p
Rediffusion Television 5.95pcPf. 2.975pc
Stanhope General Investment 1.64p
Sumner (Francis) 0.35275p
Tamworth 12¼pcBds. Red. 2/2/77 6⅛pc
Thermal Syndicate 2.5p
UBM Group 2.44125p
United Engineering Inds. 0.8981p
Wheway Watson 0.44p

FRIDAY, JULY 30

COMPANY MEETINGS—
Brown (John), 4, The Sanctuary, S.W., 12.30
Dartmouth Investments, Birmingham. 12
Electronic Rentals. Howard Hotel. W.C., 12
Emray. 26a. Davies Street. W., 10.30
Evans of Leeds, Leeds. 12
Ferguson. Newcastle upon Tyne, 11.30
Goldring. Great Eastern Hotel. E.C., 12
Highgate and Job. Paisley. 12.30
Patent Industrial, Birmingham. 11
Radiant Metal Finishing. 69, Fairfield Road, Bow. E., 12.30
Rexmore. Liverpool. 12
Tecalmit. Winchester House, E.C., 12
Unilock. Institute of Chartered Accountants. E.C., 2
Viners. Sheffield. 12
Wharf Mill Furnishers. Ashton under Lyne. 11
Woodhead (Jonas). Leeds, 2.30

BOARD MEETINGS—
Finals:
Dyson (J. and J.)
Mining Supplies
Nova (Jersey) Knit
R. F. D.
Somportex
Steinberg
Interims:
Hoover

DIVIDEND & INTEREST PAYMENTS—
Allebone and Sons Ln. 3½pc
Allied London Props. Ln. 3pc
Ambrose Investment Trust 2p
Beechwood Construction 1.163p
Blantyre Tea 18.27p
Booth (International) 2.235p
Border and Southern Stockholders 5pc Pf. 1.75pc
Brascan 25 cts.
Brentnall Beard 1.448p
British Petroleum 8pcPf. 2.8pc. 9pcPf. 3.15pc
Brixton Estates 0.5925p
Brockhouse 1.4p
Brown (N.) Invest. 1.683p
Camford Engineering 1.34p
Capital and National Trust 5pcPf. 1.625pc. Db. 2¼ and 2½pc
Central Manufacturing and Trading Ln. 4pc
Chapman and Co. (Balham) 2.446p
Charrington Gardner Locket 1.86p
Clyde Blowers 0.82685p
Coalite and Chemical Products 0.3541p
Corn Exchange 0.89375p
Courtaulds 4.143p
Croda Food Ingredients 8pcPf. 2.8pc
Cuthbert (R. and G.) 0.35p
Dartmouth Investments 0.3569p
Davies and Newman 4.36007p
Dorman Smith Ord. and A N/V 5.75p
Dow Chemical 25 cts.
Electra Invest. Trust 1.6p
Electronic Rentals 1.319p
Ewer (George) 1.0835p
Fairdale Textiles Ord. and A N/V Ord. 0.6445707p
Finance and Industrial Trust 0.975p
Finance for Industry 13pcUnsec.Ln. 1981 6½pc
First Finsbury Trust Ln. £1.6856
Greenall Whitley 1.0672p. A Ord. 0.2134p
Hawkins and Tipson 0.7p
Hepworth (J.) and Sons 6pcPf. 2.1pc. 7pcAPf. 2.45pc. 10pcBPf. 3.5pc
Heywood Williams Ln. 4pc
Highgate and Job 1p
Inter City Investment 0.4p
Kalamazoo Ln. 4¼pc
Killinghall (Rubber) Dev. 1.26p
Lamont 0.7p
Liverpool 13½pc 1981 6¾pc
M.K. Electric 3.22p
Macaque (London) 1.273p
Manchester 1891 3pc Red. 1941 1½pc

DIVIDEND & INTEREST PAYMENTS—
Mansfield Brewery 2.34p
Monks Investment Trust 0.8p
Nash (J. F.) Securities 5pcPf. 1.75pc
National Trading Pf. 2¼pc
Oxley Printing Group Db. £8.25
Pahang Consol. Pf. 3½pc
Parker Knoll Db. 4½pc
Prince of Wales Hotels 2.285p
Proprietors of Hay's Wharf 1.283p
Quaker Oats 21 cts.
Radiant Metal Finishing 1.113125p
Sainsbury (J.) 3.25p
Scottish American Investment 0.6p
Shanks Holdings Db. 3⅝pc
600 Group 1.8216p
Smiths Industries Dbs. 3¼ and 5⅝pc. Lns. 3¼ and 4pc
Spear (J. W.) 0.996p
Sumrie Clothes 1.25p
Tanganyika Concessions 9pcPf. 2¼pc
Tecalemit 1.95p. Db. 3⅝pc
Tesco Stores 0.7516p
Tor Investment Trust Dbs. 2 2½ and 2¼pc
Transamerica Corporation 15.5 cts.
Tyzack (W.) and Sons and Turner 7½pcPf. 2.625pc
Westbrick Products 1.659p
Westpool Investment Trust 1.475p. Dbs. 2½ and 2⅞pc
Witan Investment Ord. 0.9p. B Ord. 0.065p. 3½pcPf. 1.225pc
Wolseley-Hughes 6pcPf. 2.1pc. Dbs. 3½ and 5pc
Yates (William) 2.475p

SATURDAY, JULY 31

DIVIDEND & INTEREST PAYMENTS—
Alliance Property Holdings Ln. 4¼pc
Alliance Trust Db. 2⅝pc
Allied Polymer Group Ln. 5 and 5pc
Aurora 8pcPf. 4pc
Beattie (James) 6pcPf. 2.1pc
Belgrave (Blackheath) 7pcPf. 4.9pc
Bentalls 5½pcPf. 1.925pc
Berker Jenson and Nicholson Ln. 5pc
Bishopsgate Trust 5pcPf. 1.75pc
Bellington Textile Printers 6pcPf. 2.1pc
Bolton Textile Mills Ln 2¼pc
British Dredging Ln. 4pc
Brixton Estates Db. 3pc
Carliol Investment Trust Ln. 2¼pc
City of Buenos Ayres Tramways (1904) 11.8p.
Clondalkin Concrete Pf. 2¼pc
Combined English Stores 7¾pcPf. 2.7125pc
Cook and Watts Ln. 4⅞pc
Country and New Town Props. Ln. 3¼pc
Decca Ln. 3pc
Derby 5¼pc 75-77 2⅝pc. 13½pc Red. 1982 6¾pc
Dixon (Wm.) (Notts.) 4.55pcPf 2.275pc
Drayton Commercial Investment 4pcPf. 1.4pc. Dbs. 1½ 2 2⅛ 2¼ and 2½pc
Duport Dbs. 2¼ and 3pc
Dykes (J.) 8pcPf. 2.8pc
Elswick-Hopper 0.33786p
English and Scottish Investors Dbs. 2 2¼ and 3¼pc
English Electric Db. 2pc
First Scottish American Trust 5pcPf. 1.75pc. Ln. 2½pc
Gale Lister Ln. 5pc
Garner Scotblair Ln. 4½pc
Gieves 5pcPf. and 8 1.75pc
Glanfield Secs. 7½pcPf. 2.625pc
Glendevon Invest. Db. 5.3pc
Gomme Holdings 7pcPf. 2.45pc
Guildhall Property Db. 3⅞pc
Hambros Investment Trust A Ord. 2.85p. A Ord. 3p. Db. 3½pc
Hartwells 2.57p
Heinz (H. J.) Dbs. 2¼ and 3pc
Hopkinsons 7pcPf. 2.45pc
House of Fraser 4½pcPf. 1.575pc. 5½pc Pf. 1.925pc. 7½pcPf. 2.625pc. Lns. 3 and 4½pc
Hunslet. Db. 3¼pc
Imperial Chemical Industries Bds. 1964 2¼pc
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 8pc 1976 4pc
International Investment Trust Dbs. 2½ and 3⅛pc
"Investing in Success" Equities Db. 2⅞pc
Jenks (A. E.) and Cattell 5½pcPf. 1.925pc
Johnson and Firth Brown 11.05pcPf. 5.525pc
Johnson—Richards (H. R.) Tiles 5pcPf. 1.75pc
Kent 5⅜pc Red. 74-78 2¾pc
Lake and Elliot 6pcPf. 2.1pc
Land and House Prop. Db. 5⅛pc
Lennon Bros. 6pcPf. 2.1pc
Lewis (John) Properties Dbs. 4½ and 5pc
Linread Ln. 4pc
London and Lommond Investment Trust 5¼pcPf. 1.8375pc. 4¼pcPf. 1.4875pc
M. and G. High Income Fund Income Units 2.66p
Macallan-Glenlivet 8⅛pcPf. 2.84375pc
MacDonald Martin Distillers 5½pcRed.Pf. 1.925pc
McKechnie Bros. 6pcPf. 2.1pc
Marley 6½pcPf. 2.275pc. Db. 3⅝pc
Mercantile Investment Trust Db. 2¼pc
Metropole Industries Pf. (7¾pc Cum.) 2.7125pc
Mid-Southern Water 3.5pc (fmly. 5pc) Cons. Ord. 1.75pc
Monk (A.) 3.0335p
Osborn (Samuel) Db. 3⅞pc
Owen Owen 6½pcPf. 2.275pc. Dbs. 3⅛ and 3½pc. Ln. 3⅞pc. Ln. 4pc
Press (Wm.) Ln. 4pc
Raleigh Inds. Db. 3pc
Reed International Db.
Riley (Robert) 7½pcPf. 2.6
River Plate and General In
Db. 2¼pc
Sale Tilney 5pcPf. 1.75pc
Samuel (H.) 6pcPf. 2.1pc
Scott (James) Engineeri
13.85pc. Do. 2.275pc
Spillers 6pcPf. 2.1pc
Star Great Britain. Db.
Steel Bros. 4.76p
Tarmac Ln. 4¼pc
Teacher (Distillers) Ln.
Thorn Electrical Industrie
Throgmorton Secured Gro
3½pc
Throgmorton Trust 7¼pc
Dbs. 3 and 3½pc (82-8
Tollemache and Cobbold
Tootal Ln. 3¼pc
Trust Houses Forte Db.
Tyneside Investments Ln.
U.D.S. Ln. 3¼pc
Ultramar 7pcPf. 1.8027pc
Vaux Breweries Dbs. 2¾ 3
Whites (Timothy) Ln. 4p

SUNDAY, AUGU

DIVIDEND & INTEREST
Alliance Investment Db.
Birmingham 7¼pc Red. 80
Braid Group 5pcPf. 1.75p
Bridport-Gundry 0.6p
Bristol 5½pc Red. 75-77
British Guiana 3pc 75-8
British Industries and Ge
5pcPfd. 1.75pc
Caledonia Investments Db.
City Investing Co. Com
BPI. 50 cts.
Colonial Securities Trust 5
Consolidated Stock 4pc 2
Cooper and Taymil 7pcPf.
Daniell and Sons Brewerie
Daniels 2¾pc (1909) 1⅛pc
Dover Harbour Bd. 4¼pc2nc
2½pc
Drayton Consolidated Trus
Dudley 9½pc Red. 79-81
Electric and General Invest
Estates Development Pf.
Foreign and Colonial Inves
and 3½pc
Gallenkamp (A.) Ln. 3½pc
Great Ouse Water 5½pc R
Hertfordshire 6¼pc Red.
6pc Red. 75-77 3¼pc
Imperial and Chemical Indu
Irish Sugar Pf. 3pc
Jamaica 6¼pc 74-76 3⅛p
Laird Group Db. 3¼pc
Lewis (John) and Co. 5
7pcPf. 2.275pc
Lewis (John) Properties
London Land and Property
Merchants Trust 4½pcPf. 1
Metropolitan Water Board
3pcDb. 1½pc
Newcastle and Gateshead
2½ (Cons.) 2 ½(80-81) 3
North of Scotland Hydro-
North of Scotland El
Guaranteed Stk. 1977-80
Northern Ireland Electricit
Gtd.Stk. 75-77 2¼pc
Outwich Investment Trust
6pcPf. 2.1pc. 7¾pcPf. 2
2¼ 2¼ and 3¼pc
Plymouth 6½pc Red. 75-7
Quebec Central Rly. Db.
Romney Trust Dbs. 1½ 1⅞
Scottish Agricultural Secs.
1993 £2.57
Sparrow Hardwick 7pcPf 2
Telephone and General Tru
United International 10pc
West Bromwich 5¼pc 77-
Whitbread 4½pcPf. 1.575pc
Whiteley (B. S. and W.)
Witan Investment Db. 3⅛

هكذا من الأصل

The Executive's and Office World

EDITED BY JOHN ELLIOTT

Despite a reputation as a major international business school, INSEAD in France is facing unprecedented financial difficulties. **Michael Dixon** reports.

Hard times at Fontainebleau

OU ARE GOING to tell me it sin," said the unseen rviewer. The beautiful an on the screen twitched ously. So did the multi- onal group of managers ying organisational be- our. The film they were hing in one of the well pped, superbly designed hing rooms of France's EAD business school in ainebleau, had obviously shot in an asylum.

ptoeing sanely from the re room, Dean Berry — e first name coincides with itle at the school—pointed e glass walls, rough brick , and cool tiled floors, and "When I first saw this t five years ago, I felt that e educational plant was so , then there must be some- wrong with the product. . ." He paused as a man is seventies stood up in oncourse to greet us.

was the eminent political tist Bertrand de Jouvenel— n able to illustrate his nents with points from per- discussions with such as hill and Hitler, and who aracterised in France by hrase: He knows every- , and in two languages. here to tell your course s happening in America," ssor de Jouvenel said.

was not hard to see why AD — Institut Européen ainistration des Affaires — established itself as an ational school of manage- rivalled only, perhaps, by Centre d'Etudes Industri- n Geneva. But when the hip of the Fontainebleau ation passes from the ican Professor Berry to ommitted European Uwe ger in September, the will be facing unprece- d difficulty.

e have a budget of roughly Dean Berry explained, as things are, around a of it will have to be raised ally over and above our l operating income. We cover it from our re- s, as we somehow did ur deficit last year. When arrives, there'll be no moon period for him, I

outgoing dean has been r, on at least two ns. When he left a secure academic career as an organisational behaviour specialist at the Wharton institution a decade ago, he went to the London Business School, which was then opening, like others in Britain, to great expectations. These were already proving to have been over-optimistic by the time Professor Berry moved to INSEAD in 1971, but the buoyant outlook of management education was not yet much affected by the change of mood among its customer-companies to one of over-pessimistic doubt.

There will be no honeymoon for Uwe Kitzinger (left) when he takes over the deanship of the INSEAD business school from Dean Berry (right) in September.

Since then, the doubt has been compounded by recession and inflation into a distinctly bear market for the management schools as a whole. Even the state-subsidised schools, some of which have staffed themselves on the assumption of high fee-income as well as grant aid, are feeling the pinch. But INSEAD, which is one of the minority of European management education centres independent of any state education system, not only lacks Government aid, but suffers from competition of those which receive it.

Worse, last year saw the end of INSEAD's grant of $1m. over four years from the Ford Foundation, which Professor Berry had negotiated just before joining the school. The idea was to increase Fontainebleau's own fund-raising efforts over the period of the Ford grant so that when it ran out, it would scarcely be missed. In the event, it is missed severely.

In 1971 Dean Berry did not have the benefit of hindsight. He had the Ford grant, however, and he used it to build up INSEAD.

One profitable development was co-operation with the Stanford school in the U.S. which, especially in the study of public administration, is thought by some to outshine Harvard. The joint work includes an advanced management course, held in July after Fontainebleau's annual class of 200-plus master's degree students have graduated. This month's advanced course attracted about 115 senior managers from 20 countries, Poland among them, each man representing a tuition fee of more than £1,350 to be shared by the partner schools. Fair pickings for a four-week course. But a £1m. deficit looms for INSEAD regardless, and the main reason is apparently another of Dean Berry's developments—the one of which he is most proud.

He has given the school a set of teachers whom he describes as "on the whole the best young management school faculty anywhere". He refers to them also, with equal admiration, as "a bastard staff". The adjective applies, not so much to their personal, as to their intellectual character. They tend to be qualified and/or professionally interested in more than one field of academic specialisation; they work as consultants in companies as well as teaching and researching in the school. Professor Berry prefers them to keep their teaching activities well separate from the details of their research.

"If they are going to teach in a management school, particularly a European one, they have got to get really involved in other people's problems. Executives' problems do not fall within the limits of a particular academic discipline, no matter how well you research it. If the faculty is to help real executives, the teachers have to be good across the specialisms."

But to attract the staff to his prized faculty, Dean Berry had to offer competitive salaries and conditions. And unless he keeps them competitive, there is an active demand for INSEAD's type of teaching talent in the state - subsidised management schools of France, Holland, Belgium and so on. Add to this the index-linking of salaries in France, a 12 per cent. annual inflation rate for the school over recent years, and the fact that 60 per cent. of its expenses are salaries, what the outgoing dean regards as the school's best asset rather oddly appears also to be its biggest liability.

Increasing the earnings of the asset is presumably the aim of the several governors of INSEAD (the governing body — now 42-strong — is the school's fastest growth area) who want it to provide more services to companies at the expense of its one-year master's degree programme.

"That would be bad," said the dean. "Even if our overhead costing was fair to the master's programme, which it isn't, we already have 70 per cent. of our resources in company services like courses for experienced executives. And if the master's programme slid down . . . well, we'd lose the core of idealism and keen internationalism on which our whole thing is founded. The executives coming here are first-rate. But when you suddenly get the next year's mob of 28 to 29-year-old masters students in the place — people who are new to living an international life — the place sparkles with excitement. Without them, I am sure we would lose a good faculty anyway."

So, with a main asset that it evidently can neither afford to lose nor keep, the school is to pass into Uwe Kitzinger's hands which, encouragingly, have been shaken in the most influential quarters of Europe.

But whether the former adviser to the vice-president of the EEC could obtain the essential base for the school's future funding from the Commission or from member Governments, must be doubted. The egalitarian educational sentiment which has thrust forward comprehensive schooling in Britain is powerful across Europe, and the consequent political unpopularity of elite institutions such as INSEAD would probably be a sufficient deterrent to Government funding.

In Dean Berry's view, the best hope is to get support from some less politically sensitive association, perhaps even a new one formed among multinational and other big concerns And he argues that this would be in private enterprise's own best interests. "If capitalism is going to survive, it can survive only on its moral competence, and demonstrating that will depend on businessmen. Today's business spokesman for capitalism in Europe are hopeless. We have got to produce businessmen who are going to be effective in politics. It is only schools like this one that are capable of producing them."

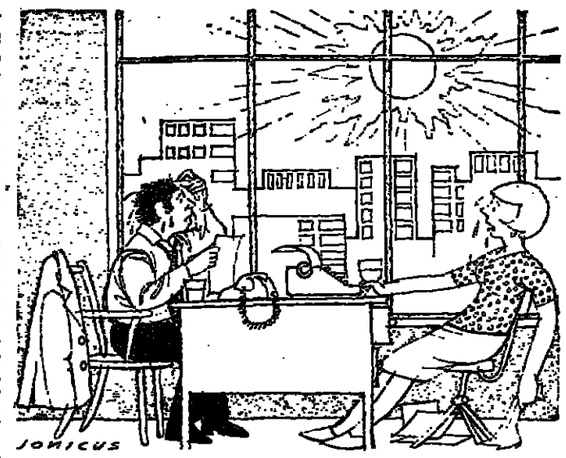
EXECUTIVE HEALTH — BY DR. DAVID CARRICK

Maladies and hazards of excessive hot weather

ONE OF the earliest recorded examples of trouble over "differentials" is to be found in the parable of the labourers in the vineyard where those who had worked for only an hour were regarded as equal to and were paid the same sum as those who had "borne the burden and heat of the day."

Although the "goodman of the house" dismissed the claim on the grounds of agreed contracts, it is tempting to sympathise with those who "murmured" against him, particularly with respect to their point about over-heating, something from which denizens of offices have been sorely afflicted these past weeks.

We British are extraordinary people. We never anticipate very cold weather and so are badly caught out whenever it comes. Nonetheless, for many years the law has required the maintenance of "reasonable temperatures" so that workpeople should not be too cold. Thus, various forms of heating are employed, most of them ignoring the necessity of providing adequate humidity control and air movement.



. . . no regulations regarding maximum temperatures . . .

No maximum temperature

There are no regulations concerning *maximum* temperatures, doubtless because we have had very few tropical summers during the past 50 years or so. Thus, for the second year running, those unfortunates cooped up in brick and glass buildings have been much troubled. They can, of course, open windows so long as they are sufficiently deaf to ignore the cacophony of traffic and so anosmic as to miss the noxious fumes. Electric fans, if obtainable, are useful for blowing hot air from one part of a room to another and for scattering papers—revolving fans are particularly effective in this respect.

The only satisfactory system is proper air-conditioning whereby clean air, with acceptable humidity and temperatures between 65 degrees F to 70 degrees F are provided throughout the seasons. Unfortunately these systems are very expensive and it is a bold enterprise that decides to make such an investment. Yet, when one sets the advantages against the disadvantages of unfavourable environments, the improvement in work output, health and labour relations will more than offset the outlay.

Leaving winter and its hazards aside, consider the problems associated with high temperatures. Among the many minor maladies encountered are undue fatigue, swelling of: ankles and feet, painful joints, nausea, giddiness and syncope, and even constipation. Major disorders are rare but include severe cramps, heat-exhaustion and heat-stroke.

Some of these complaints are caused by lack of fluid and salt which are both lost in sweat. An old rule for tropical climes was to imbibe 10 pints of fluid (not alcohol) per day plus one pint for every hour of activity. Salt is essential and should be added to the drink at the rate of a quarter of a teaspoonful per pint: this is considered by many to be far better than taking salt tablets. Swollen extremities can be treated by resting and raising the feet every four or five hours. Fainting is caused by a lack of blood supply to the brain—Nature's remedy is to cause the sufferer to fall down. Preferably one should not wait for that but should lay the patient down when recovery will rapidly occur. The serious conditions mentioned above require medical supervision.

Light clothes to cool body

Clothing should be light and loose-fitting and made of materials which will absorb sweat which, by evaporation, cools the body and is the greatest safeguard against many of the disorders discussed. Most man-made fibres have little absorptive quality and since they cannot therefore act as wicks, they should be avoided.

It is hardly necessary to add that strenuous exercise is inadvisable as are heavy meals, although I must admit that one gets very tired of salads, even if one can afford such luxuries. Personally I am always pleased when the weather eventually turns wet and cold.

Business book list

Inflation and Business Policy, by D. E. Hussey. Longman, Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE. £6.95. A look at the impact inflation has on business and how to mitigate some of the more adverse effects.

From Strategic Planning to Strategic Management, edited by H. I. Ansoff, R. P. Declerck and R. L. Hayes. John Wily and Sons, Baffins Lane, Chichester, Sussex. £7.95. A book of edited contributions based on a meeting held at the Graduate School of Management in Vanderbilt University.

The Flow of Funds in Britain, by Sandra Mason. Elek Books, 54-58, Caledonian Road, London N1 9RN. £9.00. A look at the various elements involved in the financial system and how the flow of funds works.

Elements of Finance for Managers, by B. K. R. Watts. Macdonald and Evans, 8, John Street, London WC1N 2HY. £1.50. An explanation of the essentials of finance for those with no previous knowledge of finance or accountancy.

Information, Communication, and the Paperwork Explosion, by Trevor Bentley. McGraw Hill, Shoppenhangers Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 2QL. The author suggests ways in which managers should use the more sophisticated communications systems now in existence to his advantage rather than getting swamped by them.

Business Systems Techniques, by J. N. Chapple. Longman, Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE. £6.50. A book for the systems professional: the role he should play, key measures of performance, and a selection of techniques to follow.

Statistics for Business, Finance and Acounting, by J. P Dickinson. Macdonald and Evans, 8, John Street, London, WC1N 2HY. £6.00 hardback, £3.50 paperback. The book approaches statistics from a financial viewpoint in order to demonstrate the relevance of the techniques in the financial world.

Success in Commerce, by Derek Lobley. John Murray, 20 Albemarle Street, London W1X 4BD. A book intended for anyone who wants a basic course in commerce.

PUBLIC NOTICES

Public Notice

INCOME AT THE LOWER LEVELS

The Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth (Chairman, Lord Diamond) has been asked to analyse the present position and past trends, particularly over the past five years, in the levels and distribution of income from all sources at the lower levels (say about the lowest 25 per cent of income recipients) and to examine the economic, social and other factors which give rise to low incomes, both inclusive and exclusive of incomes derived from social security benefits.

The Commission is, accordingly, seeking evidence on these matters. It is bound by the terms of the Royal Warrant to maintain strict confidentiality about personal information to which it has access and is precluded from disclosing information which would damage the legitimate business interests of any person.

Evidence should be submitted before end-November 1976. Those wishing to do so can obtain fuller information about the scope of the reference and a guide to the areas in which evidence is being sought from the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth, Neville House, Page Street, London, SW1P 4LS, Tel: 01-222 8020, Ext. 519.

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Head Office Editorial & Advertisement Offices:
BRACKEN HOUSE, CANNON STREET, LONDON EC4P 4BY
Telephone Day & Night: 01-248 8000. Telegrams: Finantimo, London
Telex: 886341/2, 885897
For Share Index and Business News Summary Ring: 01-246 8026

Birmingham: George House, George Road 021-454 0922
Dublin: 8 Fitzwilliam Sq. 785321
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Leeds: Permanent House, The Headrow 0532 454969
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Bonn: Pressehaus 11/194 Heussallee 2-10 225696
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Brussels: 39 Rue Ducale 512.90.37
Rome: Via della Mercede 55 ... 678 3511
Stockholm: Rastamahagen 7, 105 17 Stockholm. Tel: 50 60 58
New York: 75 Rockefeller Plaza, NY 10019 Editorial—212 541 4625 Business—212 489 8300
Washington: Second Floor, 1325, E. Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 202 347 8676
Jo'burg: 637 Union Centre East corner: Pritchard and Harrison Streets. P.O. Box 2123
Tokyo: 8th Floor, Nihon Keizai Shimbun Building, 1-9-5 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku. Tel: 241 2920

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1976

Money still matters

DESPITE THE announcement by Mr. Denis Healey of a figure for the expected growth of the money supply in 1976-77, the monetary side is still the weakest part of official policy. This is not so much a matter of actual figures or the way they are presented, but the modest and essentially supporting role which the money supply apparently plays in the Government's anti-inflation strategy. Pride of place is occupied by the incomes policy. After much internal argument and prodding from overseas, control of public spending and the public sector borrowing requirement have now also become key policy weapons. But no one who followed the official presentation of last Thursday's package could say that monetary policy yet occupies a comparable place.

Strong pressure

The 12 per cent. figure for 1976-77 was itself presented as a forecast rather than as a target or objective. This in itself might not matter so much, as there is obviously going to be strong pressure both from the IMF and from Mr. Healey personally to see that the forecast is not made to look silly by events. The real reason for disquiet is that the role of monetary demand—which despite short term variations in velocity is largely determined by the money supply—in determining the behaviour of prices is still not recognised. Mainstream Treasury thinking still sees the aim of monetary policy as being as an aid to wage and fiscal policy rather than as an instrument for influencing the price level. There is evidence that the Bank of England would like a much firmer commitment to monetary targets, but it has not yet won its case.

So far from being merely a theoretical matter this omission has important practical consequences for employment. The mechanical effects of monetary, as of most other, policies take a long time to show themselves. But a long term monetary target which carried conviction could have an immediately beneficial effect on expectations about prices. It is surely unnecessary to spell out at this junction why it is that the lower businessmen, investors and trade unionists expect inflation to be, the better is the prospect for output and employment. Price and profit expectations are far more important for jobs in the years ahead than the conflicting interpretations placed by Mr. Healey and Mr. Booth on the impact effect of last week's package.

The continued delay in grasping the monetary nettle is all all the more disappointing because the public expenditure cuts and National Insurance tax have made it easier to make a money supply target stick. The main obstacle to such a target has hitherto not really been one of measurement and defintion, but the size of the public sector borrowing requirement. Now that this has been tackled monetary control should present fewer problems.

Both the present measures of the money supply could be improved to remove distortions. But there always will be more than one way of defining and measuring the amount of currency available to settle transactions. The U.S. Federal Reserve, which has been into the subject very thoroughly, has targets in terms of two definitions. Each target moreover is expressed as a range. A moving target is also better than fixed objectives for separate periods of a year. If the broadly based money supply, which has so far this year been rising at 10 per cent., now starts to increase at 13 per cent., no one will be sure whether this represents a new and disturbing trend or whether it is a fluctuation around the 12 per cent forecast.

Credit expansion

In the case of the U.K. a three-fold objective is required. We need targets for both measures of the money supply and also for Domestic Credit Expansion. The authorities are already watching DCE because the IMF is interested in it. But there is an even more important reason for doing so. DCE represents the domestic element in money creation. This has been offset in the past few months by accruals of sterling to the authorities resulting from the fall in reserves and overseas borrowing. This is neither a reliable nor a desirable method of control. At present, DCE figures are published at quarterly intervals and three to six months in arrear. The Bank of England could show that it means business by publishing them every month together with the normal money supply figures.

Greek entry poses EEC problems

IN opening EEC entry negotiations with Greece this week, the Nine are embarking on a course that will almost certainly lead to far-reaching changes in the nature of the Community. It is no good pretending, as some people do in both Athens and the capitals of the Nine, that it is only Greek membership that is at stake. The Nine's "Yes" to Greece will inevitably make it far harder to turn away other Mediterranean countries, notably Spain and Portugal, who are almost certain to come knocking on the Community's door in the years ahead. Further down the line, Malta and Cyprus must be regarded as at least potential candidates, and Greek entry is bound seriously to complicate the Community's already difficult relations with Turkey—indeed Greece has already begun to do so.

Rome treaty

Taken in isolation, Greece's case for membership is hard to fault. The Treaty of Rome stipulates that the Community is open to all democratic West European countries. The new régime, and indeed the Greek people as a whole, have given ample proof of their Europeanism in recent months, much more so in fact than two of the previous new entrants, Britain and Denmark. Economically, the Greeks are quick to point out that their per capita income is now only marginally less than that of Ireland, already a member, and that their growth rate has been considerably faster than that of the Nine in recent years. There are, of course, economic problems, both industrial and agricultural, but it should be possible to negotiate adequate transitional arrangements. In any case, since 1961, Athens has had an association agreement with the Community specifically intended to pave the way for full membership.

In weighing these arguments an additional political consideration of the Nine has been the conviction that Community membership will help to stabilise Greek democracy. What the Nine have totally failed to give any serious thought to are the implications of Greek entry for the Community itself. The Tindemans Report on political union, with its allusions to a "two-speed" Europe, is of direct relevance to this, but the Nine have yet to give it serious study. No one has attempted to explain why, at a time when the need for economic "convergence" is one of the main themes of debate in the Community, the Nine seems set to admit new countries whose *economies are even more divergent.*

Equally serious, there has been no consideration of how decisions are to be made in a Community of ten or more members.

Migrant workers

Meanwhile, the Community's relations with Turkey are continuing to deteriorate and the Nine have failed in their objective of negotiating a new deal with Ankara, under the Turkish association agreement, in parallel with the opening of negotiations with Athens. It is doubly unfortunate that Turkey is dissatisfied with the Community, mainly over its restrictive attitude to Turkish migrant workers, at a time when Ankara is already acutely sensitive about Greek entry and is seriously embroiled with Athens over both Cyprus and the Aegean. The Western camp is looking much less attractive in Ankara than it used to. None of this means that Greece should be turned away. It is right to start negotiations. But the Nine must at the same time take a long, hard look at where they are going.

In the light of the industrial strategy reports, **Adrian Hamilton** considers Britain's growth hopes.

The state of industry after a generation of decline

IF THE slogan of the War was "Dig for Victory," the slogan of to-day must be "Put Your Backs Behind Industry." In the Chancellor's public expenditure statement last week, in the grand meeting of the National Economic Development Council earlier this month and in countless ministerial speeches across the nation, the motivation of almost every Government economic act—whatever the true reason behind it—has been ascribed to "the priority of restoring prosperity through the regeneration of our industry." In the short-term this apparently might mean diverting resources from other areas of expenditure and even, as in the statement last week, of increasing the tax burden on industry. But over the long-term there is dangled the prospect of the first experience of sustained export-led growth that this country has enjoyed since the War.

Last week's announcement, of course, had little to do with "diverting resources to industry" and a great deal to do with lowering the public sector borrowing requirement for the sake of the country's foreign creditors. But there is a reality to the slogan as well. Against the contradictory pulls of a union leadership still obsessed with the problems of unemployment and the needs for both import controls and greater State intervention and industrialists who feel particularly hard put upon by the increased national insurance charges announced by the Chancellor, the Government is trying to find a consensus course that promotes industrial growth, if only by restraining domestic demand and inflation. And it has a case in arguing that now, if any, is the time to look for export-led growth based on the world revival.

Strategy for revival

And the reality behind this is the state of industry and the opportunities of recovery as portrayed by the reports of 37 sectorial working parties set up by the NEDC. The first fruits of the Government's industrial strategy. It would be easy enough to scoff at the results of these reports and the progress made in defining a genuine strategy for industrial revival. The reports contain little that is new and little, other than a few exceptions in the petrochemical and clothing fields, *which could be called even an* approach to a strategy in working out medium-term targets and the means of achieving them.

And yet the work represents the genuine desire of a 1,000 or more participants from unions, management and Government alike to look at the problems of industry. And for all its faults it does represent a remarkable, and at times devastating, attempt to look at the state of industry as it now stands after a generation of decline and to answer, albeit indirectly, the fundamental questions of whether industry is any longer in a position to achieve the sustained growth required by Ministers or whether it will end up in the latest economic upturn as it did on the previous occasions—short of capacity, lacking in the will to invest and as much defeated by recovery as it has been by recession.

The pictures given by the reports are both general—the common woes of poor profitability, problems with the price code, increasing import penetration and worries about skilled manpower.

At one end are the confident growth sectors such as organic chemicals, synthetic resins, rubber, plastics, mining machinery, industrial engines, industrial trucks and man-made fibres, with a good growth and export record, plenty of optimism about the future and a fairly clear idea of where they want to go next.

For the petrochemical sector, the main difficulty is a surplus of European capacity likely to last into the next decade, and the main question, therefore, is how to use the North Sea to its best advantage in creating lower-cost, export-orientated plant which can take a greater share of the upturn in European demand as it occurs. Given the right investment—in the case of organic chemicals an additional £100m. a year in a new ethylene plant and further processing facilities, £120m. to £150m. for synthetic resins to raise penetration of EEC markets by 5 per cent., and £100m. for synthetic rubber to be sunk into a CIS polyisoprene plant to serve the European market—the industry feels confident of being able to achieve its growth targets.

At the other extreme are those like heavy electrical machinery (mainly the turbine generator and boilermaker industries), paper and board and, to some extent, the machine tool and constructional steel industries. They virtually declare themselves to be on their uppers. The turbine generator sector, already contracted to a production capacity of 6,000MW to 8,000MW of plant a year, faces ruin unless it receives a new power station order and unless the nuclear power programme gets underway. The paper and board industry desperately needs a strategy for waste reclamation and some protection if it is not to be squeezed by high imported pulp prices on one side and fierce competition from foreign paper manufacturers on the other. The constructional steelwork sector has been hit by a severe cut-back in U.K. orders for which little relief seems in sight.

Carriageway and flyover construction on the Dartford Tunnel to Swanley (A.20) link road in Kent. There will be less spending on this sort of project.

Between the sectors of growth and those of despair lies a great range of British industry — particularly mechanical engineering which accounts for a third of total British manufacturing and clothing and consumer durables—suffering the accumulated effects of a decade or more of increasing import penetration, low investment, relatively poor and deteriorating productivity performance, falling employment and weak marketing and design.

Their reports make depressing reading. Admittedly on the basis of past experience, the same cries come again and again from most of the mechanical engineering and other machinery industries. Skilled manpower is short and inadequate to cope with an upturn. Profits are low and insufficient to sustain the investment needed for research and development and modern plant. Relations with suppliers seem almost non-existent. Various sectors report potential supply problems with steel, with castings, electric motors, bearings and low-volume specialist pieces of equipment—charges which are rejected by the suppliers of these items.

"Imports of heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment have taken a larger share of home demand over the past ten years while exports have taken a declining share of world markets," says the report of that sector working party.

This record is repeated elsewhere. There is the electronic components industry, which has gone from virtual self-sufficiency in 1960 to a position in 1974 where more than half the U.K.'s component needs are met by imports; the iron and steel industry, which in the 1975 recession saw imports up by 1m. tonnes and exports down by a similar volume. There are sectors such as textile machinery and rubber processing, where in spite of a favourable trade balance, the U.K. position in world trade has steadily declined; in both ferrous and non-ferrous foundries, technology and standardisation are poor in comparison with abroad; and even in sectors such as food and drink processing, packaging and bottling, where British technology is well advanced, imports are rising.

The causes are there to be read: productivity in many sectors is low, labour flexibility is poor and the use of shift working wasteful. Also design of products for the market is often outdated and export attention has too often been concentrated on captive former Commonwealth markets. The report on printing and bookbinding machinery sums it up: "Price is a lesser factor in many product markets than the performance, reliability and fitness-for-customer purpose of the product itself, plus after-sales service."

The reality, backed by a host of outside evidence, is of a British industry deteriorating in strength, morale and in competitiveness—despite ten years of a declining exchange rate—save in the bulk processing and a few equipment areas. Industrial strategy must tackle this if it is to succeed in its aim of reversing the relative decline of the manufacturing sectors and create a high output, high-wage economy.

The sector reports certainly give weight to the Government's case for a dual macro and micro-economic approach in which a broadly favourable economic policy interacts with a sectoral analysis and planning approach. Without a general atmosphere favourable to profits, to exports and to reducing inflation, and without the consensus so eagerly sought at the last NEDC meeting, a rapid further decline in almost every sector would occur.

But, equally, it can be argued that an approach which ignores, as previous efforts have, the specific problems of individual sectors is in danger of failing in the face of unrealistic targets set from above. The reports repeatedly show the need for suppliers and their customers to learn more of each other's complaints. They also illustrate, if they do not prove, that the Government must tailor aid to the need for renewal of assets, for restructuring companies and for greater export effort in the way of selective assistance that in its accelerated investment scheme, its industry aid project and its promise, in last week's statement, of increasing the funds available to such selective aid it has promised.

Industry, in the reports, displays a general dislike for Government policies on price control, personal and corporate tax and the frequent changes of Government macro-economic policy. But the reports also reveal to a surprising degree the recognition by industry of the dominating position of the public sector over such fields as heavy electrical engineering and pharmaceuticals and the acceptance of the need (mechanical handling equipment, industrial trucks, office machinery, food and drink processing, packaging and bottling, fluid power and to some extent construction equipment and others are examples) for industry restructuring and Government intervention to aid joint export and research and development effort.

But the question also posed by the reports—which the Government has so far avoided in its efforts to achieve consensus—is whether a combination of a call to arms to the shop floor coupled with sectoral tinkering is enough to achieve the purpose. The gloom from the reports can certainly be overdone. By the nature of their terms of reference, they concentrate on exposing problems. Also there is reason to think that continuing domestic restraint and better relations between suppliers and users could ease the problems of upturn on this occasion.

Yet a reading of the reports gives few grounds for hoping that the results of the upturn will be very encouraging for the sustained growth which Ministers have lately hailed as within the country's grasp. Indeed, the opposite may be the case. Most of the reports reveal exactly what would have been expected—since the last upturn, there has b investment outside G induced schemes. La bility appears to h further reduced by t of legislation to pr and by wage control press differentials.

Exports, it is true, But if it is design an which are at the root try's problems, then it see price alone bein to cause the self-gene port growth and i which the Governme dicting. Also the restraint on the hom in areas such as co textiles, industrial domestic electrical g office machinery are too clear by the working parties.

Governme dilemm

One can sympathise Government's dilem Ministers and the strategy reports have time and time again, diate means of ind usually a reflection of weaknesses that will and effort to tackle. debate the kind of may be required in as performance of na industries, creating environment for inc changing the educat labour attitudes of th diverting resources a ing talent is to re-aro conflicts of a free ma intervention, protecti free trade which Min spent so long trying over.

To reduce public e in order to release labour for industry, a pany sector wants, is wrath of the union reduce the public sec ing requirement by n is essentially a payr companies, for all t relief on prices given the wrath of industri

While Ministers p the August meeting of to decide where the strategy goes next, th aware that the mo factor is the rate of the economy and the suppression of home the upturn is slow a comes are suppre unions may not lil industry can probabl it is rapid, then the u if only for a short happier on the sco employment, but the holding down inflatio achieving a fundamen in British industrial ance seem slight. industrial strategy rep the deterioration c industry has gone t overcome another cycle without further

MEN AND MATTERS

Debrett's new lease of life?

Debrett's Peerage and Baronetage, the reference book on those either born into the "nobility" or elevated to it for services divers, has been bought from IPC Business Press by an ambitious group led by an American banker and a young British former estate agent.

The sale of Debrett's (which one of the purchasers says "has been losing money for some time now") comes two-and-a-half years after a roughly similar deal over the rival, Burke's Peerage. That was bought from Mercury House Publications by a concern headed by Jeremy Norman, who is friendly with the promoters of the new company specially formed for the Debrett's purchase.

The leading lights in this company are Harold Brooks-Baker, a 42-year-old American living in London who was working for a Swiss banking company until its takeover recently, and ex-estate agent Robert Jarman, 26.

How much has been paid for Debrett's is not being disclosed, and neither at this stage is the identity of various other backers of what is now to be called Debrett's Limited. Jarman says, though, that a peer will be appropriately included in the line-up.

Debrett's traces its origins back to 1769 (so for those with a liking for numerical oddities, 1976 is perhaps an auspicious year for a sale!) and took its present name from one John Debrett in 1802. It ended up in the Odhams publishing stable, eventually passing to IPC along with other publications in 1963.

Times have been getting noticeably harder for such a specialist directory. The last full Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage, all 3,103 pages of it, appeared in 1973-74. The next issue came out this year reduced to Debrett's Peerage and Baronetage, lighter by 1,000 or so pages and priced at £25 a standard copy and £30 for the de luxe version.

In 1970, Debrett's published a book of Correct Form, a guide to the right way of doing, saying and addressing things and people, and another is due to appear later this year. The editor of Debrett's since 1962 has been Patrick Montague-Smith. He is staying with the new owners who should, he thinks, give the enterprise "a new lease of life."

This will be achieved, Jarman adds, by bringing out other books "closely related" to the main Debrett's work. There will be concentration on marketing abroad, and despite social trends, Jarman and his colleagues are convinced interest in Debrett's-type subjects is increasing. "We're really backing what we've found through our research," he says. "Some people will think we're mad, but we know what we're doing."

Medals verité

With Britain safely into the Olympic gold medal list, what is the Platinum Guild doing producing a couple of medals for the Games in its own precious metal? The idea for the platinum medals, worth around £3,000 each and shortly to be worth much more as collector's items in the unlikely event of the recipients parting with them, came from the guild's managing director, Howard Smith.

They are to be awarded to the male and female British athletes judged by Britain's viewing audience to have given the most outstanding performance in the Montreal Olympics. The thought occurred to Smith when he discovered that although it is the most coveted award in sport, an Olympic medal has little intrinsic value (that is to say the "gold" is not gold nor is the "silver" silver.) The most likely recipient so far looks to be swimmer David Wilkie, the first Britain to win an individual gold with his victory in the 200 metres breaststroke.

Smith's project has the full backing of the British Olympic Association, and it has been established that acceptance of the award will not infringe the recipient's amateur status in spite of the cash value involved. In addition the venture is expected to be self-financing as well as bringing cash benefit to the BOA itself.

This is to be achieved by the sale of a limited edition of miniatures of the medals. The total price for each (about the size of a sovereign but made out of platinum) will be £49; payment will be made in two parts: £44 for the coin plus a donation of £5 to the BOA. This apparently cumbersome method is really quite neat since it avoids a 12½ per cent. VAT charge on the part that goes to the BOA.

There is no fixed limit on the number that will be struck. All applications which reach the organisers before the Olympic flame in Montreal is extinguished will be treated as valid.

Shipping notes (1) ...

My thanks to the many readers who pointed out that I passed on a slightly incorrect version of Britsh naval history on Friday. (Reassuring that Denis Healey's cuts didn't quite steal all the attention!). It was not HMS Renown but her sister ship, the Repulse, that was sunk with HMS Prince of Wales by the Japanese on that fateful day in 1941. The Renown survived the war; a nice-looking ship, one of my informants, a Rear Admiral, recalled, even though she was in his estimation "a bit low in the water." I do hope there'll be no argument about that observation.

... and (2)

Staying vaguely with the same subject, an advertisement in a California newspaper runs: "Naval veteran offers service for people who make ships in bottles. Post me your full bottles of Scotch, bourbon, rum or gin, and I will send them back to you post free and by return, guaranteed ready to receive ship."

Observer

هكذا من الأصل

From Washington, **David Bell** reports that there is some concern that the economic brakes may be put on too hard.

Problems of U.S. economic recovery

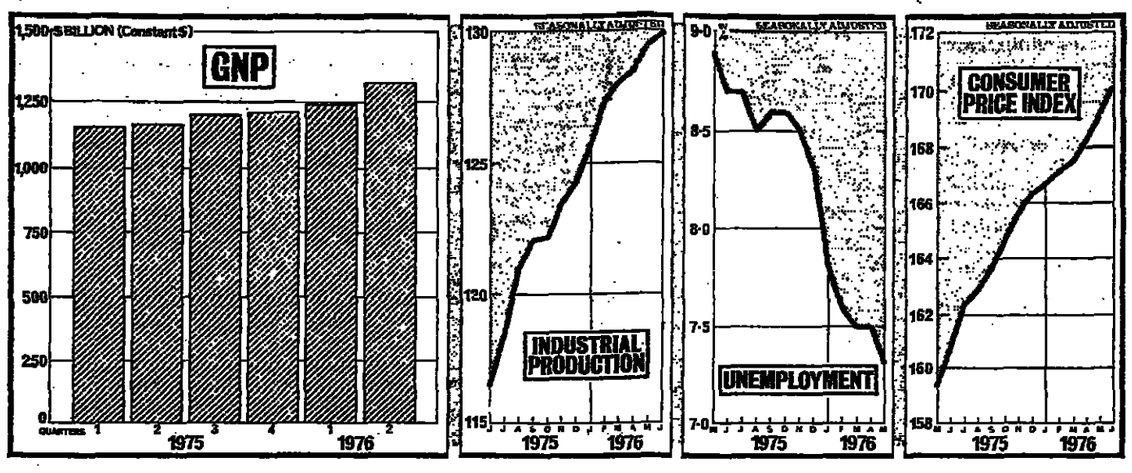
IOUS, measured, sustain- steady: these are some of ords that bring smiles to ices of many economists they talk about the Ameri- conomic recovery. Even e the Administration, the is gaining that the econ- nust be made to grow if it is to be controlled. e all Republicans now," ading Democratic econom- heard to matter the other

long ago the news that te of increase of the GNP lowed markedly in the quarter of an election would have rung alarm ll over the country. This however, it is being re- with sighs of relief by ry people who, even four ago, might have been call- gently for more stimulus ent the economy slipping

Ford Administration is larly proud of the fact believes it has persua- her western leaders to as it does—to forgo the tion of a rapid reflation concentrate instead on of subduing inflation so avoid the catastrophic hat too rapid reflation o easily set off.

not clear that the rest world has learnt, this as well as the Adminis- would like. Even at ully two thirds of those ed in a recent con- confidence survey said o not give the Ford stration any credit for rent economic recovery not believe it will last. Democratic Party does pt the lesson either. It the recovery would appened anyway, and gh interest rates have much needed growth would have brought un- employment down from what it believes are completely unacceptable levels. An increasing number of Democratic economists, however, concede that attempts to reduce unemployment now seem to trigger inflation and they see no easy solution. If elected, Mr. Jimmy Carter may well side with them if he can resist the intense party pressure for the creation of new jobs.

Yet in spite of the continued optimism of the Administration in public, there have been some worried people in the White House in the past two months who have begun to wonder if the brakes may have been applied too hard. This fear has coincided with continuing concern about inflation — still expected to stick at between 5 per cent. and 6.5 per cent. for the year — and about unemployment which actually rose last month and is now 0.5 per per cent. above the point where the Administration expects it to be in December.



Spending

At the same time the surge in consumer spending which followed the restocking of last year and kept the economy expanding so briskly in the first quarter came to a sudden, and largely unexpected and still unexplained, halt in April. This hiatus largely persisted in May (new car sales excepted) and the University of Michigan consumer confidence survey reported bleakly last month that it had found "persistently unfavourable long-term expectations about the economy and widespread lack of confidence in the Government's economic policies." But the latest figures suggest that spending is now picking up with retail sales up 2.2 per cent. in June over the month before, and up still more in the first week of July.

Consumer spending cannot of itself sustain the recovery indefinitely, and there has also been concern about the slow increase in new spending on capital plant and equipment. The latest, albeit fragmentary evidence, suggests that this too may now be picking up. U.S. Steel recently announced, for instance, a big new steel plant; sales of large lorries which traditionally presage a surge of capital spending are also doing well, and the forecasters of the Conference Board, which has close links with industry, has just issued a report which talked of clear signs of an increase in capital spending towards the end of the year.

Most economists agree with the Administration estimate that capital spending should be growing at an annual rate of between 8.5 per cent. and 10 per cent. by the end of 1976. If so, the Administration will be well pleased, because it is anxious to see a long smooth, build up of new investment, avoiding the "bunching" of new projects which can so easily cause bottlenecks and overheat the economy.

The slowing down of growth in the second quarter already seems to have removed some of the bottlenecks that were beginning to appear at the end of April, particularly in textiles, paper and chemicals. Latest estimates indicate that in the second quarter durable goods manufacturers were up to 76 per cent. of capacity (73 per cent. in the first quarter) but that non-durable producers have only fractionally increased their capacity utilisation to 86.2 per cent. (from 85.8 per cent.).

Such a capacity margin is very important, the Administration feels, if the country is to achieve its most important target of restraining inflation. The inflation rate has been increasing from the atypically low 3.5 per cent. level of the first few months of the year, but the harvest promises to be very good again this year, which should keep food prices down. The services component of the Consumer Price Index and the finished goods component of the Wholesale Price Index continue to cause some concern, but the Administration felt confident enough this month to revise downwards its inflation projection for the year suggesting that the Consumer Price Index will show a 5 per cent. average increase over the year rather than the 5.9 per cent. it was predicting in January.

The level of wage settlements is, of course, a key, and at the moment unpredictably variable. But the administration was well pleased by the collapse of the San Francisco municipal workers strike after the city had refused to pay what was demanded. The rubber workers' strike has now entered its third month with no sign of the companies yielding and without any visible effect on the car industry. The triennial car workers' negotiations which began last Monday will probably not lead to a major confrontation, if for no other reason than that the United Autoworkers Union does not particularly want to embarrass the Democratic Party so close to an election.

But the unions, as a whole, will be fighting hard this autumn on the issue of unemployment. Within the Administration everyone, from President Ford to Dr. Arthur Burns, Chairman of the Federal Reserve, agrees that 7.5 per cent. unemployment is too high, although they are convinced that the statistics almost certainly overstate the problem.

They reject, however, the Democratic Party remedy enshrined in the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill to which Mr. Carter has given his lukewarm support. This calls for a programme of public and private job creation which by 1980 would reduce adult unemployment to 3 per cent. (that would work out at an overall rate of 4.5 per cent. if women and teenagers are included in the reckoning). If elected, Mr. Carter is more likely to concentrate assistance on those groups that need it most, and to try to resist Congressional pressure for a large increase in Government spending to make new jobs. Needless to say the Republicans think this would be a disaster.

The Democratic nominee has also vowed to make the Federal Reserve Board more "responsive" to a Carter Administration. He wants the chairman's term to coincide with the President's, and he wants the Fed to be much more specific about its goals. For those who want to see what the Fed is up to, however, its reaction to the weekly Friday money supply figures gives an increasingly good guide. More and more corporate treasurers have noticed the clear link between the Fed's money supply targets and the movement of the Federal fund's rate, which in turn affects the prime rate. Dr. Burns is now receiving some credit for his "fine tuning" and he remains optimistic about the pace of the recovery. Late last month he told a Senate committee that "prudent" fiscal and monetary policies of the kind now being applied could cut inflation to 4 per cent. next year. But, he added, moderation was essential.

By and large, most of the main indicators support Dr. Burns' qualified optimism. Construction is still sluggish, but slowly picking up. Industrial production was up only 0.3 per cent. last month, but almost everyone agrees that was a temporary lull. The preliminary GNP figures released last Tuesday show the second quarter growth rate slowing to 4.5 per cent., but do not disturb the Administration's recent forecast that real GNP will grow by about 6.8 per cent. over the year and by about 5.7 per cent. next year. Finally, the index of leading economic indicators showed a healthy 1.4 per cent. increase last month in the set of statistics it groups together which are intended to project future trends.

Havoc

Too firm a touch on the brake could still possibly abort the recovery, and there are some in Congress who think it may already have come close to so doing. A sudden evaporation of consumer confidence, lasting longer than that in May and April, could equally play havoc with the Administration's forecasts.

Mr. Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the council of economic advisers, vowed when he came to Washington that he would de-politicise this forecasting. He is widely praised for having done so, and the Ford Administration surely also deserves credit for keeping its nerve and not stimulating an election boom. But its motives have not been entirely altruistic. At its simplest the Administration view was put last week by a senior Treasury official: "We are all in the same canoe and if we don't paddle it properly this time we may all be having to swim for our lives."

Letters to the Editor

e kind of wth

r. J. Baker White.

According to Mr. Joel the Chief Secretary to sury, in two years there a 48,000 increase in the the Civil Service and a rise in local authority r. When translated into expenditure on salaries es these figures are g but the picture far blacker when a eriod than two years is d.

government staffs d 1.9m. in mid-June, mid-June 1975 they had over 2.5m. The staff of and Revenue totalled 1945, rising to 50,533 o 57,508 in 1965, and to April 1, 1976. The of civil servants in the ingdom was 639,904 in 747,614 in 1976.

st of the salaries, wages, ements of local govern- affs in England and re as follows:—

r	£ million
56	1,657
73	3,796
75	5,722
onal)	

	1973-74	1976-77 (estimated)
ax and aid in r per d	£389	£570
Rates schold	£63	£103

ng to the United Statistical Year Book d Kingdom's share of orts was 11.5 per cent. nd in 1974 it was 4.6 Britain's share of the the main manufactur- ries was 31.1 per cent. d 9.3 per cent. in 1975. necessary to elaborate conclusions to be drawn e figures.

r White.
d Place, Street End, rbury, Kent.

ons and ks

General Secretary Union of Bank s

is an interesting article tempts to get merger going with Lloyds ciation in your paper but also some rather ents from the staff person.

e reason best known ves Lloyds Staff Asso- deliberately trying to scare about the fact ve a post entry closed ment in the Co-opera- . If they had asked id have told them that we were recognised by rative Bank in 1935 aken advantage of the loyers' policy that all l sections of the CWS ong to an appropriate ted union. This policy red legally invalid by dustrial Relations Act ow been reinstated in e repeal of that Act. ised that it has taken ff Association 41 years un about something ns in a bank in which not concerned.

as high a percentage aff membership as throughout all banks cial institutions. We only never adopted as f policy the principle ed shop in all cir- s. What we have done is where we have had a sufficiently high degree of voluntary membership and also had sole negotiating rights, then we have secured agency shop agreements. The best examples of these are the trustee savings banks and the Yorkshire Bank and I would suggest that if any staff association queries the efficacy of this, they check either with the staff or the bank managements themselves as to its operation. (I do incidentally recall Lloyds SA officials talking about the possibility of an agency shop in Lloyds Bank.)

Our total membership is in fact continuing to increase. At the end of 1975 our total membership was 101,922. At the end of June this year it had risen to a net figure of 107,633. In the five English clearing banks it has risen in the same period from 59,671 to 63,837.

I emphasise that the purpose of our approach to Lloyds Staff Association was to see if they would at least discuss the possibility of joining with us in an effort to resolve the problem of divided staff representation that has bedevilled banking for too long. Undoubtedly, there will be problems in any such discussions, but surely it is at least worth trying to see if we can solve these problems.

Leif Mills
Sheffield House, Portsmouth Road, Esher, Surrey.

Bad law rouses malevolence

From Mr. J. Cripps.

Sir,—A generation of Englishmen fought to preserve us from abject obedience to bad law.

While the majority may accept the concept of general obedience to the law, they also expect Government and those involved in a particular aspect of the law to attend to the concepts of justice, equity and commonsense. When these forces are allowed to combine the law is willingly obeyed.

But the almost exclusively unacceptable nature of the system for the collection and administration of VAT requires action to be taken. If it is not taken by the Government and people like Mr. Christie (July 22) then surely it is fundamental to any system of democracy that some people will take action.

Mr. Christie talks about the normal democratic processes for changing the law; but does not apparently accept the idea of active protest. Yet active protest is often the quickest way to achieve a change.

It appears more likely that Mr. Christie and his cohorts increasingly require force of arms rather than force of reason to support their activities. If this is the case they deserve all the malevolence the taxpayer can muster.

Jeremy Cripps.
21, Mill Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.6.

Leather goods marketing

From The Secretary, British Leather Goods Manufacturers' Association

Sir,—Peter Drew of the World Trade Centre (July 17) referred to a complaint by this association about the Impo/Expo Exhibition to be staged at the Centre in October next.

I would like to point out that, although at the Press conference on July 6 I made the comment in passing that the financial assistance being offered to delegates attending the exhibition was on a far more generous scale than that offered by the U.K. Government to British manufacturers going overseas in attempts to raise our export performance, the main tenor of our complaint was that in the planning of Impo/Expo, insufficient attention had been given to the interests of our native consumer goods industries.

In the five years up to and including 1975, imports of leather-goods into the U.K. from all sources, increased by 350 per cent., a trend which seems likely to continue. A proportion of these imports emanated from developing countries which have an important advantage in the markets of the U.K. and many other industrialised nations, in that they enjoy duty free entry, within certain quota limits, for their products. It would be unrealistic to expect leathergoods manufacturers, many of whom are fighting for survival because of escalating imports, to accept without deep concern a situation in which their foreign competitors are invited to the United Kingdom, with exceptionally generous financial inducements, for a three week stay, in the course of which they will be able to attend a marketing seminar which will demonstrate to delegates ways in which they may further penetrate the U.K. market. Some of the countries, which no doubt accepted these invitations with enthusiasm, operate virtually closed markets for the products of our industry

I have no quarrel with Mr. Drew's comments about the need for British manufacturers to give more attention to design and marketing in an attempt to achieve the standards found in some other leading countries, or on the vital importance of increasing co-operation between industrialised and industrialising nations, but it would be tragic for Britain if, in pursuance of such a policy, without appropriate safeguards, our old craft industries went to the wall.

I am sure Mr. Drew would agree that the attitude of a suitcase, or handbag, manufacturer to the concept of Impo/Expo would be very different from that, say, of a machine tool maker.

J. H. Keene.
Leather Trade House, 82, Borough High Street, S.E.1.

The merger market

From Mr. P. Franklin.

Sir,—While Lex was quite right to focus attention on the revival of the merger market (July 19), I do not see how he is able to state that the Monopolies Commission is presently much more of a restraint against take-over activity "snowballing" than it was in 1972.

The mere fact that 315 acquisitions occurred last year, and four proposals were referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (1.2 per cent.), whereas in 1972, some 1,210 acquisitions took place, and only two proposals were referred (0.16 per cent.), owes much to stiffer anti-trust and monopolies legislation adopted in the 1973 Fair Trading Act. The changed monopoly criterion—previously defined as a market share equal to or greater than 33⅓ per cent., and now reduced to 25 per cent. of the market—does seem to have affected the number of mergers falling under the terms of the mergers legislation. Thus in 1972, only 112 merger proposals fell under the criteria of the 1965 Act; in 1975 some 157 proposals came under the criteria of the Fair Trading Act. *A priori*, these latter (surprising) comparative figures may be explained by the average value of potential mergers increasing over these years, hence being caught by the alternative, size of assets, criterion under which mergers might also be referred. Evidence on *actual* mergers, however, does not support this hypothesis: the average purchase price or expenditure on mergers in 1972 was about £2m. while in 1975 average expenditure on mergers and acquisitions was less than £1m.

Whether it is possible, then, to believe the Monopolies and Mergers Commission is now more efficacious than in earlier years (for example, the peak year of 1972), is surely more open to debate than Lex possibly presumed.

Peter J. Franklin.
Senior Lecturer in Economics, City of London Polytechnic, School of Business Studies, *84, Moorgate, E.C.2.*

Dept. of Trade inspectors

From Mr. R. Instone.

Sir,—The chairman of the Stock Exchange has proposed in his letter to Mr. Edmund Dell from which you quoted on July 22, that inspectors should henceforth be appointed with "terms of reference strictly limited to the establishment and recital of facts." In taking this stance Mr. Goodison has the support of judicial authority no less than of natural justice.

As long ago as 1897 the then Master of the Rolls, Lord Esher, defined the scope of the corresponding provisions of the Companies Act 1862 (which were not materially different from those now in force) in these terms: "The object of the inquiry which the Board of Trade has authority to order is to examine into and ascertain facts to enable the inspector to make a report of his opinion to the Board of Trade. That is all." And in the case concerning the St. Martins Preserving Company in 1964, counsel for the Board of Trade, in citing this earlier authority, himself submitted that an investigation "was intended as a fact-finding inquiry . . . to discover what was going on." (1965 1 QB at page 612).

If this form of investigation is not to fall into disrepute, it is essential that the Department of Trade should recognise its proper limits when framing the inspectors' terms of reference. And if the Department fails to do so, the inspectors must impose their own restraints on the scope and contents of their reports.

Ralph Instone.
13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Post Office profits

From Mr. E. Lewis.

Sir,—Good news that the Post Office has reported a profitable year.

If it were now to announce a modest reduction in postal rates and STD telephone call rates, it would indeed produce a surge of good will between the Post Office and the public. It would also be good business, for the surest way to stimulate spending is by reducing prices.

A special Christmas card postal rate, operative up to a certain date if necessary, would also be a welcome gesture and would increase Post Office revenue.

E. Lewis,
Fintro Ltd.
World Trade Centre, St. Katherine-By-The-Tower, E.1.

To-day's Events

GENERAL

The Queen returns from visit to Canada.

EEC Finance and Economics Ministers meet, Brussels.

Labour Party-TUC Liaison Committee meets.

Prime Minister meets doctors' leaders to discuss industrial action in hospitals.

Scottish National Party MP's consider Government proposals for decentralisation of shipbuilding industry after nationalisation.

British Airports Authority annual report.

Court of Appeal hearing against High Court decision that agreement selling Felixstowe Docks to British Transport Docks Board is valid.

High Court considers proposed scheme of arrangement under which Kearney and Trecker Marwin would be denationalised.

Sir Lindsay Ring, Lord Mayor of London, on visit to South America.

Professional Association of Teachers' conference, Coventry.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

House of Commons: Dock Work Regulation Bill, remaining stages.

House of Lords: Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, third reading. Stock Exchange (Completion of Bargains) Bill, second reading.

COMPANY RESULT

Hall-Thermotank (half-year).

COMPANY MEETINGS

See Week's Financial Diary on page 10.

BALLET

Martha Graham Dance Company perform Clytemnestra, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2, 7.30 p.m.

Australian Ballet dance The Merry Widow, London Palladium, Argyll Street, W.1, 7.30 p.m.

Dance Senegal, Sadler's Wells Theatre, Roseberry Avenue, E.C.1, 7.30 p.m.

Mazowsze (Polish Dance Company), Royal Festival Hall, S.E.1, 7.30 p.m.

MUSIC

Philip Pilkington gives piano recital of music by Stravinsky and Chopin, St. Lawrence Jewry next Guildhall, E.C.2, 1 p.m.

Lindsay String Quartet play music by Haydn, Tippett and Beethoven, Wigmore Hall, W.1, 7.30 p.m.

SPORT

Cricket: Fourth Test, England v. West Indies, Headingley. Third Test (women), England v. Australia, Oval. Golf: Scottish Coca-Cola tournament, East Kilbride. Tennis: British junior championships, Eastbourne.

COMPANY NEWS

Mercury Securities off to good start

THE CURRENT year has begun well for Mercury Securities and profits for the first quarter compare favourably with those for the corresponding period of 1975, states chairman Sir Eric Roll.

However, he stresses that early results cannot be taken as a guide for the remainder of the year.

In the year ended March 31, 1976 group net profit rose from £5.49m. to £6.86m.

At the year end capital and published reserves of the S. G. Warburg group at £45.49m. were over 15 per cent. up on the previous year. The chairman says that the issued capital will shortly be increased from £18.26m. to £20m. by the capitalisation of part of published reserves resulting in a more appropriate relationship between the two.

While loans advances and other accounts increased by almost 50 per cent. to £114.81m. during the year and acceptances were maintained at over £100m., strong liquidity continues to be given high priority.

These figures are revealed in a statement of condition of Warburg which is included in the annual report for the first time. It also shows that total assets stood at £484.69m. Current deposit and other account appeared at £321.37m.; bank certificates of deposit and bills discounted totalled £123.34m.

Sir Eric says that Warburg's corporate domestic finance activities have continued to expand. Also the group has performed an increasingly active role in arranging the substantial financing which is required for North Sea oil and gas development, and in assisting companies in negotiations with the Government regarding its participation in this development.

The group has participated as managers and co-managers in a large number of capital issues for governments, public sector institutions, and industrial companies. In the first three months of the current year there has been a further increase in the volume of this business.

The business of Warburg Investment Management has continued to expand and funds under management have increased, both by the acquisition of new accounts and by the general rise in world stock markets. WIM is now responsible for portfolios with an aggregate market value of over £800m.

The Becker and Warburg-Paribas Group produced favourable results in the year ended October 31, 1975—its first full year since the investment was made in September 1974. The investment is held through Warburg-Paribas, a U.S. company owned equally by S. G. Warburg and Paribas International. The good results continued through the first half of the group's current year, although there are signs of a somewhat more difficult environment for the company's money and stock market activities in the balance of the year, says the chairman.

He continues to view the partnership in the U.S. as a most important element in the expansion of the international business.

Meeting, 30, Gresham Street, E.C., August 18 at 12.15 p.m.

BOARD MEETINGS

The following companies have notified dates of Board meetings to the Stock Exchange. Such meetings are usually held for the purpose of considering dividends. Official indications are not available whether dividends concerned are interims or finals and the sub-divisions shown below are based mainly on last year's timetable.

TO-DAY

Interims: Drayton Far Eastern Trust, Geduld Investments, Hall-Thermotank, U.C. Investments.

Finals: A.A.H., Cawoods, William Cook and Sons (Sheffield), Craig Shipping, Hall and Earl, Kirkform, Sterling Knitting.

FUTURE DATES

Interims—

Allied Polymer	Sept 24
Amalgamated Metal Corpn.	July 19
City Offices	Aug. 3
Clair (Richard)	Aug. 19
Hoover	July 30
Kingside Investment	July 29
Vantage Securities	Aug. 3

Finals—

Alisa Investment Trust	Aug. 4
Ellis and Everard	Aug. 16
Fitch Lovell	July 29
Hallite Holdings	Aug. 4
Macarthys Pharmaceuticals	July 29
Provincial Laundries	July 28

Utd. Guarantee back to profit

A recovery from a loss of £35,187 to a pre-tax profit of £925 is reported by **United Guarantee (Holdings)** for the half year ended March 31, 1976. Turnover improved slightly from £2.71m. to £2.92m.

Profit is struck before a tax charge of £481 (£18,297 credit). In 1974-75, the group reported a pre-tax loss of £79,286.

The improvement in the trading of United Lubricants has been a factor in bringing about the turnround, the directors say. They are satisfied that group profitability can be restored and steps are being taken to this end.

Conder Intl. rises to peak £1.4m.

ON A TURNOVER up from £15.05m. to £40.33m., profits of **Conder International**, the steel framed building group, expanded to a record £1.44m. in 1975, *compared with £1.06m. for the previous year.*

Chairman Mr. R. T. Cole says that all nine operating companies contributed materially to this success.

The serious decline in the home market necessitated a further increase in exports to saturate capacity. These were more than doubled for the second year running, rising from £4.1m. to £9.1m.

At the net taxed level profits for 1975 emerged at £669,000 (£458,000), and earnings per share came to 16.2p (11.1p).

For the future the chairman feels that the next year or two will be very difficult, but the long-term prospects for the group have never been better.

Under a staff share scheme more than 55,000 shares were purchased by staff during the year. Conder staff now hold 19.2 per cent of the capital and Staff Trust 16.3 per cent. Conder Conservation Trust owns 10 per cent. of the total and distributes its dividend income to selected charities devoted to protecting the environment.

D. F. Bevan improves to £174,638

Metal merchants **D. F. Bevan (Holdings)** reports pre-tax profits up from £165,892 to £174,638 for the year ended March 31, 1976, after a first half decline of £27,000 to £40,000.

Basic earnings per 5p share are *4.78p (5.74p) and fully diluted* 2.75p (3.23p). The dividend is raised by the maximum permitted—from 1p to 1.1p.

Turnover was lower at £4.11m. compared with £4.84m. The profit was struck after interest payable of £43,368 (£46,950). After tax of £58,610 (£26,227), the net profit emerged at £116,028 against £139,665. There is an extraordinary debit of £13,046 (nil).

Improved trend for Staflex

IN THE current year, Staflex International is again expected to move forward in turnover and profit, says the chairman, Mr. I. N. Bellow.

Addressing Friday's annual meeting, he stated that the pattern of the second quarter had followed the results of the first, so that the half-year's sales and profits should be ahead of last year.

Continuing buoyancy in the U.S. market together with improved performance in the Far East were the most satisfactory features of the interlining division. In Europe, the picture for the major markets was mixed, with good results in France and Italy offset by dull market conditions in the U.K. and Germany.

As to the machinery division, he reported that it was trading well, as were the U.K. companies which make up the textile *interests. The trading side was* profitable and should show improved half-year results.

New plan by Sun Life of Canada

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.K.) has introduced the Maple Leaf Flexible Investment Plan which replaces the Maple Leaf Growth Plan.

The new plan is written in the form of an endowment assurance to age 65 but surrender charges and major expense charges are confined to the first 10 years for greater flexibility.

Two investment accounts have *been formed in which units may* be credited. The managed account will select its investments from a wide range according to prevailing circumstances. The equity account, investing mainly in Ordinary Shares, is offered as an alternative. The policy contains an option to switch investment units between the two accounts on payment of a small charge.

The minimum death benefit is 75 per cent. of the monthly premiums payable to age 65 and this will be increased by any appreciation in the value of the units. All investment income, net of tax, will be credited to the Accounts.

Standstill at St. Andrew Trust

The first half of 1976 has seen very little change in the balance available to holders of St. Andrew Trust—the figure turning in at £211,567 compared with £210,602 for the corresponding period.

Earnings per 25p share are 1.85p against 1.84p and the interim dividend is held at 1.25p net. Last year's total payment was 3.3p from revenue after tax of £419,833.

	Half year 1976 £	1975 £
Total revenue	409,907	425,723
Interest	17,242	17,306
Expenses	27,648	23,754
Taxation	141,222	158,822
Available	211,567	210,602

At June 30 the net asset value per share at par was 129p (116p) and at market value 136p (123p).

FT Share Service

The following security has been added to the Share Information Service:—

Andelsbanken Danebank (Section: Overseas—Copenhagen)

STERLING TRUST

Revenue before tax of Sterling Trust amounted to £640,903 in the first six months of 1976, compared with £667,206 in the same period last year. Gross income was £823,843 against £846,413.

Net asset value per 25p share, including the full investment dollar premium was 193.7p (164.5p). An unchanged net interim dividend of 1.4p has already been declared—the previous total was 4.1p from pre-tax revenue of £1.13m.

HIGHLIGHTS

The clearing banks dominate this week's results list. Lloyds and Midland produced bumper figures on Friday so all eyes now turn to NatWest which puts out its interim to-morrow; Barclays figures are due on Thursday. Elsewhere, Taylor Woodrow produces an interim on Tuesday while on Thursday there are prelims from Swan Hunter and Incheape and a half-timer from Reed International. The week-end news centres on new issues, notably the offer for sale by meat traders Borthwick (see Lex for comment).

ISSUE NEWS AND COMMENT

Borthwick—15m. shares at 80p each

Lists open on Thursday for the offer for sale of 15m. shares in meat trader Thomas Borthwick and Sons. The issue to raise £12m. values the whole group at £28m. Of the 15m. shares on offer, 12.75m. are new shares which will raise £9.45m. of money for the group. The remaining 2.25m. shares are being sold by existing shareholders in the group.

The proceeds of the issue will be initially applied to the reduction of bank and other short-term borrowings. In the half year balance-sheet last March 31, total borrowings, including bills payable and acceptances, amounted to £51.25m.

Borthwick was founded in 1860 as a meat and livestock trading business in Liverpool. The company expanded into shipping frozen meat from New Zealand and Australia into the U.K. and later set up meat processing works in those countries.

Now the group's business comprises of purchasing and processing livestock, mainly cattle, sheep and lambs, and the marketing of meat and by-products. Purchasing and processing is carried out in Australia and New Zealand (70 per cent. of group assets are in these countries) and to a significant but lesser extent in the U.K.

In total 80 per cent. of the group's assets and 60 per cent. of sales are outside the U.K.

The group owns six meat processing works in Australia and three in New Zealand. In the U.K. it leases or owns seven slaughterhouses, though these predominately supply fresh meat for local consumption unlike the overseas plants which include extensive freezing, chilling and packing plants.

Apart from its own meat operations Borthwick has a 58.5 per cent. stake in the U.K. quoted Freshbake Foods. This holding was acquired in 1973, but Borthwick intends to reduce it to 51 per cent.

Borthwick also has a 36 per cent. holding in Stanbroke in Australia and a 19.7 per cent. stake in New Zealand quoted Canterbury Frozen Meat.

Borthwick's record has been volatile because the profitability of its meat trade depends largely on the ability of its traders to predict price movements. Since 1974 the Directors have taken a number of steps aimed at reducing the group's susceptibility to adverse market conditions.

In 1971 the group made a pre-tax loss of £0.9m. but then recovering during the next two years the profit for 1973 was £9.5m. However, in 1974 the group reported a £13.9m. pre-tax loss on sales of £236m. (the highest in the five years since 1971). The following year profits recovered to £4.68m. and in the first half of the current year pre-tax profits were £4m. The forecast is for £7.25m. for the year to September.

Taking in a nominal return on the issue proceeds the company indicates a profit of £8.19m. On this basis profits after tax would be £3.93m. On the issue price the p/e is 7.12, and the yield is 10.58 per cent. on a net dividend of 5.5p per share.

While the directors anticipate fluctuations in future profits these will be less marked than in the past. In less profitable years the directors intend to maintain the dividend providing it does not damage the underlying financial strength of the company.

Morgan Grenfell are merchant bankers to the issue and brokers are Rowe and Pitman, Hurst-Brown and Laing and Cruickshank. Arrangements have been made through Potter Partners for the underwriting of part of the issue in Australia.

Prospectus, Pages 18-21
See Lex

GT Asia Pref. offer

The prospectus is published to-day in connection with the issue of up to 600,000 participating Redeemable 1p Preference shares in GT Asia (Sterling) Fund *at £10 per share payable in full* on application. Brokers to the issue, Hoare Govett, have guaranteed subscriptions for 250,000 shares which will be allotted in full.

The company is an open-ended investment company incorporated in Jersey. It may issue and redeem its shares at regular intervals at prices based on the value of its net assets. The share capital of the company is denominated in sterling and the company is resident in the scheduled territories for exchange control purposes.

The policy of the directors will be to invest the major part of the company's funds in units of GT Asia Fund, it being the intention initially that such units will be purchased as to two thirds with borrowed foreign currency and one-third through the investment currency market.

GT Asia Fund is a unit trust established in Hong Kong which is managed by GT Management (Asia). At June 23, GT Asia Fund had 7,613,508 units in issue and net assets valued at HK$55,616,929 (£6.33m.).

Following the issue it is estimated that the company will hold 29 per cent. of the units of GT Asia Fund in issue.

On June 23, GT Asia Fund had 43.6 per cent. of its investments in Japan, 26.0 in Hong Kong, 10.1 in Australia, 10.5 in Singapore and Malaysia and 6.2 per cent. in the Philippines.

GT Asia (Sterling) Fund's income will be distributions received on its GT Asia Fund units. It is unlikely that any significant surplus will arise after the payment of expenses and interest but if any does it will be the director's policy to distribute it by way of dividend.

GT Asia Fund is managed by GT (Management) Asia, which is incorporated in Hong Kong and owned as to 90 per cent. by GT Management and 10 per cent. by Electra Group Services.

● comment

The purpose of setting up GT Asia (Sterling) is so that individuals and institutions in the U.K. can invest in the Hong Kong-based GT Asia Fund without having the burden of the investment currency to contend with. The sterling fund itself can alleviate this by buying units with borrowed foreign currency—the initial proportion being up to two-thirds. GT Management itself has carved out a niche in Far Eastern investment in recent years and has a permanent office in Hong Kong with an expert investment staff. The Jersey company operates along the same lines as a unit trust and one reason for securing a stock market quotation is to enable insurance companies to invest without encountering restrictions about "unquoted" stocks.

Prospectus, Pages 6 and 7

BIDS AND DEALS

CARRIMORE UNCONDITIONAL

The York Trailer offer for Anthony Carrimore has been accepted in respect of 847,013 Ordinary shares (92.3 per cent. of those subject to the offer). York now controls 929,207 shares (92.9 per cent. of total).

York is now satisfied that the DTI loans currently extended to Carrimore will be continued. The two conditions to which the offer was subject have therefore been fulfilled and the offer is unconditional. It remains open.

Acceptances of the Preference offer have been received for 111,035 shares (88.9 per cent.). This is also unconditional and remains open.

SHARE STAKES

Reed International has bought a further 5,000 Ordinary shares of London and Provincial Poster Group on July 14 making total holding 1,680,068 shares (47.9 per cent.).

Mr. L. C. Toppin has acquired 20,000 shares of General Ceylon (Holdings) increasing his holding to 15.05 per cent.

Harper Investments is now interested in 3,031,445 Ordinary shares of Property Security Investment Trust (19.92 per cent.), consequent on the disposal of 167,499 shares.

John Sissmore and Co. has bought 500 shares in Moran Tea Holdings. Thereby increasing its holding to 71,882 (20.55 per cent.) shares.

The only shareholder in Whitworth Electric (Holdings) now interested in more than 10 per cent. of the capital is Miss Rita Thomas, the sister of the chairman Mr. Ralph Thomas—who holds 540,455 shares.

The company remains a "close company."

ASSOCIATES DEALS

On July 22, Sternberg, Thomas Clarke and Co. sold 700 M.Y. Dart at 50p on behalf of an associate.

Laurie Milbank bought 20,000 Dent Fownes at 18½p cumulative dividend on behalf of Ace Investment, a subsidiary of Anglo *African Finance.*

Cazenove and Co. bought 4,750 Metropole Industries at 50p on behalf of International Combustion (Holdings).

J. M. Finn bought 1,200 S. and W. Berisford at 153p on behalf of discretionary investment clients.

LEAD INDUSTRIES

Agreement has been reached in principle for Associated Lead Manufacturers, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lead Industries Group, to acquire for cash the powdered lead paste business of Spelthorne Metals with effect from August 1.

Spelthorne, whose parent company is Berger Jenson and Nicholson, will thereafter cease trading o nits own account. Value of the assets being acquired is less than 1 per cent. of the net assets of Lead Industries.

LCP well placed move ahead

THE CHAIRMAN of LCP Holdings, Mr. D. M. Rhead, says in his annual statement that the group has made an encouraging start to the current year and earnings to date are ahead of the first six months of last year.

A substantial increase in rental income from trading estate operations is expected and there will be a full year's contribution from the recently acquired Big K-Calypso home improvement centres.

The group is well placed to improve its trading performance when any upturn in economic conditions occurs, although it is faced with a further year of integration and rationalisation in its enlarged vehicle distribution operations.

In the year ahead the directors shall continue with a "substantial" capital expenditure programme and they are increasing efforts to widen the market spread of the group's operations. At March 31, capital expenditure for which contracts had been placed was £0.57m. (£0.7m.) and authorised but not committed £0.9m. (£0.13m.).

As already reported, trading profit for the year to March 31, 1976 was unchanged at £3.21m. However, higher interest payable resulted in a fall in taxable profit to £2.26m. (£2.41m.).

A divisional analysis of turnover—£75.16m. (£61.16m.)—and trading profit shows (£000s omitted): construction 6,139 (5,087) and 420 (254); distribution 31,847 (24,868) and 760 (479); engineering 7,975 (7,313) and 357 (356); metals 11,186 (10,354 and 494 (698); property (including services) 1,433 (1,186) and 982 (851); vehicle distribution 16,575 (12,348) and 329 (497).

Although the direct value of exports by the group was reported at under £1m., manufactured products are indirectly exported through the motor vehicle and other significant export earning industries, Mr. Rhead points out. In the current year the directors are pursuing a policy designed to increase the proportion of earnings from overseas.

Meeting, Birmingham, August 18 at noon.

Expansi at Allied Retailer

ALTHOUGH the climate for consumer s difficult at the present chairman of Allied Ret H. Plotnek, remains about the medium and prospects of the gro directors are therefore ahead with expansion are actively seeking new stores.

Mr. Plotnek is hop even in difficult tradi tions, profit for the cu will reach a high level

The new warehouse high degree of efficie exists at the new adm headquarters leads to he states.

As reported on June tax profit for the year 1976 jumped from £ £3.3m. During the year were opened and six s were closed. As a these changes the gros retail stores increased square feet.

Massey-Ferguso

FIRST HALF profits Ferguson Holdings h than trebled from £ £23.35m., before tax o against £4.24m.

Capital expenditure period was £8.9m. (£5 it is expected to be hig second half of the year 31, 1976. The group year the directors are pursuing sidiary of Massey-Fer a policy designed to increase the Canada.

هكذا من الأصل

'ending dividends imetable

For the convenience of readers the dates when some of the e important company dividend statements may be expected in next few weeks are given in the following table. The dates wn are those of last year's announcements, except where the hcoming Board meetings (indicated thus*) have been officially lished. It should be emphasised that the dividends to be ared will not necessarily be at the amounts or rates per cent. vn in the column headed "Announcement last year." Preliminary lt figures usually accompany final dividend announcements.

	Date	Announcement last year
w		
Engineers)	Aug. 18	Final 11.9%
d		
sulators	Aug. 20	Int. 2.7%
lgamated		
Metal	July 29	Int. 6.1%
ciated		
Dairies	Aug. 27	Final 2.8%
. Portland		
Cement	Aug. 23	Int. 3.6%
and		
Wilborg	Aug. 11	Int. 6.8%
Inds.	Aug. 3	Int. 2.7%
ays Bank	July 29	Int. 6.6%
ow		
Hepburn	Aug. 7	Int. 8.1%
(J.)	Aug. 8	Int. 2.1%
ter	Aug. 1	Int. 3.5%
ngton		
Vitrella	Aug. 13	Int. 3%
un-		
Roadstone	Aug. 23	Int. 9%
on		
Dewandre	Aug. 17	Int. 10.5%
nercial		
Union	Aug. 8	Int. 13.5%
	Aug. 12	Int. 4.5%
eers	Aug. 19	Int. 160%
's		
tographic	Aug. 20	Final 9.1%
ean		
Ferries	Aug. 27	Int. 3.7%
ough (L.)	Aug. 26	Int. 21.5%
	July 27	Final 9.5%
Lovell	July 29	Final 15%
al		
Accident	Aug. 13	Int. 17.5%
Bros.		
Discount	July 28	Int. 7½%
ed	Aug. 11	Int. 15.1%
ong and		
hai Bkg.	July 27	Int. HK$0.16 §
r	July 30	Int. 34%
Illingworth		
Morris	July 22	Final 4.1%
*Inchcape	July 29	Final 5.5%
James (John)	Aug. 8	Final 7.7%
Keyser Ullmann	July 18	Final nil
Ladbroke	Aug. 26	Int. 28.3%
Lonrho	Aug. 26	Sec. Int. 10% §
*LRC		
International	July 28	Final 17%
*Mather and		
Platt	Aug. 24	Int. 5%
*Natnl. Westmnstr.		
Bank	July 27	Int. 6.8%
Nottingham		
Manuf.	Aug. 13	Int. 4.6%
Pearl Ass.	Aug. 27	Int. 107.7%
*Prestige	July 29	Int. 8.8%
Pye Hldgs.	Aug. 20	Int. 7.3%
Rentokil	Aug. 21	Int. 11.8%
*Royal Insce.	Aug. 16	Int. 32.9%
Scot. and Univ.		
Invests.	Aug. 12	Final 16%
Security		
Services	Aug. 12	Int. 5%
Sedgwick		
Forbes	Aug. 19	Int. 46.1%
Slater Walker	Aug. 20	Int. 14.6%
Slough Ests.	Aug. 27	Int. 3.8%
Smith and		
Nephew	Aug. 12	Int. 9.8%
*Taylor		
Woodrow	July 27	Int. 8.1%
*Transport		
Development	Aug. 17	Int. 5.8%
*Tube		
Investments	Aug. 13	Int. 12.3%
Weir Group	Aug. 26	Int. 8.8%
Westinghouse		
Brake	Aug. 5	Int. 4.1%
Woolworth		
(F. W.)	Aug. 20	Int. 7.5%

* Board meetings intimated. † Rights issue since made. ‡ Tax free. § Scrip issue since made from reserves.

ocal Authority Investments

L AUTHORITY loan rates by about ¼ per cent. for ls up to three months on day of last week, and re- d firm on Friday, to finish ¼-¼ per cent. up on the

he earlier part of the week had remained steady, and : mortgage sector showed change throughout.

gilt-edged market was un- settled following the announcement of the public expenditure cuts. The Financial Times Government Securities Index finished at 62.31 against 62.69 on the previous Friday.

One-year local authority bonds were placed during the week at par, with a coupon of 11¾ per cent., to offer a yield ¼ per cent. higher than the previous week's batch.

* Rate (%) July 23, 1976

's notice (deposit receipt)	11¼ — 11½
s' notice (deposit receipt)	11¼ — 11⅜
s' notice after one month (deposit receipt)	11¼ —
s' notice after three months (deposit receipt)	11¼ — 11⅜
s' notice after six months (deposit receipt)	11⅜ —
ge at one months' mutual notice after 11 months	11½ — 12
ge at one months' lender notice after 11 months	
minal terms 2-5 years	n.a.
rs' mortgage	12¾ — 12⅞†
rs' mortgage	13 — 13⅛†
rs' mortgage	13¼ — 13⅜†
rs' mortgage	13½ — 13⅝†
ears' mortgage	n.a.
ears' mortgage	n.a.

tates are for sums not less than £20,000 and are subject to ariation and fluctuation. † Nominal. ‡ Shorter periods may higher rates than longer. n.a. Not available.

iblic Works Loan Board rates

Effective from July 17, 1976

'ears	Quota loans repaid by EIP†	Quota loans repaid by ER‡	Quota loans repaid at maturity	Non-quota loans A* repaid by EIP†	Non-quota loans A* repaid by ER‡	Non-quota loans A* repaid at maturity
5	11¼	11⅞	11⅞	12⅝	13⅜	13½
up to 10	11½	12⅜	12⅝	13¼	13½	14¼
, up to 15	13½	13¾	14¼	14	14½	14⅝
, up to 25	14	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½
5	14½	14½	14½	14⅝	15	15

uota loans B are 1 per cent. higher in each case than non-oans A. † Equal instalments of principal. ‡ Equal repayments.

ndon tea sales

ea sales held in London last 096 packages sold realised an erage of 90.29p per kilo com- 98.6p at the previous sales 55.12p a year ago. Plain tea d at 7.0p.

	No of kilos	Average per kilo
Highland Prod.	28,644	97p
ed	1,965	88½p
n	22,970	98½p
nerican	3,287	84½p
	12,152	85½p
	59,294	78½p
Africa	4,050	83p
	13,205	76½p
	29,082	89p

	No. of kilos	Average per kilo
Kanan Devan	1,912	88½p
Kenya T. Co.	131,129	101p
Kenya T. Dev.	77,926	104p
Land Reform	156,718	93p
Lujeri	16,262	98p
Rum Estates	22,939	78½p
Sotik Co.	4,170	99½p
Sotik Highlands	14,490	98p
Stone Valley	19,979	100½p
Tanzania	20,418	100p
Tuseya	60,971	101½p

Stocks at July 16 amounted to 29,630 metric tons, compared with 37,136 metric tons a year ago. Converted at 45,308 Kilos per package.

ECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES

Paid	Latest Renunc. Date	1976 High	1976 Low	Stock	Closing Price	+ or —	Div. Amount	Times covered	Gross Yield	P.-E. Ratio
P.	—	1½	5/8	Automated Sec. Hlp	9½	....	0.65	2.5	10.8	5.6
P.	—	£25¼	£21¼	Berry Pacific (A.U.S.)	£24	-¼	40c	—	0.8	—
P.	—	£2-15p	£2-0p	Remark SUS 1	£2 5½	....	Q$1.52	—	2.9	—
P.	20.8	62	29	Leech (Wm.) Builders.	59	....	25	2.1	12.6	5.8
P.	—	£2-05	82	Renwick Inc. Tst.	$2.06	....	Q15%	—	0.9	—
P.	9/7	45	41	Wilson Walton Hldg.	42	....	n.a.	2.1	11.9	—

FIXED INTEREST STOCKS

Paid	Latest Renunc. Date	1976 High	1976 Low	Stock	Closing Price £	+ or —
P.	26/8	50	47½	Birmingham C.B. of 1½ Red. Stock 1923	49½	....
P.	—	$94¼	$91½	Bowater 9½% Bds. 1976	$99½	....
	—	105	100	Debenhams 11¼ Con. Uns. 1978-83	101	....
P.	—	$94¼	$85½	IAC 8% Notes 1981	$96½	-1
P.	—	$94	$87	Lloyds Bank Finance Guar. Floating Rate Notes 1982	$89	....
P.	5/9	10½	10	Mid Kent Water 8% Red. Pref. 1981	10	....
P.	—	$99	$93	Nat. Coal Board 8% Guar. Notes 1981	$99	....
P.	—	92½	89	Nat. Westminster 9% Cap. Bonds. 1986	$99	....
P.	23/7	98½	95½	Newcastle & Gateshead Wtr. Red. Pref. 1931	98½	....
P.	—	103½	99½	Norcros 9½% Notes 1982	100½	+¼
P.	—	$101	$100	Royal Bank of Scotland Floating Rate 1985 Nts.	$100	....
P.	—	$103½	$98½	Sandvik 9½% Bonds 1986	$100	-½
P.	12/11	1½	9¾	Sandwell Met. Borough 11% Red. Stock 1982	9¾	....
P.	30/7	102½	97½	Sunderland and District Water 2½% Red. Pref. 1921	98	....

"RIGHTS" OFFERS

Paid	Latest Renunc. Date	1976 High	1976 Low	Stock	Closing Price***	+ or —
P.	9/7	13/8	142	AAH	138	....
	—	—	28	Acrix Inds.	25pm	-½
	—	—	85	Allen Colloids	61pm	....
P.	18/6	6/8	75	Beam Group	74	-1
P.	21/6	19/7	42	Booth (Jas.)	34	-2
P.	19/7	27/8	46	Charterhouse Grp.	45	-1
P.	16/6	30/7	17½	Coalite & Chemical	16½	....
P.	9/7	5/8	35	Downs Surgical	32	-½
P.	29/6	28/7	133	Dunlop-Coalite-Marx	187	-2
	—	—	4½	Ewer (George)	3pm	-¾
P.	21/7	18/8	35½	Hargreaves Group	35	....
P.	22/6	20/8	24	Press (William)	24	....
	26/7	6/9	5½	Resident Inv'T	5½pm	....
	—	—	21	Rowntree Mackintosh	24pm	....
	—	—	4	Second City Prop.	3½pm	....
P.	19/7	27/8	73½	SGB Group	72½	-1
	—	—	12½	Vernon Fashions	9pm	+1
P.	18/6	—	145	Western Mining	136	+2
P.	9/7	20/8	102	W.G.I.	94	-4
	—	—	51	Woodside-Burmah	56	+1

ncellation date usually last day for dealing free of stamp duty. a Placing public. b Figures based on prospectus estimate. d Dividend rate paid or on part capital, cover based on dividend on full capital. p Pence herwise indicated. q Forecast dividend: cover based on previous year's x Figures based on prospectus or other official estimate for 1976. assumed. ‡ Cover allows for conversion of shares not now ranking ends or ranking only for restricted dividend. ** Issued by tender. to holders of ordinary shares as a "right." ¶ 25p S.Afr. cents. † Rights f capitalisation. ** Tender allotment price. ◆ Reintroduced. ‡‡ Issued to with reorganisation, merger or take-over. ♣ Introduction. ♠ Issued in reference holders. ‡ Allotment letters (or fully-paid). ** Provisional or allotment letters. ¶ With warrants. ◆ After suspension.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY NEWS

Record profit for Rembrandt group

BY RICHARD ROLFE — JOHANNESBURG, July 25.

REMBRANDT GROUP, South Africa's biggest multinational corporation, has published record profit figures for the year to March 31 which obviously owe a great deal to the September Rand devaluation of 17.9 per cent. as well as the group's adherence to methods of equity accounting. At the pre-tax level, profits are up from R35.8m. to R105.9m. The global tax charge is up from 31 to 36 per cent. and at the net level profits have risen from R37m. to R67.5m. while minority interests have nearly trebled, leaving attributable earnings up by much less than the pre-tax advance, with a rise from R32.7m. to R53m.

With 52m. shares in issue, this means attributable earnings of 101c, while Remgro shares stand at 280c in Johannesburg. After paying 16c out of 69c in the year, to March, 1975, Remgro has now paid a meagre 17.6c for the year to March, 1976.

Although the dividends have been known since February, the earnings on which they were based have only emerged this week and the modest increase suggests that the large apparent rise in earnings has not been matched by greater availability of cash in the hands of the holding company.

The level of disclosure remains pitiful and investment in the shares, which yield 6.3 per cent., is above all an act of faith. Probably the most interesting move by this most secretive of public companies has been the increasing involvement in the General Mining/Federale Mynbou group in the past year. Another interesting development recently was that Mr. Edmund de Rothschild joined the Board of Back, the textile group 85 per cent. controlled by Rembrandt, which led to local speculation of an increased international role for Back. On past form, the Rembrandt report due in August is unlikely to be specific about either move.

Swan Brewery issue

BY JAMES FORTH — SYDNEY, July 25.

SWAN BREWERY Co., Western Australia's only brewery, plans to raise $A12.3m. through a cash issue. The shares will be offered on a one-for-four basis at $A1.14 a share compared with the latest market price of $A1.53. The issue can be paid in two instalments — 57 cents on application and the remaining 57 cents on June 30, 1977. The directors expect to pay an annual dividend at least 7.5 cents a share on the increased capital. Last year Swan paid 8.75 cents, but this included a one cent. bonus element.

The cash issue is the first since 1970.

Swan is in the middle of a $A50m. expansion programme, which includes a new brewery. Last year the company raised a $A20m. debenture issue as part of the funding for the brewery. The directors said to-day that construction of the brewery was on schedule. Contracts so far placed had been within estimates and existing funding proposals appeared to be adequate to ensure completion.

The partly paid new shares will receive 50 per cent. of the final dividend for the current year to March 1977 and 75 per cent. of the interim next year before ranking fully.

Goodyear warns on strike impact

AKRON, OHIO, July 23

GOODYEAR Tire and Rubber Company said it could not forecast the impact of the United Rubber Workers strike on 1976 earnings, but said the strike will have "considerable impact" on the third quarter.

Goodyear said labour talks are now in recess but its second quarter profits fell 40.4 per cent. because of both the strike and lower earnings overseas.

First half earnings rose 0.7 per cent. over the restated 1975 figures. Overseas earnings for the half fell 45 per cent to $13.5m. from $24.6m. in the year ago half.

World Economic Indicators

TRADE STATISTICS

			June '76	May '76	April '76	June '75
U.K.	£bn.	Exports	2.043	2.014	1.949	1.484
		Imports	2.403	2.355	2.204	1.729
		Balance	−0.360	−0.341	−0.255	−0.245
W. Germany	DMbn.	Exports	20.7	21.3	20.8	18.5
		Imports	18.5	18.0	18.5	15.4
		Balance	+2.2	+3.28	+2.2	+3.09
France	Frs.bn.	Exports	24.410	23.138	23.217	20.605
		Imports	24.137	23.973	24.452	18.116
		Balance	+0.273	−0.835	−1.235	+2.489
			May '76	April '76	Mar. '76	May '75
U.S.	$bn.	Exports	9.578	9.393	8.955	8.221
		Imports	9.182	9.595	9.606	7.226
		Balance	+0.396	−0.202	−0.651	+0.955
Belgium*	B.Frs.bn.	Exports	103.821	112.204	111.838	83.062
		Imports	108.579	114.645	112.174	88.487
		Balance	−4.758	−2.441	−0.336	−5.425
Japan	$bn.	Exports	5.210	5.238	5.848	4.310
		Imports	4.540	4.505	4.491	4.378
		Balance	+0.670	+0.733	+1.357	−0.689
Holland*	Fls.bn.	Exports	7.260	7.174	8.073	6.069
		Imports	7.184	7.734	7.943	6.116
		Balance	+0.076	−0.560	−0.130	−0.047
Italy	Lirebn.	Exports	2.737	2.362	2.508	1.713
		Imports	3.246	3.070	3.100	1.848
		Balance	−0.509	−0.708	−0.592	−0.135

* Excludes Trade between Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

INSURANCE

Making the motorist pay more

BY OUR INSURANCE CORRESPONDENT

MANY OF US are motorists, and most of us tax-payers. We are compelled to pay motor insurance premiums to provide funds whereby insurers can pay compensation for road deaths and injuries.

We are also compelled to pay taxes, of which part go to sustain the whole edifice of the National Health Service, from the local practitioner through to the teaching hospital. Many road accident victims make demands on the NHS, as well as on insurance funds.

When injury liability motor insurance was first made compulsory in the 1930s it was decided that where a payment of compensation was made to a road accident victim by an insurer on behalf of the motorist, and that victim had been treated either as an in-patient or an out-patient, then the insurer should make a contribution to the hospital costs.

For many years the statutory maximum was £55, £50 for in-patient treatment and £5 for out-patient treatment. These limits were raised in 1969 to £200 and £20 respectively to take account of inflation. Seven years on, these limits are logically due for a further increase.

When the increase was made in 1969 there was a deal of discussion between motor insurers and Government as to the precise extent of the increase required. It was recognised that the then new limits would not transfer the whole expense of road accident victims' hospital costs to the shoulders of the motoring public, but would leave a substantial percentage to be borne by the tax payer.

Now the Chancellor plans to save the £40m. which is the estimated charge the National Health Service makes for road accident victims on the tax-paying community as distinct from the motoring community, by making those of us who are motorists pay the whole bill. At this stage it is not clear how the plan will be implemented but a brief amendment to the Road Traffic Act would seem apt. Obviously there will have to be discussions with motor insurers.

The average cost to the motorist has already been put at £3. I have not had time to make any detailed calculations, but against a vehicle population of some 15m., this seems roughly correct, though presumably insurers will wish to apportion the extra cost in relation to standard underwriting risk factors.

The logic of the argument is that but for the motor vehicle, the National Health Service would not have to maintain its casualty services at such a high level, and that more hospital beds could be used for treatment of the sick instead of the injured. But where does one stop?

Arguably if there were not traffic police, if there were not traffic lights and road signs, there would be more accidents. So if further reductions in public expenditure are required in 1978 or beyond, might not insurers and therefore motorists have the cost of these services transferred to them from the tax paying community?

Arguably also, since there are many people who find themselves injured due to the fault of others, at work or at play, at home or in transit other than by road, the cost of their hospital treatment should be taken off the tax-payers' shoulders and put on those of the employers, manufacturers, railways and airlines.

At the end of the day, for most of us there is no choice. As motorists and tax-payers we have to pay for our NHS Hospital Service for road accident victims out of one pocket or the other, either in taxation to the State or in insurance premiums to the motor insurance funds.

The slicing of £40m. off the NHS hospital bill does not eliminate the cost. It merely transfers it. This may be justifiable, perhaps even necessary. But clearly a new principle is being established out of economic expediency. If we make the motorist pay in 1977, who else will share the burden of the NHS in subsequent years

MINING NOTEBOOK

Opportunities in Australia

BY LODESTAR

AUSTRALIA certainly seems to be the swinging scene in the mining world from almost every point of view. The share market has been offering the best money-making opportunities in recent times, as this column has underlined. And the big mining houses keep their eyes firmly fixed on the area. No less than three of their top brass are scheduling visits down under in the next couple of months, Amax's Mr. Ian MacGregor, Anglo American's Mr. Harry Oppenheimer and Selection Trust's Mr. Chester Beatty.

As I have stressed before, Mr. MacGregor has to do a lot of sorting out Amax's various exploration interests in Western Australia, especially in the Forrestania area. Shareholders in Endeavourd Oil (14p), in particular, will be eagerly awaiting his conclusions.

Ostensibly Mr. Beatty is going out merely for the annual meeting of the Selection Trust offshoot Selcast Exploration. But no doubt he will be closely surveying the Agnew nickel project and perhaps have a word with the management of Western Mining which must surely play a large part in the scheme's future viability through the provision of smelting and refining facilities.

It would be a happy augury for both concerns if the next rise in the world nickel price, as set by Canada's Inco, were also to occur next month. It is a virtual certainty that it will rise before the end of the year although probably not by so much as the optimists are hoping.

And Mr. Oppenheimer? Well, despite strenuous efforts over the past few years Anglo American's Australian end is still looking for the "big one" and at some time or other the group's presence in Australia must surely be reassessed. Meanwhile, Mr. Oppenheimer could possibly be attending the official start-up of a "small one," the Blue Spec antimony-gold operation in the Pilbara now getting under way and in which Metrama has a very much watered-down 18 per cent. stake.

North Kalgurli

Following my Australian "whatever happened to" series many readers have enquired about that one-time nickel high-flyer North Kalgurli, the shares of which now linger at around 5p. In this case prospects could be hopeful, if only because the management, headed by Mr. John Jones, has some mining expertise to offer both on the operational and exploration side.

The company has a modest cash flow from the nickel ore that it concentrates on a custom mill basis from Anaconda's Redross mine and Selcast's Spargoville operation. In the background, distant though it may be at the moment, is its Kalgoorlie gold mine now on ice but kept ready for revival if the bullion price should ever warrant such an exercise.

But the chief hope for shareholders appears to lie in the possibility that North Kalgurli could be rejuvenated in the exploration field by linking with an overseas company which might be attracted by its usefulness as an Australian-based vehicle for this purpose. I seem to remember that America's Amax had a 10 per cent. stake in North Kalgurli. Presumably it still has.

Pacific Copper

It is now reported from Australia that the Canadian controlled Pacific Copper has exercised its option to acquire a 60 per cent. interest in the New South Wales wolfram project. The first announcement of this in March led the Sydney Stock Exchange to ask the company why its shares had improved so strongly.

At that time chairman Mr. Peter Gibb said that insufficient work had been done for an official assessment of potential ore reserves to be made. Previously the claim had been slightly peculiar in that 22m. tonnes out of a total 25m. was regarded as only "possible" ore.

Presumably the company has now come to a more positive conclusion. If so it would be nice for shareholders on this side of the world to be told the latest details of this project, which is near Torrington in New South Wales. Pacific Copper has its original hopeful the Cadia copper-gold property in the same state. The powerful overseas partner here is Europe's Estel group. On Friday Pacific Copper were 30p. The best advice at the moment seems to be to wait for further much-needed information.

Uranium

London's stockbrokers also are still very much on the Australian trail. The latest emanation comes from W. I. Carr, a 66-page analysis of uranium and its down-under prospects. Needless to say, Pancontinental is the prime share choice with Ocean Resources as a "very interesting speculation" although in my view near-term care may be necessary in the latter at 57p pending the initial results of drilling on the Ormac uranium prospect near Pancontinental's Jabiluka find. Anticipation could well be better than realisation.

One or two inquiries have come in about Mont-Laurier, a Canadian company the shares of which are quoted in London at around 43p. As revealed here last October, Pancontinental is to probe Mont-Laurier's uranium prospect in the Perodeau and the Leman Townships area of Quebec. It can earn a 70 per cent. interest and has also taken a share stake in Mont-Laurier.

I gather that preliminary work on the prospect consisting of trenching and soil sampling is likely to start in about a month's time. Hence, as with Ocean Resources, some speculative interest has started to grow in Mont-Laurier shares, which are quoted in Montreal.

INSURANCE BASE RATES

† Atlantic Assurance	10¾%
Cannon Assurance	9½%

† Address shown under Insurance and Property Bond table.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY NEWS + EURO MARKETS

EUROBONDS

Another floating rate formula

BY MARY CAMPBELL

THE DOLLAR sectors of the Eurobond market had a relatively quiet week with only one new issue announcement until Friday evening. Over the weekend, however one US$30m. floating rate issue came out together with a two-tranche Can $40m. issue for ISE Canadian Finance under guarantee of International Standard Electric which is in turn wholly owned by International Telephone and Telegraph.

The floating rate issue, which is for Banque de l'Union Européenne, introduces yet another formula to the market. Instead of the usual combination of a quarter point margin over LIBOR with a minimum guaranteed rate it offers a relatively high margin of ¾ of one per cent during the first year declining by an eighth of a point to a quarter only during the last two years of the five-year final maturity. There is no minimum guaranteed rate. Westdeutsche Landesbank is lead manager.

The $C40m. issue for ISE (which raised $80m. earlier this year), is divided into two equal tranches, one offering an indicated 9¼ per cent. for six years and the other an indicated 10 per cent. for ten years. Kuhn Loeb and Lazard Freres of New York are joint lead managers. Also announced last week was a $U.S.35m. seven year issue for the Province of New Brunswick, via Credit Suisse White Weld. Indicated coupon is 8¾ per cent.

Austria's $50m. 8¾ per cent. 14 year issue, priced last week at par, was being quoted around 98½-98¾ on Friday. The U.S. dollar sector was in general slightly weaker but Canadian dollars firmed up.

The D-mark sector has settled down a bit from, if at higher yield levels than a month ago. New in the market last week was a DM70m. eight year 9 per cent. issue for the Spanish Autopistas do Mare Nostrum and a DM80m. 6¼ per cent. eight year convertible for Mitsubishi Chemical.

Details of the Sw.Frs.100m. issue for the SNCF—the French railways—set a new, lower, yield level for first class names in the Swiss foreign bond market. The 6¼ per cent. issue has been priced at 101, making it virtually certain that the next issue will be to offer a coupon of only 6 per cent.

Roechling-Burbach hopes for recovery

BY ADRIAN DICKS

BONN, July 23.

ROECHLING - BURBACH, the Saarland steel producer, hopes to balance its books this year following the loss of DM137.89m. (£30m.) suffered in last year's steel slump.

During the first half of 1976, the company reports, production rose by 4.2 per cent. to 1.24m. tons. New orders picked up by 16.9 per cent. for mass steels (to 765,000 tons), and by 39.7 per cent. (to 152,000 tons) for special steels. However, Roechling-Burbach sees little further scope for extra business in the special steels sector, and looks to a recovery of mass steel business if its hopes of getting back into the black by the end of 1976 are to be realised.

In common with other West German steel producers, the company believes that much of the apparent recovery in demand so far this year has been due to speculative rebuilding of industrial stocks in the hope of beating firmer steel prices. Normally dependent to a high degree on export orders, Roechling-Burbach says it does not now expect any general increase in this direction during the course of the current year, and fears that full employment might therefore be hard to maintain.

Last year the company suffered a drop of 30 per cent. of its pig-iron production and of 28 per cent. each in crude steel and rolled steel products. Turnover was down 25.6 per cent. to DM1.6bn., thanks to the collapse of the mass steel market—though a quarter of the 1975 losses are put down to higher costs.

Forecasts from Kaufhof

COLOGNE, July 25.

KAUFHOF said that the economic recovery has so far had little effect on the consumer climate, but the company still hopes for a considerable turnover increase later this year.

In the first six months of 1976 group turnover rose 2.7 per cent. to DM3bn. against the same period last year. Floor space increased 4.2 per cent. to 877,000 square metres, Kaufhof said in an interim report.

Parent company sales in the first half rose 2.7 per cent to DM2.39bn., while its Kaufhalle subsidiary's turnover rose 2.6 per cent. to DM610m.

Reuter

AUSTRALIAN WEEKLY LIST

Australian $	July 23	July 16	Australian $	July 23	July 16
Advertiser Newspaper	1.67	†1.62	Kiwi Int.	†0.93	†1.00
Ansett Transport	1.19	†1.16	M.L.C.	3.20	†3.00
Assd. Securities	0.44	†0.42	Mauri Bros.	0.67	†0.73
Aust. Guarantee	1.55	†1.82	Mayne Nickless	1.67	†1.65
Aust. Paper M'nf'rg.	1.48	†1.45	Nylex Corporation	†0.53	†0.52
Boral	—	†2.28	Olympic Cons	0.60	†0.51
Bramble Inds.	1.71	†1.69	Overseas Corporation	1.61	†1.55
Burns Philp	2.49	†2.60	Peterville	0.31	†0.29
Carpenter W.R.	1.57	†1.55	Queensland Cement	†1.50	†1.48
Castlemaine Perkins	3.97	†3.90	QBE	1.45	†1.25
Coal & Allied	2.85	†2.80	Rocla Industries	1.02	†0.95
Commercial Bank	2.84	†2.82	Swan Brewery	1.55	†1.52
Commercial Union	0.48	†0.50	TV Corporation	†4.06	†4.00
Common'lth Mining	2.87	†2.70	Thiess	2.48	†2.45
Grace Bros.	2.27	†2.23	Thomas Nat. Trans.	1.69	†1.67
Hardie Asbestos	5.85	†5.52	Tooheys	1.32	†1.25
Herald & Weekly	2.14	†2.14	Travelodge	†0.40	†0.30
Humes	†1.10	†1.05	Woodside Burmah	0.94	†0.92

† Buyer ‡ Seller.

TEL AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE

Company	Prices July 25 1976	Change on the week
Banking, Insurance and Finance		
Bank Leumi Le Israel	194.5	—
I.D.B. Bankholding	235.5	+1.5
Bank Hapoalim Br.	255	+3.0
Union Bank of Israel Br.	253	−7.5
United Mizrahi Bank	149.5	−1.5
Hassneh Insurance Br.	307	−3.0
Wolfson Clore Mayer Br.	87	+10.0
General Mtge. Bank Br.	185.5	+2.0
'Tefahot' Israel Mort. Bank Br.	223.5	−12.0
Land Development		
Africa Israel Invest. I£10	284	+8.5
Israel Land Devel. Br.	122.5	+10.5
Property and Building	176	+16.0
Mehadrin	312.5	+2.5
Public Utility		
Israel Electric Corp.	170.5	−1.0

Company	Prices July 25 1976	Change on the week
Investment Companies		
Bank Leumi Invest	166.5	+4.5
Discount Bank Invest Br.	187	+4.0
"CLAL" Israel Invest	208	—
"CLAL" Industries	125	—
Commercial and Industrial		
Alliance Tire & Rubber	555	−21.0
Elco Br.	297	−1.5
Argaman Textile Br.	245	−0.5
'Ata' Textile 'B'	143.5	+3.5
Dubek Br.	445	−4.5
Elec. Wire & Cable Br.	107	+7.0
Solel Boneh 10% Pref. Br.	126	−3.0
American Israeli Paper Mills	254	+16.0
Assis	167.5	−2.5
Tall Manuf. of Plywood Br.	109	+11.0
Elite	300	−11.0
Polygon	170	+6.0
Tera 'Beg'	853	−3.0
Fuel and Oil		
Delek	214	+4.0

Source: Bank Leumi Le Israel, Tel Aviv.

JOHANNESBURG

MINES

July 23	Rand	+ or −
Anglo American Corpn.	4.88	−0.07
East Driefontein	9.60	−0.10
Elsburg	1.35	−0.05
Harmony	5.50	−0.10
Kinross	†2.30	−0.15
Potgietersrust Platinum	2.70	+0.05
St. Helena	†15.75	−0.25
South Vaal	8.60	−0.10
Gold Fields SA	†21.00	−1.25
Union Corporation	4.40	
De Beers Deferred	3.75	+0.10
Blyvooruitzicht	†6.25	−0.15
East Rand Pty.	4.10	−0.10
Free State Geduld	16.75	−0.20
West Driefontein	†25.30	−1.25
Western Holdings	†22.50	−1.50
Western Deep	11.40	−0.25
INDUSTRIALS		
African Explos. and Chem.	1.90	−0.10
Anglo-Alpha Cement	1.05	
Anglo-Amer. Industrial	8.70	−0.35
Anglo-Transvaal Industries	†1.85	
Associated Furniture	0.87	+0.02
Barlow Rand	2.70	−0.05
CNA Investments	†2.10	
Currie Finance	0.52	
De Beers Industrial	17.00	
Edgars Consolidated Inv.	2.20	−0.15
Edgars Stores	†25.00	
Everready SA	1.03	
Federale Volksbeleggings	2.00	−0.07
Glen Anil Development	†1.10	
Greatermans Stores	3.37	−0.03
Guardian Assurance (SA)	7.70	−0.05
Huletts	2.20	−0.35
LTA	1.40	
Nedbank	1.90	
OK Bazaars	7.25	−0.05
Oceana Investments	0.75	+0.01
Premier Milling	†5.20	−0.05
Pretoria Cement	†2.50	−0.05
Protea Holdings	0.72	
Rand Mines Properties	1.90	
Rembrandt Group	2.59	
Sage Holdings	21.55	−0.05
SAPPI	2.55	+0.10
C. G. Smith Sugar	7.70	
Sorec	6.25	
SA Breweries	2.02	
Tiger Oats and Nat. Milling	7.05	
Unisec	0.99	−0.02

AUSTRALIA

July 23
Acrow Australia
Adelaide Brighton Cement 50c
Allied Mnfg-Trdg. Indus. $1
Ampol Exploration
Ampol Petroleum
Assoc. Minerals
Assoc. Pulp Paper $1
Aust. Cons. Industries
Aust. Foundation Invest
A.N.I.
Aust. Oil & Gas
Blue Metal Ind.
Bougainville Copper
Broken Hill Proprietary
BH South
Carlton United Brewery
G. J. Coles
CSR ($1)
Cons. Goldfields Aust.
Container ($1)
Conzinc Riotinto
Costain Australia (50c)
Dunlop Rubber ($1)
ESCOR
Elder Smith ($1)
E.Z. Industries
F. & I. (50c)
Gen. Property Trust
Hamersley
Hooker
I.C.I. Australia
I.A.C. Holdings
Inter-Copper
Jennings Industries
Jones (David)
Metals Exploration
MIM Holdings
Myer Emporium
News
Nicholas International
North Broken Hill
Oakbridge
Oil Search
Pioneer Concrete
Reckitt & Colman
H. C. Sleigh
Southland Mining
Stocks & Holdings
Tooth ($1)
Waltons
Western Mining (50 cents)
Woolworths

CANADIAN WEEKLY LIST

Stock	July 23	July 16
Alberta Gas Tk Line A	13⅝	13
Argus Corp Ltd.	†28½	†28½
Brit. Colum. Tele	12⅝	12⅝
Bethlehem Copper	14½	14¼
Can. Packer Ltd.	20	20½
Can. Perm. Mort.	15⅝	17
Can. Investment Fund	4.66	4.72xd
Can. Pac. Inv. Cv. Pt A.	†42¼	42
Canron	21¾	22
Conwest Exploration	3.50	†3.35
Cornat Ind	4.10	4.10
Cr. Zell'rb'ch Can.	Unq.	Unq.
Dom. Foundries	27¼	27¼
Dom. Stores Ltd.	14⅞	14⅞
Dom. Textiles Co.	9½	9
Fraser Co. Ltd.	22	†20½
Probex Ltd.	0.10	0.13½
Great Lakes Paper	32½	32
Husky Oil Canada	19¼	20
Labatt John	16⅝	16⅞
Labrador Mining	‡35¼	†35½
Nat. Drug & Chemical	†5.00	†5.25
N. Canadian Oils	8	7½
Oakwood Pet.	1.41	1.49
Pan Ocean Oil	Unq.	Unq.
Petrofina	18½	‡18
Redpath	Unq.	†25
Steinberg 'A'	†14¾	15
Teck Corp Ltd.	4.20	4.20
Traders Grp. "A"	12¾	12⅞
Western Decalta Pet.	5⅝	5⅝

† Bid. ‡ Asked.

Bankver progress

BASLE,

SCHWEIZERISCHER
said its balance sheet
by Sw.Frs.700m. or 1.
to Sw.Frs.49.8bn. in
quarter of 1976, com
Sw.Frs.49.1bn. at end-
was almost back to th
level of 49.8bn.

Credits to domestic
clients rose by 620m
17.1bn. francs in the q
it said that 40 per c
rise was accounted for
announced financing
West Germany.

Operating profits e
be satisfactory in t
Bankverein said.

Reduced interest m
declining profits from
change and precio
business were offset
commission receipts
profits in the securiti
business, it said.

Indices

NEW YORK —DOW JONES

	July 23	July 22	July 21	July 20	July 19	July 16	1976 High	1976 Low	Since compilation High	Since compilation Low
Industrial	990.91	991.08	989.44	988.29	990.93	995.21	1,011.21 (12/7)	858.71 (2/1)	1051.70 (11/1/73)	41.22 (2/7/32)
HomeB'nds*	86.88	86.77	86.90	86.76	86.79	86.77	86.88 (16/7)	85.68 (15/7)	—	—
Transport	226.70	226.66	226.42	225.80	227.35	228.67	231.27 (14/7)	175.69 (2/1)	279.88 (7/2/69)	13.23 (8/7/32)
Utilities	91.10	90.68	90.78	90.87	90.71	90.55	91.90 (4/2)	84.3 (26/5)	163.32 (20/4/69)	10.58 (28/4/42)
Tr-ding vol. 000's	15,870	15,600	18,560	18,810	18,200	20,450	—	—	—	—

* Basis of index changed from July 1.

	July 16	July 9	July 2	Year ago (approx.)
Ind. div. yield %	3.83	3.79	3.80	4.48

STANDARD AND POORS

	July 23	July 22	July 21	July 20	July 19	July 16	1976 High	1976 Low	Since compilat'n High	Since compilat'n Low
*Industrials	116.76	116.84	116.50	116.37	117.04	117.48	119.02 (14/7)	101.64 (2/1)	134.64 (11/1/73)	3.52 (30/6/32)
†Composite	104.06	103.93	103.82	103.72	104.29	104.68	105.95 (14/7)	90.90 (2/1)	120.24 (11/1/73)	4.40 (1/6/32)

	July 21	July 15	July 8	Year ago (approx)
Ind. div. yield %	3.38	3.30	3.35	3.78
Ind. P/E Ratio	12.77	13.05	12.85	11.03
Long Govt. Bond yield	5.68	5.60	5.67	5.72

N.Y. S.E. ALL COMMON.

July 23	July 22	July 21	July 20	1976 High	1976 Low
55.63	55.55	55.50	55.42	56.54 (12/7/76)	47.06 (2/1/76)

Rises and Falls	July 23
Issues Traded—1,858	Up—741
Down—590	Same—507
New Highs 56	New Lows 8

		July 23	July 22	July 21	July 20	1976 High	1976 Low
MONTREAL	Industrial	194.68	—	196.95	196.98	207.33 (19/5)	176.62 (2/1)
	Combined	189.28	—	190.84	190.65	198.78 (20/5)	178.87 (2/1)
TORONTO	Industrial	186.98	187.61	188.52	188.54	197.45 (20/5)	175.01 (2/1)
JOHANNESBURG	Gold	161.8	165.3	173.6	167.9	226.7 (12/3)	157.9 (20/7)
	Industrials	200.7	201.8	205.5	201.8	215.0 (21/5)	188.5 (5/4)

	July 23	Previous	1976 High	1976 Low
Australia (a)	497.01	495.15	497.14 (16/7)	446.32 (5/1)
Belgium (b)	100.23	101.08	113.18 (6/2)	97.60 (3/6)
Denmark (d)	113.52	113.20	113.52 (23/7)	100.20 (10/3)
France (e)	62.3	62.9	74.3 (3/3)	62.3 (23/7)
Germany (f)	764.6	753.8	821.7 (17/3)	733.0 (25/6)
Holland (g)	92.1	92.1	105.3 (5/2)	89.8 (29/6)
Hongkong (h)	408.49	407.32	465.33 (17/3)	354.53 (2/1)
Italy (k)	86.28	86.77	91.37 (23/2)	72.20 (4/5)
Japan§ (m)	351.61	349.76	357.90 (30/6)	326.28 (5/1)
Singapore (n)	257.51	257.42	286.16 (5/2)	236.35 (2/1)
Spain (p)	86.67	86.72	100.79 (7/5)	85.43 (1/4)
Sweden (q)	462.20	462.23	476.38 (10/6)	395.56 (19/1)
Switz'rl'd (r)	290.7	290.2	298.8 (12/3)	275.5 (4/6)

Indices and base dates (all base values 100 except NYSE All Common—50, and Standards and Poors 10): (a) Sydney All Ord. (b) Belgian SE 31/12/63. (d) Copenhagen SE 1/1/73. (e) Paris Bourse 1961. (f) Commerzbank December, 1953. (g) Amsterdam Industrial 1970. (h) Hang Seng Bank 31/7/64. (k) Milan 2/1/73. (m) Tokyo New SE 4/1/68. (n) Straits Times 1966. (p) Madrid SE 31/12/74. (q) Stockholm Industrials 1/1/58. (r) Swiss Bank Corp. 31/12/58. (u) Unavailable. ‡ Excluding bonds. * 400 Industrials. † 400 Inds., 40 Utilities, 40 Finance and 20 Transport. (c) Closed.

HONG KONG

Hong Kong $	July 23	July 16
Amalgamated Rubber	†1.58	†1.61
Bowaters	†14.00	†14.00
Cathay Securities	—	—
China Light & Power	23.20	23.50
City Hotels	†31.50	†32.00
Cosmopolitan Properties	1.20	†1.21
Cross Harbour Tunnel	†8.60	8.80xd
E. Asia Navigation	6.40	5.30
Hong Kong Aircraft	†43.50	†43.75
HongKng&WhampoaDocks	9.90	9.95
Hong Kong Electric	susp.	4.35
HongKongKowloonWharf	16.50	16.40
Hong Kong Land Invest	6.90	7.00
Hong Kong Shanghai Bank	19.10	19.10
Hong Kong Shanghai Hotls	‡11.90	11.70
Hutchison International	3.10	3.075
Indonesia Consolidated	—	—
Inter. Pacific Securities	8.00	8.40
Jardine Matheson	20.90	21.30
Jardine Secs	†7.70	7.75
Lombard Insurance	susp.	—
Rubber	†1.61	†1.62
Sime Darby	6.85	†6.75
Southn. Pac. Prop.	0.80	†0.81
Southsea Textile	24.80	—
Swire Pacific A	9.40	9.25
Textile Alliance	x7.80	x8.15
Textile Corp of Hong Kong		
Wheelock Marden	2.45	2.45
Wheelock Maritime	4.00	†4.00
Winsor Industrial	2.10	2.10
Wynncor	7.10	†7.20

† Buyer. ‡ Seller. n nominal. xa ex-all. xd ex-dividend. Susp. suspended.

CORAL INDEX
Close 376-381

SINGAPORE STOCKS

July 23	$	July 23	$
Industrials		Straits Trad'g	6.25
Bovis	†3.38	Temenggong	†1.40
Boustead Co.	‡1.74	Times Pub. Berhad	3.22
Boustead Bhd	†3.52	U. Engineers	1.83
Dunlop	†2.29	U. Ov's. Bk.	4.24
Esso	†1.62	Wearne	2.53
Fraser Neave	5.20	Tractor	†3.94
Haw Par	susp.	Chemical	‡4.30
Hume Ind.	1.65	Will'm Jacks.	†1.82
Inchcape	2.21	**Rubbers**	
Jardine	2.61	Batu Lintang	†1.02
Malay Brws.	7.70	Dunl'p Estate	†1.76
Malay Cemt.	2.66	Kempas	†2.61
Mal. Tobacco	—		
Met Box Sing.	†2.15	**Tins**	
Ov's Chin. Bk.	2.60	Austral. Am.	—
Pan Electric	2.26	Berjuntai	†11.70
Robinson Co.	†2.00	Kampar	†2.00
Rothman	2.00	Kramat	†2.85
Shell	†2.28	Kuchai	—
Sime Darby	3.58	Lower Perak	—
Cold Storage	‡3.46	Petaling Tin	4.00
Straits Steam	†3.42	Sungei Way	1.13
Straits Times (1975) Ltd.	†3.28	Tongkah Har.	†1.40

* Bid. † Buyer. ‡ Seller. xb Ex bonus.

I.G. INDEX 01-351 3466
DECEMBER SOYA BEAN 132-132¾

OVERSEAS SHARE INFORMATION

NEW YORK

1976 High	1976 Low	Stock	July 23
48½	37¾	Abbot Labs	48⅜
13⅛	7¾	Addressograph	10½
30⅝	22½	Aetna Life & Cas.	28⅞
82⅝	68⅝	Air Products	75⅝
33⅜	17¼	Airco	35⅛
50⅛	19⅜	Alcan Aluminium	28
58	38½	Alcoa	55¾
43¼	26½	Allegheny Ldlm.	38¾
20	16½	Allegheny Power	18¼
44⅞	33½	Allied Chemical	39⅛
59¼	44⅝	Allied Stores	49⅝
26¼	11⅞	Allis Chalmers	25⅛
60⅛	45¾	Amax	57½
24½	16⅝	Amerada Hess	23
16¼	8⅝	Amer. Airlines	16¼
43¾	38½	Amer. Brands	40⅜
38½	19⅞	Amer. Broadcast.	37¾
36½	30⅝	Amer. Can	35
28⅛	23½	Amer. Cyanamid	25⅝
23¾	20⅛	Amer. Elec. Powr	22¾
40	31	Americ'n Express	39⅝
37¾	31	Amer. Home Prod	33⅞
10⅛	5⅞	Amer. Medical	9⅝
7¼	4¾	Amer. Motors	4¾
57½	32¾	Amer. Nat. Gas.	56
27⅛	16¾	Amer. Standard	26
32⅝	24½	American Stores	30⅝
58⅛	50⅞	Amer. Tel. & Tel.	57⅜
24⅝	18½	AMF	21⅛
9⅜	4¾	Ampex	9¼
28⅞	16¾	Anaconda	27⅞
32	22⅞	Anchor Hocking	31¼
33½	28⅜	Anheuser Busch	29¼
35½	26¾	Armco Steel	33⅛
33	20¼	A.S.A.	19¾
19⅞	7½	Asamera Oil	10⅝
21	13¼	Asarco	17¼
29⅞	19⅜	Ashland Oil	27⅜
104⅛	81	Atl. Richfield	100
14⅛	10¾	AVC	11⅞
14½	4½	Avco	13½
13⅛	7½	Avis	10¼
47¾	32¾	Avon Products	45⅝
25¼	22⅛	Balt. Gas Elect.	24¼
56⅝	42¾	Bank America	56¼
37¾	28⅞	Bankers Tr. N.Y.	34½
30⅝	25¼	Barber Oil	30½
26⅞	21¼	Beatrice Foods	26⅜
42⅞	34	Becton Dickinson	38
25½	15	Bell & Howell	20⅛
61¾	40½	Bendix	41⅜
2¾	1½	Benguet Cons 'B'	1⅞
48	33¼	Bethlehem Steel	42½
28¾	21⅛	Black & Decker	21⅛
41¾	24⅜	Boeing	39
30¼	23½	Boise Cascade	26½
31¾	26	Borden	31⅛
30	19⅞	Borg Warner	29⅛
14½	8¾	Braniff Int.	12¾
18½	10⅛	Brascan 'A'	10¼
82⅝	66½	Bristol Myers	81
12⅝	10¼	Brit. Pet ADR	10⅝
36¼	25¾	Brockway Glass	33⅝
18¼	11	Brunswick	18⅛
29½	17¾	Bucyrus Erie	27¼
19⅜	9⅛	Budd	19¼
10⅞	6	Bulova Watch	8
48	32	Burlington Nthn	43⅞
107⅝	84	Burroughs	100
6⅞	3⅝	Calif Computer	6⅞
35½	30	Campbell Soup	34⅝
19⅛	13	Canadian Pacific	18⅝
12¼	7¾	Canal Randolph	7⅞
76⅝	67	Carnation	72¼
16⅞	12	Carrier & General	15¾
25¼	17½	Carter Hawley	19⅝
92¾	69⅝	Caterpillar Tract.	92¾
60⅜	46¾	CBS	59¼
50	42½	Celanese Corpn.	50⅛
18¼	13½	Central & S.W.	15¼
22	15⅛	Certain Teed	17
29⅜	21⅛	Cessna Aircraft	26
32½	26⅝	Chase Manhattan	29⅛
42½	30⅛	Chemical Bk. NY	42¼
64⅛	27½	Cheseb'gh Pond	27¾
40⅛	34¼	Chessie System	39⅜
78½	59	Chicago Bridge	74
14⅞	9¼	Chromalloy	14¼
21¼	10⅝	Chrysler	20¼
2¼	1½	Cinerama	2⅛
35⅛	18¾	Cinc. Milacron	31⅝
37⅜	27¾	Citicorp	35¾
54¾	36⅝	Cities Service	53⅞
11⅝	7	City Investing	9⅞
95¼	78	Coca Cola	85½
31¼	23½	Colgate Palm	28
15⅛	11¼	Collins Aikman	11½
26⅞	22¾	Columbia Gas	25
7½	4⅛	Columbia Pict.	5¾
11½	8½	Com. Ins. Co. of Am	9¾
47	32¾	Combustion Eng.	45⅞
32	26⅝	Comw'th Edison	29
11¾	8¼	Comw'th Oil Ref.	10⅝
31¾	23⅞	Comm. Satellite	25⅝
19⅛	15	Con. Edison N.Y.	19
24¼	19½	Consol Foods	23⅝
29	24¾	Consol Nat. Gas	26
21⅝	19	Consumers Power	20⅝
33⅜	26¾	Continent'l Grp.	33
71½	36	Continental Oil	37½
15½	12¼	Continental Tele.	13½
26¾	17¼	Control Data	24
38⅝	30¼	Cooper Indus.	37½
25¾	17⅜	Copper Range	21¼
77½	43⅝	Corning Glass	75¾
48½	40⅝	CPC Int'nation'l	47⅛
78⅜	30⅞	Crane	31½
27⅜	21⅝	Crocker Nat.	25¼
49	35⅝	Crown Zellerbach	41⅝
40½	19⅝	Cummins Engine	38½
16¼	10	Curtiss-Wright	15⅜
27	20¼	Dana	26⅛
41	27½	Dart Industries	34¼
73⅛	51¾	Deere	64¾
29⅛	22⅝	Del Monte	28⅞
7⅝	3¾	Deltona	4⅛
15	13⅛	Detroit Edison	14⅛
79½	53⅛	Diamond Shamrk	78⅝
10½	8¼	Dictaphone	9½
181⅝	135½	Digital Equip.	172½
63	50⅛	Disney (Walt)	61⅝
68	44¾	Dover Corpn.	67½
57¼	46¼	Dow Chemical	48⅛
85⅝	41¼	Dresser	42¾
161¼	125	Du Pont	138½
11½	7⅛	Dymo Industries	9½
39⅝	26½	Eagle Picher	38⅛
11	4½	East Air Lines	10¾
118⅝	95¾	Eastman Kodak	95⅛
44½	29½	Eaton	44½
19⅜	13⅝	E. G. & G.	18⅝
15¾	11¾	El Paso Nat. Gas	15⅛
44	25⅜	Eltra	28¾
50½	39⅛	Emery Air Fr'ght	42¼
36⅜	26⅛	Emhart	36
5⅝	3¾	E.M.I.	4⅛
37⅝	23	Engelhard Min.	33⅞
42	31⅞	Esmark	31⅛
49½	29⅛	Ethyl	41
107⅝	85¼	Exxon	107⅝
54	36¼	Fairchild Camera	48⅝
60	43½	Fed. Dept. Stores	47⅛
26	21⅛	Firestone Tire	23
29¼	20⅝	Fst. Nat. Boston	25½
19	8¼	Flexi-Van	11¼
20¾	16	Flintkote	17⅞
29½	25¼	Florida Power	27½
45¼	31	Fluor	43⅛
27¼	19⅞	F.M.C.	24⅛
60½	43⅝	Ford Motor	56⅝
18½	13½	Foremost-Mck	16⅞
46½	27½	Foxboro	43⅞
35	23	Franklin Mint	33½
28⅜	21⅛	Freeport Minerals	25¾
28⅞	18⅛	Fruehauf	26¼
9¾	4½	Fuqua Industries	9¼
17⅜	10¾	G.A.F.	14½
40	32¼	Gannett	35⅞
11⅛	9	Gen. Amer. Inv.	11¼
32⅝	25⅛	G.A.T.X.	29½
13⅞	9¾	Gen. Cable	11⅞
64½	37¼	Gen. Dynamics	57⅞
58¾	46	Gen. Electric	55¼
31¼	26⅛	General Foods	30⅞
34⅛	26⅝	General Mills	32¾
71⅝	58	General Motors	67⅝
18¾	16¼	Gen. Pub. Util.	17½
51	34¼	Gen. Signal	51
28¼	24	Gen. Tel. Elect.	26⅝
25½	18	Gen. Tire	23½
9	5¼	Genesco	6⅝
56¼	41	Georgia Pacific	49⅛
189½	152¾	Getty Oil	172
38⅞	29	Gillette	32¼
11¼	7⅝	Global Marine	8¼
29	18	Goodrich B. F.	28⅜
25¼	20¼	Goodyear Tire	22½
39¾	16¼	Gould	39⅝
33⅞	24¼	Grace W. R.	26¾
15⅞	12⅝	Grand Union	14¼
15⅝	10⅛	Gt. Atlan Pac Tea	12¾
17⅛	14⅛	Grt. North Iron	16
17⅞	13	Greyhound	15¾
3⅛	1⅛	Grolier	1¾
18⅝	14	Grumman	17¾
26⅞	21	Gulf & Western	24¼
28¼	20⅜	Gulf Oil	26⅞
64½	48¼	Halliburton	60¾
60½	45¾	Hanna Mining	57¼
47¾	20⅞	Harnischfeger	21
51¾	41⅞	Harris Corpn.	51¼
51¾	46⅛	Heinz H. J.	50
29¾	20¾	Heller (W.E.)	22⅝
58	20½	Heublein	51½
117¾	93½	Hewlett-Packard	109⅝
21	12¾	Holiday Inns	14⅜
44⅛	32	Homestake	32⅝
56⅛	32¾	Honeywell	49¼
13⅜	10½	Hoover	13¼
27⅜	15¼	Hutton E. F.	17
21	16⅛	IC Industries	20⅛
40¾	34⅞	INA	39⅜
94⅝	70	Ingersoll Rand	85½
58¼	41	Inland Steel	53⅞
12½	8⅝	Insilco	11¾
279.75	223⅜	IBM	273
28⅜	21⅝	Intl. Flavors	24½
32	22⅛	Intl. Harvester	30¾
42¼	33	Intl. Min & Chem	36⅛
36⅜	25	Int. Multifoods	32¾
36⅞	24¾	Inco	34¾
79¾	57⅝	Intl. Paper	69⅝
27	16⅜	IPCO	24⅛
30⅛	22¼	Intl. Tel & Tel.	29
3⅜	1¾	Invest	2⅝
33½	23½	Iowa Beef	31⅝
13½	9⅝	IU International	11⅝
44¼	32¼	Jim Walter	32¼
32	23	Johns Manville	30⅛
96½	82¼	Johnson Johnson	86⅝
25½	12⅝	Johnson Control	22½
50½	22⅝	Joy Manufactur'g	47⅜
38⅞	27½	Kaiser Alumin'm	38⅝
15	8½	Kaiser Industries	14¾
46	32	Kaiser Steel	39¾
4¼	2½	Kay	4
36⅞	30¾	Kennecott	33¾
81⅛	60⅝	Kerr McGee	76½
33	18⅛	Kidde Walter	30⅛
47⅛	36⅝	Kimberly Clark	42⅛
59⅛	35¾	Koppers	58½
46⅝	40½	Kraftco	45½
39¾	31¼	Kresge	37⅝
22¼	17⅝	Kroger Co.	22⅛
52⅞	39⅜	Levi Strauss	41⅝
34⅞	21⅞	Libbey Ow. Ford	32¼
36¼	29¼	Liggett Group	34
60½	45	Lilly (Eli)	52½
17⅜	6⅞	Litton Indust.	15½
12½	6⅝	Lockheed Aircraft	10¾
19¼	14	Lone Star Inds.	16¼
18	15⅞	Long Island Ltg.	17⅛
29⅞	21⅞	Louisiana Land	28½
44⅞	34½	Lubrizol	40½
17⅛	13¼	Lucky Stores	14⅝
24⅞	13⅝	Lykes Youngst'wn	20¾
7½	4¼	Mac Millan	6½
38½	26⅜	Macy R.H.	29¼
40⅜	29	Mfrs Hanover	37¼
41⅛	33	Mapco	39¼
59⅝	41¼	Marathon Oil	56¾
13⅞	9⅞	Marine Midland	11⅛
25⅜	16⅝	Marshall Field	18⅞
53⅛	30⅜	May Dept. Stores	42¼
35¼	29⅜	MCA	32
51½	37⅞	McDermott	47⅝
26¼	14¾	McDonnell Doug.	22
17	12¾	McGraw Hill	15¼
75⅞	65	Merck	69⅞
33¼	14¼	Merrill Lynch	25½
16	12¾	MGM	13¾
65⅛	52½	Minn Ming & Mfg	59⅝
61¼	47½	Mobil Corp.	59½
99⅜	76	Monsanto	91⅞
63¾	53¼	Morgan J. P.	58⅛
58	41	Motorola	55¾
25½	16¾	Murphy Oil	25⅝
42⅝	35½	Nabisco	42⅛
36½	30¼	Nalco Chemical	34½
16¼	9⅝	National Can.	16¼
27½	16	Nat. Distillers	26
14½	9⅝	Nat. Service Ind.	13
52¼	37¼	National Steel	49¾
30⅝	23½	Natomas	25¼
36	23⅝	NCR	33¾
20	15¼	Neptune Intle.	16
21½	19⅛	New England El.	21
30¼	25½	New England Tel.	28⅝
14¼	12½	Niagara Mohawk	13⅝
14	11½	Niagara Share	11⅝
23¾	12⅞	N.L. Industries	20⅞
83¾	64	Norfolk & Western	83⅜
52½	33⅞	North Nat. Gas	47⅝
28½	23⅝	Nthn States Pwr.	26⅜
35⅛	23	Nthwest Airlines	34⅛
54	45¼	Nthwest Bancorp	53¼
24¾	17⅞	Norton Simon	20¾
19	14	Occidental Petrol	19
27½	17	Ogilvy Mather	25
19	16½	Ohio Edison	17¾
45¼	30½	Olin	40⅜
48⅝	36¼	Otis Elevator	48⅝
19¼	10⅞	Overseas Ship	17⅝
59⅛	42	Owens-Corning	53¼
63	56⅞	Owens Illinois	58¾
23	20	Pacific Gas	20½
18⅝	15¾	Pac. Lighting	17⅝
22	20	Pac. Pwr. & Lt.	21¾
7⅞	5⅛	PanAm World Air	6¾
35⅞	21¾	Parker Hannifin	34¼
20⅛	14⅞	Peabody Galion	18
3⅞	1⅝	Penn Central	1⅝
21⅝	19⅛	Penn Pw & Lt.	20⅛
60¾	49½	Penney J.C.	50¼
34¾	19⅛	Pennzoil	33½
8¼	5¼	Peoples Drug	8⅛
38½	34¾	Peoples Gas	38⅝
80⅜	51⅛	Pepsico	80⅜
28¼	19	Perkin Elmer	23
29¾	23⅞	Pet	29⅝
31	25⅝	Pfizer	29
45¾	35¼	Phelps Dodge	43½
18⅞	14⅞	Philadelphia Elec	16½
59⅛	50	Philip Morris	54⅛
64⅛	49⅛	Phillips Petrol'm	61¼
21⅛	14¼	Pickwick Inter.	20½
44¼	35⅝	Pillsbury	40⅜
18	13½	Pitney Bowes	16⅞
47½	31	Pittston	44
16¾	11½	Plessey Ltd ADR	14
42⅛	31¼	Polaroid	39½
13⅞	11⅛	Potomac Elec.	13¼
56⅞	35	PPG Industries	52
99¾	81⅞	Procter Gamble	88
20½	17⅜	Pub. Serv. Elect.	20⅜
37	27⅛	Pullman	35¼
17⅝	14⅜	Purex	17⅜
28⅜	22⅛	Quaker Oats	26¾
8⅝	5	Rapid American	5⅝
65⅜	44¾	Raytheon	63
29⅞	18¾	RCA	29⅛
2⅞	¾	Reading	1
40⅛	27⅛	Republic Steel	35⅞
88¼	69¾	Revlon	86
41⅛	22⅛	Reynolds Metals	37⅛
68¼	55¼	Reynolds R. J.	57¾
26¼	21⅜	Rich'sons Merrel	25¼
32⅞	23⅜	Rockwell Inter.	39
76¾	59½	Rohm & Haas	59½
49⅝	41⅝	Royal Dutch	47⅞
14⅜	10⅝	Russ Togs	10⅞
14⅝	9	Ryder System	14⅛
48⅝	39⅝	Safeway Stores	41
49⅞	33½	St. Joe Minerals	45⅛
50½	34½	St. Regis Paper	39½
40	30⅝	Santa Fe Inds.	39
4½	3⅝	Saul Invest	3⅝
8⅛	3¾	Saxon Inds.	5⅝
24	17⅛	Schlitz Brewing	20½
90	70	Schlumberger	88¾
19½	11½	SCM	18⅞
24⅛	14¼	Scott Paper	19⅝
17¾	11¾	Scovill Mfg.	17⅝
7⅛	4¾	Scudd'r Duo Vest	7
32¼	14	Sea Containers	29⅞
31⅝	24⅛	Seagram	24
17¾	13⅝	Searle (G.D.)	14
79½	61¾	Sears Roebuck	65
35¼	22½	SEDCO	31
69¼	47⅝	Shell Oil	67¼
33	29⅛	Shell Transport	30¾
22⅞	15⅜	Signal	21¾
40½	32	Signode Corp	38
23½	11¼	Simplicity Pat.	14⅝
25⅜	8¾	Singer	23⅝
4½	2⅛	Solitron	2⅞
13¼	9⅞	Southdown	11¾
21¾	18½	Southern Cal. Ed.	19⅞
16⅛	13⅝	Southern Co	15
58⅛	49	Sthn. Nat. Res.	57
37⅞	30	Southern Pacific	34¼
62⅜	50¼	Southern Railway	61
26⅛	21¼	Southland	25
16	10¼	Sperry Hutch	16
51¼	38⅞	Sperry Rand	48
38⅞	28⅝	Squibb	29¾
40½	33½	Standard Brands	36
38⅝	29½	Std. Oil California	38
55⅝	41	Std. Oil Indiana	52⅝
78¾	61¾	Std. Oil Ohio	69
103¼	43	Stauff Chemical	43
21	16	Sterling Drug	17½
56⅞	39	Studebaker	56⅞
39	27	Sun Oil	38¼
36¾	18	Sundstrand	34⅜
34¼	26	Syntex	29¼
47½	27	Tandy	36
7	5⅛	Technicolor	5⅜
66¾	44¼	Tektronix	65⅝
80¼	22⅛	Teledyne	74¼
4½	1⅞	Telex	3¾
33¾	26	Tenneco	33¾
18⅞	13⅞	Tesoro Petroleum	15¼
28⅛	23⅜	Texaco	27⅜
37⅝	28	Texasgulf	35⅝
129	93¼	Texas Instm	120
23½	13¼	Texas Oil & Gas	23½
22¼	17⅜	Texas Utilities	19⅞
69½	57⅞	Time	60¾
23¾	18½	Times Mirror	21½
58¾	36¾	Timken	57⅝
28⅝	20	Trane	26⅛
12⅛	8¼	Transamerica	11¾
35¾	29¼	Trans Union	33⅞
26½	16⅞	Transway Int'nal	20¼
16	10⅝	Trans World Air.	14⅞
34½	25	Travelers	32⅛
21¾	18¾	Tri Continental	20¼
38	28¾	T.R.W.	36⅝
15	8½	20th Century Fox	9⅞
29⅞	21¾	UAL	28⅞
25⅛	20	UARCO	21½
16⅛	15	UGI	15⅞
14⅜	10	UOP	14⅝
35⅜	30¼	Unilever Ltd.	30⅝
48¼	44	Unilever NV	45¼
10¾	8½	Union Bancorp	10⅜
76¾	60⅝	Union Carbide	65¼
9⅛	6⅛	Union Commerce	7⅞
54¾	40⅞	Union Oil Calif	53¼
91¾	76	Union Pacific	90¾
2⅜	1⅝	Unionamerica	2⅛
10¾	7¾	Uniroyal	9¼
11½	5⅛	United Brands	9½
9¼	7⅛	United Corp.	9⅛
26⅞	18⅝	US. Bancorp	25⅛
26½	16¾	US. Gypsum	25
7¼	5⅛	US. Industries	6⅞
37	19⅛	US. Shoe	26⅞
89	51⅜	US. Steel	53
68¼	30¾	U. Technologies	64¾
62½	47	Utah Int'l	59⅛
35⅛	19⅝	UV Industries	34¾
14⅞	12⅝	Virginia Elect.	13⅞
16½	12	Walgreen	16
25⅛	17½	Warner-Commun.	20
38⅛	29⅞	Warner-Lambert	34
25⅞	15⅝	Wells Fargo	25½
24⅜	17¾	Western Bancorp	23⅝
16½	11¾	Western N. Amer.	14⅞
19⅞	15¾	Western Union	19⅝
18¾	13	Westingh'e Elec.	16½
47½	31½	Westvaco	39⅞
49⅝	37	Weyerhaeuser	45⅞
34¾	24¾	Whirlpool	27¼
25½	18½	White Cons. Inds.	24
29	20	William Co.	23½
30	24¼	Wisconsin Elect.	27⅜
26½	18⅛	Woolworth	23⅞
6⅞	2⅛	Wyly	2⅞
68½	49¼	Xerox	60¼
15¾	11⅜	Zapata	14⅛
40⅝	23⅝	Zenith Radio	33¾
91	87½	Chile 5% 1993	†91
91⅝	88¼	U.S. Treas. 4% 1980	†90⅜
85⅜	79⅝	U.S. Treas. 4¼% 75/85	†84½
5.57%	3.52%	U.S. 90 days bills	5.19%

Investment premium based on $2.60 per £1—101¼% (105%)

CANADA

1976 High	1976 Low	Stock	July 23
6.75	3.10	Abbey Glen Prop	6
13½	8⅝	Abitibi Paper	12⅛
5.37	3.35	Agnico Eagle	3.65
29⅝	19¾	Alcan Aluminium	27⅝
28¾	23⅞	Algoma Steel	25⅛
31¼	21	Asbestos	30½
16⅝	15	Bank Montreal	15¾
42½	37½	Bank Nova Scotia	40⅞
12	7½	Basic Resources	10
48	43	Bell Telephone	47⅝
28¼	15½	Bow Valley Inds.	25
11⅝	9⅜	BP Canada	9¼
15	9¾	Brascan	10
6.50	3.0	Brinco	†4.00
31	27⅝	Calgary Power	29½
11⅜	8⅝	Canada Cement	†9⅞
8⅞	4.70	Canada N/W Land	6½
29	24⅜	Can Imp Bk Com.	25¼
25	17	Canada Indus.	21½
27¼	15⅜	Can. Pacific	18⅛
22¾	16⅝	Can. Pacific Inv.	21⅝
46⅞	39	Can. Super Oil	44¼
3.75	2.55	Carling O'Keefe	3.25
8⅛	5¼	Cassiar Asbestos	5⅞
11⅞	8¼	Chieftan Dev.	10
40⅝	33	Cominco	39⅞
38¼	26¼	Cons. Bathurst	36⅝
13¼	11⅛	Consumer Gas	12¼
10½	7¾	Costain Rich.	9½
9	3.30	Decca Resources	7⅝
67⅛	55	Denison Mines	64¼
44	34	Dome Mines	37¾
52½	32⅝	Dome Petroleum	39½
39¾	25⅛	Dominion Bridge	37½
26⅛	19¼	Domtar	20⅛
21½	14	Dupont	15¾
44½	28⅝	Falcon'ge Nickel	43
90¾	72	Ford Motor Can.	†86
22⅝	21⅞	Genstar	21⅝
8¼	4¾	Giant Yell'wknife	4.85
35	27½	Gulf Oil Canada	29¼
8¼	5⅞	Hawker Sid. Can.	5⅞
38¼	28	Hollinger	37½
34½	27	Home Oil 'A'	27¼
22	15¼	Hudson Bay Mng	19
20¾	15½	Hudson Bay	17⅞
40½	33¼	Hudson Oil & Gas	37¾
20	15½	I.A.C.	16½
27½	23⅛	Imasco	23½
25¾	22½	Imperial Oil	22¾
35	11½	Inco	33¾
14⅞	8½	Indal	14⅞
35½	9	Inland Nat. Gas	9¼
15¼	11⅞	Int'pr'y Pipe Line	14⅛
7¾	6	Laurent'n Fin. Corp	†6
5.50	4.05	Loblaw Com. 'B'	4.00
25¼	17⅞	Mc'mill'n Bloedl.	19¾
29¾	20⅞	Massey Ferguson	27¾
47½	35¼	McIntyre Porcupine	36¼
51¼	38⅞	Moore Corpn	39¾
39½	29⅛	Noranda Mines	35⅜
13¾	10	Norcen Energy	11⅞
40½	35¼	Nthn Telecom	37
12	9¾	Numac Oil & Gas	10¼
1.84	0.72	Oakwood Petr'lm	1.41
1.57	0.52	Pacific Copper Mi	†1.20
32½	26	Pacific Petroleum	30⅛
25¼	16	Pan. Can. Pet'l'm	24½
15	10	Patino	14½
3.80	2.75	Peoples Dept. S.	3.15
3.90	0.32	Place Gas & Oil	0.40
25½	19	Placer Developmt	24
10¾	8½	Power Corporat'n	8⅝
17	13¼	Price	15
1.45	1.00	Quebec Sturgeon	1.01
18⅝	13¼	Ranger Oil	16
7½	6.00	Reed Shaw	6¼
36½	29¼	Rio Algom	36⅛
30⅜	26⅛	Royal Bk. of Can	27⅜
24⅜	18½	Royal Trust	19⅝
31	23⅝	Seagrams	28½
17⅞	14½	Shell Canada	16⅛
7⅞	5½	Sherritt G. Mines	7⅝
15¾	10⅛	Siebens O. G.	15
9½	5¾	Simpson	5⅞
30⅞	26⅜	Steel of Canada	26⅝
2.66	1.35	Steep Rock Iron	†1.77
17	6⅝	Sunningdale Oils	16⅞
8	7	Talcorp	8
50	21½	Texaco Canada	45⅜
19¾	17¼	Toronto Dom. Bk.	18¾
12½	11⅞	TransCan Pipe Ln	12⅛
12½	9¼	Trans Mount Oil	9¼
15¾	12½	Trizec	†13½
8¾	7¾	Union Gas	7¾
18¼	11¼	United Corpn 'B'	12⅝
33¼	28⅛	Walker Hiram	29¼
25⅝	22¼	West Coast Trans	24⅝
18½	14⅜	Western Geo	14½

a Asked. *Assented. † Bid. § Traded. n New stock.

GERMANY ◆

July 23	Price Dm.	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
A.E.G.	91.3	−0.5	—	—
Allianz Versich	427	−1	18	2.1
B.M.W.	245	+1.1	18	3.7
B.A.S.F.	161.9xd	+0.1	14	4.3
Bayer	131.9	−0.1	17	6.1
Bayer Hypo	276	....	20	3.7
Bayer Vereinsbk.	279	....	20	3.1
Commerzbank	186	+0.5	18	4.9
Conti. Gummi	91.5	−1	—	—
Daimler	341.5	−1	17	2.5
Degussa	236	−1	15	3.7
Demag	162	−0.4	—	—
Deutsche Bank	289.5	−0.5	20	3.4
Dresdner Bank	212	−1.5	20	4.7
Dyckerhoff Zem't.	158	+5	6	1.9
Gutehoffnung	186	−1	14	3.8
Hapag Lloyd	125	+0.5	12	4.8
Harpener (Dm 100)	149	+1	9	6.1
Hoechst	147.5	+6.5	14	4.8
Hoesch	57	−0.2	—	—
Kali Salz (Dm 50)	103.5	+0.5	7	3.3
Karstadt	378	−2	y20	2.6
Kaufhof	242	....	20	4.3
Klockner (Dm 100)	115.5	−0.5	—	—
Klock Humbolt	160	−1	10	3.1
Krupp Prf Dm 100	116	+0.9	—	—
Kundencredit Bk	271.5	+1.5	20	3.3
Linde	202.5	−2.5	16	4.0
Lowenbrau DM100	1,850	+10	20	1.1
Lufthansa	95.1xd	−1.4	4	2.1
M.A.N.	168	+3	12	3.5
M'esmann Dm 100	364.5	+1.5	x14	3.9
Metallges'schaft	251	+4	10	—
Munch. Ruckvers	432	−3	18	2.0
Neckermann	96.5	−1	y—	—
Preussag Dm. 100	151.5	+1.5	7	4.6
Rhein West Elect.	157	−1.5	17	5.0
Schering	352	−3	20	2.9
Siemens	294	+1	16	2.4
Sudzucker	273	....	19	3.5
Thyssen	127	+0.3	14	5.4
Verein & West Bk	310	−1	20	2.9

MILAN

July 23	Price Lire	+ or −	Div. Lire	Yld. %
Alitalia Priv.	735	+15	—	—
ANIC	651	−11	—	—
Ausonia Fin	3,550	−55	120	3.7
Bastogi	1,165	−32*	70	5.8
Breda	2,321	+28	165	6.5
Burgo	9,500	−120	200	2.1
Cantoni	6,990	−15	—	—
CIGA	2,354	+4	—	—
Cucirini	4,670	−50	225	4.8
Dalmine	682	−6	75	1.1
Erba	2,585	−15	—	—
Fiat	1,798	+9	100	5.6
Do. Priv.	1,110	+8	100	0.9
Finsider	275	−7	40	14.3
Generali	44,100	−300	400	11.4
InvestB.	2,295	−5	80	3.5
Italcementi	21,210	−120	300	1.7
Italgas	679	−1	—	—
Italsider	420	−15	60	1.4
La Centrale	9,290	+490	350	—
Marelli Ercole	480	−1	—	—
Mediobanca	71,010	390	1,200	1.5
Mondadori Priv.	1,055	−15	120	11.4
Montedison	509	5.75	—	—
Motta	969	−20	—	—
Olivetti Priv.	1,081	−29	70	6.5
Pirelli & C.	1,571	19	110	6.9
Pirelli Spa	1,190	....	60	9.2
RAS.	73,250	−1,750	600	0.8
Rinascenti	66.25	−0.75	—	—
Rumianca	1,921	+11	—	—
S.A.P.F.A.	6,575	+75	200	3.0
S.T.E.T.	1,690	−35	160	0.9
Snia Viscosa	1,530	−4	—	—
Soc. Gen. Immob.	159	−3.25	—	—

BRUSSELS/LUXEMBOURG

July 23	Price Frs.	+ or −	Btv. Frs. Net	Yld. %
Arbed	4,130	−25	150	3.6
BBL Bq Brx Lamb	1,750	−10	40	2.3
Bekaert "B"	2,100	....	105	5.0
CBL (Cie Br Lamb)	1,945	−15	110	5.7
C.B.R. Cement	1,625	−10	75	9.0
Cockerill	832	+2	—	—
E.B.E.S.	2,050	−20	161	7.6
Electrobel	5,850	+50	400	6.8
Fabrique Nat	1,950	....	—	—
G.B. Inno-Bm.	1,695		70	4.1
Glaces St. Roch	4,000	10		—
Hoboken	3,966	−9	110	2.5
Intercom	1,550	....	129	8.4
Kredietbank	6,430	+30	245	3.8
La Royale Belge	4,650	−5	285	5.7
Pan-Holding	3,020	....	52.16	2.7
Petrofina	5,060	−60	170	3.4
Photo Gevaert	1,180	−10	75	6.5
Pieux Franki	6,090	+10	275	5.4
Soc. Generale	2,325	−10	175	6.2
Soc. Gen. Banque	2,635	−5	175	6.7
Sofina	3,150	−30	195	6.2
Solvay 'A'	2,570	+5	170	6.6
Traction Elec	2,710	−30	150	5.6
U.C.B.	2,335	−5	125	5.3
Un. Min. (1/10th)	1,236	....	70	5.6
Vielle Montagne	4,300	−65	150	8.4
Wagon Lits	654	−12	20	5.3

VIENNA

July 23	Price %	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
Creditanstalt	336	....	10	3.0
Perlmooser	340	−3	9	2.6
Selecta	740	....	48	6.5
Semperit	171	....	—	—
Steyr Daimler	143	−1	5	3.5
Veit Magnesit	409	....	22	5.3

NOTES: Overseas prices exclude $ premium. Belgian dividends are shown after withholding tax.

◆ DM50 denom. unless otherwise stated.
♣ Kr.100 denom. unless otherwise stated.
♥ Ptas.500 denom. unless otherwise stated.
♦ Frs.500 denom. unless otherwise stated.

PARIS

July 23	Price Frs.	+ or −	Div. Frs.	Yld. %
Afrique Occid't'le	379	−16	19.8	5.2
Air Liquide	340	−3.5	16.5	4.8
Aquitaine	340	+10	22.5	6.6
Beghin	76.9	−1.1	—	7.0
B.S.N. Gervais	650xd	....	37.8	5.7
Carrefour	1,410xd	....	57	4.0
Chargeurs Reunis	173.5	−3.5	16.5	9.4
Citroen	51.2	+1.1	—	—
Cie Bancaire	252.1	−1.4	12	4.8
C.G.E.	285	....	25.9	9.4
Credit Com Fr'nce	205	−2	10.9	9.9
Credit Foncier	301	−4	29	9.7
Denain N.E.	96.05xd	−0.95	16.75	19.5
Fr. Petroles	112.1xd	+0.2	15.5	13.9
Gal. Lafayette	69	−0.1	7.5	6.4
Gen. Occidentale	178.5	−1.3	7.5	3.3
Imetal	111.5xd	+1.3	4.95	4.0
Lafarge	210.3	−0.8	15.75	7.5
L'Oreal	906xd	−4	15	1.6
Machines Bull	34.9xd	+0.5	1.5	4.3
Michelin "B"	1,275xd	−5	27¼	2.1
Moet Hennessy	498	−6	20.6	2.2
Paribas	153	−1	18	10.7
Pechiney	92	−1.4	7.5	8.1
Peugeot (Frs. 70)	259.8	−2.2	15	5.8
Printemps	45	....	—	—
Redoute	627	−12	18	2.9
Rhone Poulenc	86.3	−0.7	9	—
Sacilor S.A.	50	....	—	—
Suez	210	−4	24	11.4
Thomson Brandt	186	+1	14.25	6.9
Usinor	55.5	+0.5	—	—

SWITZERLAND ♦

July 23	Price Fr.	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
Aluminium	1,360	−5	6	2.1
Bally Hld.	1,640	−20	—	—
BBC 'A'	1,710	−10	10	3.0
Ciba Geigy	1,500	...	22	1.5
Do. Pt. Cert.	1,160	−5	22	1.9
Do. Do. Reg.	631	−4	22	3.4
Credit Suisse	2,620	−5	16	3.0
Fischer (George)	710	+5	—	—
G'ind. Mag. Jel F10	1,140	−5	19	1.7
Hoffmann La Roche	94,500	+500	550	0.6
Interfood B	2,600	+50	20	3.9
Landis+Gyr Br F200	790	+10	6	0.7
Nestle	3,510	+10	x78.6	2.2
Do. Reg	1,870	....	x78.6	4.1
Sandoz (F250)	5,200	−50	26	1.2
Saurer Arbon	930	−5	8	4.3
Soc. Inte. Pirelli	176	+3	14	8.0
Swissair (F.350)	590	+12	5.7	5.4
Swiss Bank Corp.	444	....	10	1.8
Un. Bank of Switz.	3,230	+5	20	3.0
Winterthur	1,795	+20	30	1.7
Zurich Ins.	9,000	−100	40	2.2

STOCKHOLM

July 23	Price Kronor	+ or −	Div. Kr.	Yld. %
AGA AB (Kr. 50)	188	....	5.5	2.9
Alfa Laval B (Kr. 50)	152	+1	5	3.2
Asea (Kr50)	148	−1	6¼	3.5
Atlas Copco (Kr25)	175	−1	6	3.4
Billeruds	210	−1	8½	4.0
Bofors	565	....	9	3.5
Cardo	354	−1	9.5	2.7
Cellulosa	308	+1	9.5	3.5
Electrolux 'B'	134	−1	5	3.4
Ericsson B (Kr50)	189	−1	6¼	3.3
Fagersta	224	+1	8	3.2
Granges (free)	125	....	11	8.9
Handelsbanken	337	−1	16	5.9
Marabou	140	....	10	5.0
Mo Och Domsjo	275	−2	10	3.6
Sandvik A.B.	337	....	7	2.3
S.K.F. 'B' Kr 50	128	+1	4.5	4.3
Skand Enskilda	214	−1	14.5	6.6
Tandstik 'B' (K 50)	89.5	+1	5	5.7
Uddeholm	162	+1	9	5.5
Volvo (Kr50)	143	....	6	4.1

TOKYO ¶

July 23	Prices Yen	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
Asahi Glass	330	+15	14	2.1
Canon	414	+12	—	—
Dai Nippon Print	508	+3	18	1.8
Fuji Photo Film	565	+15	15	1.3
Hitachi	214	+1	10	2.3
Honda Motors	727	+20	18	1.2
C. Itoh	305	+2	12	2.0
Ito-Yokado	1,740	−30	30	0.9
Japan Airlines	1,840	....	—	—
Kansai Elect. Pw.	681	+1	9	6.6
Komatsu	418	−1	18	2.1
Kubota	336	....	15	2.2
Matsushita Ind.	674	+11	20	1.5
Mitsubishi Bank	360	+12	10	1.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	141	....	12	4.3
Mitsubishi Corp.	438	+2	13	1.5
Mitsui & Co.	438	+1	14	1.6
Mitsukoshi	448	−5	20	2.2
Nissan Motor	559	+9	16	1.4
Pioneer Electronic	3,260	+10	30	0.5
Sanyo Electric	220	+4	12	2.7
Shiseido	1,060	−10	25	1.2
Sony	2,640	−30	30	0.5
Taisho Marine	290	+8	11	1.9
Takeda Chemical	216	+1	15	3.5
Teijin	183	+1	12	3.3
Tokio Marine	565	+5	11	1.0
Tokyo Elect. Pwr.	680	....	10	7.3
Toshiba	133	−3	10	3.8
Toray	152	−2	12	3.9
Toyota Motor	845	+10	16	0.9

Source Nikko Securities, Tokyo.

AMSTERDAM

July 23	Price Fls.
Ahold (Fl. 20)	104.8
Akzo (Fl. 20)	38.7
Algem Bnk (Fl. 100)	306
AMEV (Fl. 10)	57.8
Amro Bank (Fl. 20)	69.6
Van Berkels (Fl. 50)	110.5
Bijenkorf (Fl. 20)	91.9
Boka West'm. Fl. 10	103.8
Buhrm-Tetterode	66.5
Elsevier (Fl. 20)	290
Ennia N.V. Bearer	112.8
Euro Com Tst Fl. 10	70
Gist Brocades (Fl. 10)	57.2
Heineken (Fl. 25)	149.4
Holland Fond	132
Hoogovens (Fl. 20)	32.2
H'nte Douglas Fl.	22.6
I.H.C. Holland	19.1xd
K.L.M. (Fl. 100)	123.7
Int. Muller (Fl. 20)	38.5
Naarden (Fl. 15)	46
Nat. Ned. Ins'rnc	87.6
Ned Cred Bk (Fl. 20)	43.8
Ned Mid Bk (Fl. 50)	140
Nedlloyd (Fl. 50)	71xd
Nijverdale T. Cate	47.5
OGE. (Fl. 20)	183.5
Van Ommeren	228.8
Pakhoed (Fl. 20)	114
Philips (Fl. 10)	30.2
Rijn Sch Ver Fl. 100	109.5
Robeco (Fl. 50)	198
Rolinco (Fl. 50)	152
Rorento (Fl. 50)	114.2
Royal Dutch (Fl. 20)	151
Slavenburg's Bnk	257
Tokyo Pac Hgs $1	100.3
Unilever (Fl. 20)	123.8
Viking Res. Int. $1	35.3

OSLO ♣

July 23	Price Kroner
Bergen Bank	111
Borregaard	121
Creditbank	122.5
Kosmos	600
Kreditkassen	121
Norsk Hydro Kr20	261
Orkla Ind.	107.5
Storebrand	161.5

COPENHAGEN

July 23	Price Kroner
Andelsbanken	185½
Burmeister & W.	136¼
Dan Bank	148½
Dan Provinsbank	178
East Asiatic Co.	327½
Finansbanken	150¼
For. Bryggerier	407
Handelsbank Cop	152
Papirfabrik For.	111
G. Northern Hld.	334½
Nord Kabel	225
Oliefabrik	170
Privatbank	165½
Soph. Berendsen	334½
Superfos	286½

SPAIN ♥

July 23
Asland
Banco Lopez Quesada
Banco Bilbao
Banco Atlantico (1,000)
Banco Central
Banesto (250)
Banco Exterior
Banco General
Banco Granada (1,000)
Banco Hispano
Banco Iberico
Induban
Banco Ind. Cat. (1,000)
Banco Mercantil (1,000)
Banco Occidental
Banco Popular
Banco Santander (250)
Banco Urquijo (1,000)
Banco Vizcaya
Banco Zaragozano
Bankunion
Banus Andalucia
Altos Hornos
Babcock Wilcox
CIC
Dragados
Inmobanif
E. I. Aragonesas
Espanola Zinc
Expl. Rio Tinto
Fecsa (1,000)
Fenosa (1,000)
Finanzauto SA
Finanzauto Servicios
Gal. Preciados
Grupo Velazquez (400)
Hidrola
Iberduero
Motor Iberica
Olarra
Papeleras Reunidas
Petroliber
Petroleos
Sarrio Papalera
Snace
Sogefisa
Telefonica
Torras Hostench
Tubacex
Union Elec.
Union y Fenix
Urbis

§ Yen 50 denom. unless otherwise stated. ‡ Price at time of suspension. a Florins. b Schillings. c Cents. d Dividend after pending rights and/or scrip issue. e Per share. f Francs. g Gross div. %. h Assumed dividend after scrip and/or rights issue. k After local taxes. m % tax free. n Francs; including Unilac div. p Nom. q Shar and yield exclude special p cated div. u Unofficial trad holders only. y Merger pen † Bid. § Traded. ‡ Seller. xr Ex rights. xd Ex div scrip issue. xa Ex all. Δ increased.

هكذا صدر الأصل

AUTHORISED UNIT TRUSTS

y Unit Tst. Mgrs. Ltd. (a)(g)
Gatehouse Rd., Aylesbury. 0296 5941

Capital	23 0	24 5	-0.3	4.33
Income	28 5	30 5	-0.3	6.71
Inv. Tst. Fd.	24 8	26.4	-0.1	4.55
Gen. Tst	34 1	36 3xd	-0.5	4.34

Hambro Group (a) (g)
Hse., Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.
3851 or Billericay (02774) 53160

...	49.9	53 3	-0 6	5 32
Fund	48.3	51.6	-0.5	6.20
& Inc Tst.	28.9	30 9xd	-0.3	5.76
Ind. Dev.	24.0	25.7	-0 2	5 97
n. & Cldy	32.9	35.2	-0.3	5 88
Capital Tst.	53 4	57 0	-0.4	5.73
come	46.5	49.7	-0.4	7.20
ncome	28 3	30.2xd	-0.4	7.02
tional	22.9	24.5	...	2.34
eld Fund	45.1	48.2	-0 3	9.75
...	79 7	85.1	-0.9	5.87
no Fund	40.5	43 0	-0.8	7.50
ery	51.9	55.4	-0 5	6.99
ler Co's	18.7	20.0xd	-0.1	7.11
aller Co's	24.8	26.5	-0.1	6.84
n. Fund	85.9	91.7	-0.9	5.13
America	49 9	53.3	...	2.53
fund	29 6	31 6	+0.1	2.01
armnes	44.3	47.3	-0.4	5 03
pt July 1	130.9	137.8	.....	6 91

cher Unit Mgmt. Co. Ltd.
St., EC2V 7JH 01-606 4070

thly Fund	117.0	127.0	.....	11.10

not Securities Ltd. (a) (c)
St., Edinburgh EH3 9LH 031-226 1421

Giants	30.5	32.8xd	-0 1	3.91
Units	33 7	36 3xd	-0 1	3 91
Units	25 0	26 9xd	-0.2	3.96
Units	28 2	30 3xd	-0.2	3 96
Units	32.2	34 6xd	-0.1	11.60
...	38 8	41.7xd	-0.2	11.60
Accum	20 4	22.0xd	.....	2.24
Capgnd	25.0	26.9	-0.4	8.90
Units	31.5	33.9	-0.6	8.90
drawal)	25.2	27.2	-0.4	8 90
ret.	22 9	24.6xd	....	13 20
Units	30 0	32.3xd	.....	13.20
pital	15 8	17 0	.....	—
stralian	15.3	16 4	.....	4.68
dr'l r	13 4	14 4	.....	—
Ldra.††	20.0	21 5	.....	4 64
n. Prop.††	14 0	15.0	.....	4 34
nls	27 4	29.5	.....	0 92
4th Sest	21 3	22 9	.....	3.29
ddy	39 7	42 7	.....	6.38
nlta	52.7	56 7	.....	6.38
drawal	38.6	41 5	.....	6 38

Mon. *Tues. ††Wed. ‡Thurs. **Fri.

y Unit Tst. Mgs. Ltd.♥ (a)(c)
y Ave., EC3A 8EN. 01-283 4141

Fund	63 0	67 0	....	6.63

June 21. Next sub. day Aug. 18.

s Unicorn Ltd. (a) (g)
Ln 252 Romford Rd.E7. 01-534 5544
St., Edinburgh. 031 226 5013

America	35 5	38 0	....	2.66
Acc.	70.1	76.2	-0.1	2.05
nc	57 4	62.4	-0 1	2.05
l	53 7	58.0	-0.5	4.55
t Tst.	73.7	76.8	-0 8	6.64
Income	20.9	22.2	-0.1	8.90
tal	45.6	49 3	-0.3	5.30
...	50 9	54 7	-0.3	6.22
d	22.6	24.4	-0 4	6.57
Acc.	27 4	29 6	-0.5	5.12
e Tst.	58 6	62.3xd	-2.1	7.07
ns. Tst	96 3	99.8	...	4 93

d June 30. Next sub. day July 30.

ery	25 2	27.2	-0 4	6.02
e Fund	84 1	89.5xd	-0.9	5 89
ide Trust	51.1	54.7xd	....	3.08
Inc	141.1	145.5	-1.4	5.56
...	149.1	153.7	-1.5	5 56

Brothers & Co. Ltd.♥ (a)(x)
hall St., E.C.3. 01-588 2830

...	149 0	154.2	...	4 83
...	173 8	181.0	.....	4.83

Next sub. day August 4.

gate Progressive Mgmt. Co.♥
gate E.C.2. 01-588 6280

uly 20	126 2	134 5	....	3 81
July 20	142 6	151 9	....	3 81
July 13	132.2	142.2	....	3 00
July 13	139 8	150.4	....	3.00

sub. day †July 27. *August 3.

Brandts Ltd.♥
36, Fenchurch St., E.C.3. 01-626 8599

Brandts Cap	92.0	99.0	-3.0	2.30
Do. Accum.	103.0	110.0	-3.0	2.40
⊕Brandts Inc	110 0	117.0xd	-1.0	7.07

Next sub. day July 29.

Bridge Talisman Fd. Mgrs.♥ (a)(c)
5-8, Mincing Lane, E.C.3. 01-623 4951

BT Income	181.0	195.0	....	8.07
BT Capital Inc.	25 9	27.6	....	4 19
BT Capital Acc.	20 0	28.8	....	4.19
BT Exempt	87.0	93 0xd	....	5.37
BT Intl Inc.	13 3	14.2	....	3.22
⊕BT Inter'l Acc.	13.8	14 7	.....	3 22

Prices on July 21. Next sub. day July 28.

The British Life Office Ltd.♥ (a)
Reliance Hse., Tunbridge Wells, Kt. 0892 22271

BL British Life	40.5	42.9	-0.5	5 64
BL Balanced*	34.7	37.1	....	5 94
BL Capital*	32.2	34.5	....	5.23
BL Dividend*	33 9	36.9	.....	7 61

*Prices on July 21. Next dealing July 28.

Brown Shipley & Co. Ltd.♥(x)(c)
Mngrs: Founders Ct., EC2 01-600 8520

BS Units*	155.2	163.4	.....	5.80
Do. (Accum.)*	181.4	191.0	.....	5.80
BS Exept June 30	94.5	99.5	.....	6 60

Prices on July 20. Next sub. day July 27.

Canada Life Unit Tst. Mngrs. Ltd.♥
2-6 High St., Potters Bar, Herts. P. Bar 51122

Can. Gen Dist.	29 6	31.2xd	-0.1	4.70
Do. Gen. Accum	34 4	36.2	-0.2	4.70
Do Inc. Dist	27.5	28.9	-0.1	8.54
Do. Inc. Accum	32.1	33.8	.....	8.54

Capel (James) Mngt. Ltd.♥
100 Old Broad St., EC2N 1BQ 01-588 6010

Capital	60.8	64 0	.....	4.19
Income	54.9	57 8	.....	7.68

Prices on July 21. Next dealing August 4.

Carliol Unit Fd. Mgrs. Ltd.♥ (a)(c)
Milburn House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 21165

Carliol	56.1	58.6	.....	3.80
Do. Accum. Units	63.6	66.1	.....	3.80
Do. High Yield	30.5	32.5	.....	9 36
Do. Accum. Units	33.0	35.0	.....	9.36

Next dealing July 28.

Charterhouse Japhet♥
1, Paternoster Row, EC4. 01-248 3999

C.J. Internat'l	23.4	25.0	.....	2.30
Accum Units	26.2	28.0	.....	2.30
C.J. Income	29.6	31.6	.....	9 41
C.J. Euro. Fin	25.8	27.6	.....	2.82
Accum. Units	28.2	30.2	.....	2.82
C.J. Fd. Inv. Tst	20.2	21.6	.....	4 17
Accum. Units	22.0	23.6	.....	4.17

Prices on July 21. Next dealing July 28.

Confederation Funds Mgt. Ltd.♥ (a)
120 Regent St., W1R 6AY. 01-437 9040

Growth Fund	25.7	27.0	.....	6.40

Cosmopolitan Fund Managers.
56 Copthall Ave., London EC2R
01-628 9222. 01-638 1580

Cosmopoln. Gth. Fd.	14.6	15.7	-0.3	5.32

Coyne Investment Mgmt. Ltd.
72-80, Gatehouse Rd., Aylesbury. 0296 5941

Coyne Growth	18.8	19.7	-0.1	5 98

Crescent Unit Tst. Mgrs. Ltd. (a) (g)
4 Melville Cres., Edinburgh 3. 031-226 4931

Crescent Growth	20.7	22.2	-0.1	4.30
Cres Internat'l	43 6	46.8	+0.2	1.88
Cres High. Dist.	34 8	37.3	-0.3	8 60
Cres. Reserves	30.9	33.2	-0.2	4.22

Discretionary Unit Fund Managers
22, Bloomfield St., EC2M 7AL. 01-638 4485

Disc'y. July 23	94 9	100 6	+0.5	6.92
Do. 'A' Accum	120.7	128.0	+0.9	6.92

Equitas Secs. Ltd. (a) (g)
41 Bishopsgate, EC2 01-588 2851

Progressive	50 9	53.7	.....	4.64

Equity & Law Un. Tr. M.♥ (a)(b)(c)
Amersham Rd., High Wycombe. 0494 33377

Equity & Law	50.6	53.2	-0.6	4 66

Framlington Unit Mgt. Ltd.(a)
5-7, Ireland Yard, EC4B 5BH. 01-248 6971

Capital Tst.	60.2	64 0	....	4.81
Income Tst.	58.8	62.4	....	7.10

Friend's Provdt. Unit Tr. Mgrs.♥
Pixham End, Dorking. 0306 5055

Friends Prov. Uts.	29 4	31.4	-0.4	4 99
Do. Accum.	35.2	37.6	-0.5	4 99

G.T. Unit Managers Ltd.♥
16, St. Martins-le-Grand, EC3. 01-600 8481

G.T. Cap. Inc.	60.2	64.0	-2.2	2.90
Do. Acc.	69.1	73.5	-1.3	2.90
G.T. Inc. Fd. Un.	105.0	112.7	-1.9	8.80
G.T. U.S. & Gen.	129.2	137.4	-2.4	1.80
G.T. Japan & Gen.	207.1	220.3	+2.8	1.10
⊕Gt. Pens Ex. Fd.	126.0	132.2	.....	2.30
G.T. Int'l. Fund	93.9	99.2	-0.6	1.10

G. & A. Tst. (a) (G)
5, Rayleigh Rd., Brentwood. (0277) 227300

G. & A.	24.5	26.2	-0.2	5.51

Gartmore Fund Managers♥(a)(g)
2, St. Mary Axe, EC3A 8BP. 01-283 3531

(z)American Tst.	24.6	26.5xd	.....	2.75
British Tst. (Acc.)	34.8	37.4	-0 4	3.95
Capital Fund	117.7	125.5	-0.7	4.01
High Income Tst.	39.7	42.7	-0.1	10.12
Income Fund	49.2	52.9	-0.2	8.47
Ins. Agencies	£12.28	13.20	-0.10	4.00
Intl. Exempt Fd.	78 9	84.8	-0.6	5.92
(z)Int. Tx. (Acc.)	27.6	29.7	.....	2.57

Gibbs (Antony) Unit Tst. Mgs. Ltd.
23, Blomfield St., EC2M 7NL. 01-588 4111

(a) A.G. Income*	27.6	29.7	.....	10.80
(a) A.G. Growth††	23.5	25.1	.....	5.90
(a)A. G. Far East*	24.0	25.8	.....	0.30

Dealing *Tues. ††Wed.

Govett (John).♥
77, London Wall, E.C.2. 01-588 5620

Stockhlr. July 16	115.8	121.2xd	.....	1.73
Do. Accum. Unit	134.5	141.7	.....	1.73

Next dealing day July 30.

Grieveson Management Co. Ltd.
59 Gresham St., EC2P 2DS. 01-606 4433

Ba'ton July 21	163.6	171.4xd	.....	4.50
(Accum. Units)	169 4	177.4	.....	4.50
Bng.H.Yd July 22	124.1	130.0	.....	9.15
(Accum. Units)	127.1	133.1	.....	9.15
Endeavour July 20	161.2	168.8	.....	3.18
G'chtsr. July 23	95.5	100.1	-2.0	2.92
Ln.Brs.July 21	66.2	69.2xd	.....	5.26

Guardian Royal Ex. Unit Mgrs. Ltd.
Royal Exchange, EC3P 3DN. 01-628 8011

(ag) Guardhill Tst.	67.3	69.7	-0.8	4.89

Henderson Administration
Premier U.T. Admin., Rayleigh Road,
Brentwood, Essex. 0277 227300.

(g)Australian	40.5	44 0	-0.1	3.07
(g)Cap. Accum.	26.6	28.3	-0.4	4.50
(g)European	31.9	34.0	.....	3.98
(g)Far East	51.6	55.2xd	+0.7	1.67
(g)Finan.&ITU	19.6	20.9	-0.1	4.20
Gross June 26	109 8	115.3	.....	3.66
(g) High Income	38.5	41.2	-0.2	10.34
(g)Inc. & Assets	22.0	23.4	-0.4	6.31
(g)International	22.9	24.4	.....	3.24
(g)Nth. American	39.5	42.3xd	+0.1	3.47
(g)Oil Nat. Res.	23.4	24.9	.....	4.19
Worldwide July 9	65.0	69.5	.....	5.73

11, Austin Friars, EC2N 2ED

Cabot July 21	61.3	65.2	.....	4.70

*For tax exempt funds only

Hill Samuel Unit Tst. Mgrs.† (a)
45 Beech St., EC2P 2LX 01-628 8011

(b) British Trust	119.6	128.0	-1.4	5.55
(g) Int'l Trust	31.9	34.2xd	.....	3.01
(g) Dollar Trust	67.4	72.1	+0.2	2.79
(b) Capital Trust	22.3	23.9xd	-0.3	5.56
(b) Financial Trust	71.8	76.9	-0.9	4.76
(b) Income Trust	21.2	22.7	-0.4	7.01
(b) Security Trust	41.0	43.9	-0.5	5.51
(b) High Yield Tst.	21.2	22.7	-0.2	8.72

Intel.♥ (a) (g)
15, Christopher Street, E.C.2. 01-247 7243

Intel. Inv. Fund	77.2	83.2xd	-0.8	4.67

Ionian Unit Tst. Mngmnt. Ltd.♥
64, Coleman Street, E.C.2. 01-638 5688

Ionian Foreign*	79.0	86 0	.....	2.80
Ionian Growth**	116 0	124.0	.....	4.62
*Ionian Inc. Fd.†	79.0	84.0	.....	11.62

*Next dealing Aug. 12. **Aug. 5. †Aug. 26.

Key Fund Managers Ltd. (a) (g)
25, Milk St., EC2V 8JE.
01-606 7070

Key Capital Fund	49.3	52.4	-0.5	4.66
Key Energy In.Fd.	53.7	57.1	-0.3	4.02
⊕Key Exempt Fd.	82.6	87.8xd	.....	7.70
Key Income Fund	54 5	58.0	-0.5	7.98
Key P.I.F.	56.3	59.6	-0.5	4.99
Key Fixed Int. Fd.	50.0	53.1	.....	13.90

Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers♥
20, Fenchurch St., E.C.3. 01-623 8000

K.B. Unit Fd. Inc.	58.4	64.2	-0.1	5.70
⊕K.B. UnitFd.Ac.	68.4	74.5	-0.1	5.70

L & C Unit Trust Management Ltd.♥
The Stock Exchange, EC2N 1HP. 01-588 2800

L&C Inc. Fd.	97.3	100.4	...	8 96
L&C Intl & Gen Fd.	83.2	87 9	...	3.56

Lawson Securities Ltd. (a)(c)♥
63 George St., Edinburgh EH2 2JG 031-226 3911

‡Raw. Materials	25.3	27.8	-0.2	7.75
‡(Accum. Units)	25 3	27.5	-0.7	7.75
*Growth Fund	58.3	63.4	.....	3.90
*(Accum. Units)	60 6	65 9	.....	3.90
††Gilt and Warrant	27.2	29.6	.....	3 80
‡American Fd.	24.1	26.3	.....	1.30
‡(Accum Units)	24 4	26.5	.....	1.30
**High Yield	38.3	41.6	.....	12.50
**(Accum. Units)	45.4	49.4	+0.1	12.50

Deal. ‡Mon. *Tues. ††Wed. ‡Thurs. **Fri.

Legal & General Tyndall Fund♥
18, Canynge Road, Bristol. 0272 32241

Dis. July 14	44.0	46.6	.....	6.40
(Accum. Units)	51.6	54.6	.....	6.40

Next sub. day Aug. 11.

Leonine Administration Ltd.
2 Throgmorton Street, EC2 2AN 01-236 1171

Leo Dist.	47.7	50.8	-1.3	7 80
Leo Accum.	49.4	52.0	-1.3	7.62

Lloyds Bk. Unit Tst. Mngrs. Ltd.♥(a)
Registrar's Dept., Goring-by-Sea,
Worthing, West Sussex. 01-623 1288

First (Balncd.)	39.3	42.2	-0.5	4.94
Do. (Accum.)	50.3	54.0	-0.6	4.94
Second (Cap.)	41.3	44.4	-0.7	3.58
Do. (Accum.)	49.2	52.9	-0.9	3.58
Third (Income)	63.9	68.7	-0.6	6.89
Do. (Accum.)	79.5	85.4	-0.7	6.89
Fourth (Exinc.)	45.2	48.6	-0.4	8.97
Do. (Accum.)	46.0	49.4	-0.3	8.97

Lloyd's Life Unit Tst. Mngrs. Ltd.
72-80, Gatehouse Rd., Aylesbury. 0296 5941

Equity Accum.	106.0	111.6	.....	3.61

London Wall♥(a)(g)
1, Finsbury Square, EC2A 1PD. 01-606 5811
Unit Dealing: 18, Canynge Rd., Bristol
BS99 7UA. 0272 32241

Capital Priority	55.6	59.4	.....	5.27
Extra Inc. Growth	25.0	26.8	-0.1	11.13
Do. Accum.	25.0	26.8	-0.1	11.13
Financial Pr'rty	12.9	13.8	-0.1	4.56
Do. (Accum.)	14.6	15.6	-0.1	4.56
High Inc. Priority	41.5	44.4	-0.1	8.42
London Wall Int	24.5	26.2	.....	2.53
Special Sits.	17.3	18.5	-0.2	4.67
Stronghold Units	28.4	30.3	-0.4	3.36

M & G Group♥ (y) (c) (z)
Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588
See also Stock Exchange Dealings.

American Acc.	41.2	43 9	.....	2.45
Australasian Acc.	50 8	54.1	+0.1	2.50
Commodity	52.5	55.9	+0.1	4.99
Compound Acc.	72.1	77.1	.....	4.00
Conversion Growth	47.3	50.3	-0.1	1.83
Dividend	84.0	89.0	-0.1	8.58
(Accum. Units)	141.9	150.4	+0.1	8.58
European Acc.	45 8	48.8	.....	4.57
Extra Yield	58.4	61.9	.....	9.88
(Accum. Units)	69.3	73.5	.....	9.88
Far Eastern	39.2	41.8	+0.2	3.16
(Accum. Units)	40.6	43.2	+0.2	3.16
Fund of Inv. Tsts.	45.0	48.2	-0.2	3.65
(Accum. Units)	51.6	55.2	-0.2	3 65
General	126.2	135.0xd	.....	6.01
(Accum. Units)	180.7	193.3	.....	6.01
High Income	65.7	69.6xd	.....	9.95
(Accum. Units)	97.1	102.9	+0.1	9.95
Japan Acc.	127.3	135 6	+1.4	1.26
Magnum	166.3	174.6	-0 7	4.27
(Accum. Units)	195.7	205.5	-0.8	4.27
Midland	103.5	109.7	-0.1	8 12
(Accum. Units)	153.8	163.0	-0.2	8.12
Recovery Acc.	144.9	153 6	-0.1	6.94
Second	115.1	123.2xd	-0.2	5.93
(Accum. Units)	162.1	173.5	-0.3	5.93
Special	88.5	94.7	.....	4 77
(Accum. Units)	104.6	111.9	.....	4.77

Specialised Funds

Trustee	101.4	107.0	+0.2	7.21
(Accum. Units)	175.6	185.3	+0.4	7.21
Charifund July 20	117.5	119.3	.....	7.71
(Accum. Units)	121.1	123.0	.....	7.71
Pension Ex July 19	98.2	104.6	.....	5.92

ManuLife Management Ltd.♥
P.O. Box 21, Stevenage. 0438 56101

Growth Units	36.7	38.6	-0.06	4.24

REGIONAL MARKETS

ection of the share prices previously shown under regional headings is below with quotations on London. Irish issues, most of which are not listed in London, are shown separately and with prices as on the Irish

						IRISH		
20p	19	......	Higsons Brew.	90	......	Conv. 9% '80/82	£87	+¼
ng	34	......	I.O.M. Stm. £1	135	......	Alliance Gas	33	......
	25	......	Holt (Jos.) 25p	235	......	Arnott	225	......
50p	137	......	Kleen-e-Ze	32	......	Carroll (P.J.)	110	+5
	30	......	Lovell's Ship £1	97	......	Clondalkin	43	......
£1	350	......	N'thn. Goldsmith	86	......	Concrete Prods.	90	-5
	18	......	P.M.A.	33	......	Heiton (Hldgs.)	23	...
Hdy	66	......	Pearce (C. H.)	85	......	Ind. News	40	
10p	23	......	Peel Mills	14	......	Ins. Corp.	165	
	11	......	RobbCaledonSh.	50	......	Irish Distillers	48	-1
	46	......	Sayers 12½p	16	......	Irish Ropes	90	......
5p	16	......	Sheffield Brick	83	......	Jacob	60	......
10p	152s	......	Sheff Refrshmt	140	......	Sunbeam	11	......
£1	310	......	Shiloh Spinn.	25	......	T.M.G.	70	......
10p	8	......	Sindall (Wm.)	50	......	Unidare	70	......

NANCIAL TIMES STOCK INDICES

	July 23	July 22	July 21	July 20	July 19	July 16	A Year ago
nt Secs.	62.31	62.48	62.38	62.61	62.63	62.69	60.49
rest	62.17	62.17	62.24	62.29	62.29	62.25	60.58
Ordinary	378.4	382.4	382.3	386.9	387.8	391.0	286.7
s	115.0	117.7	121.9	108.8	115.8	122.0	346.3
Yield	5.82	5.77	5.77	5.70	5.69	5.65	7.03
ld (full)	16.94	16.80	16.79	16.21	16.17	16.05	20.43
...ng (b)	8.74	8.86	8.87	9.17	9.19	9.26	6.99
arked	4,460	4,515	4,611	4,861	5,106	5,000	4,794
nover £m	—	38.10	44.20	38.78	32.68	49.09	44.79
gains total	—	9,535	10,578	10,994	10,646	12,143	12,821

10 a.m. 380.4. 11 a.m. 378.8. Noon 378.6. 1 p.m. 377.9.
2 p.m. 377.7. 3 p.m. 377.9.
Latest Index 01-246 8026.

a) Based on 52 per cent. corporation tax. (b) Nil=8.67.
100 Govt. Secs. 15/10/26. Fixed Int. 1928. Ind. Ord. 1/7/35. Gold
55. SE Activity July-Dec 1942.

IGHS AND LOWS

1976 High	1976 Low	Since Compilation High	Since Compilation Low
65.21 1/1/76	60.19 2/1/76	127.4 9/1/35	49.18 3/1/75
64.43 2/2/76	59.75 2/1/76	150.4 28/11/47	50.53 3/1/75
420.8 4/3/76	364.7 2/6/76	545.6 19/5/72	49.4 26/6/40
246.9 1/76	108.8 20/7/76	442.3 22/5/75	43.5 26/10/71

S.E. ACTIVITY

—	July 23	July 22
Daily—		
Gilt-Edged	146.4	157.0
Industrials	146.3	146.8
Speculative	44.2	60.9
Totals	101.5	102.8
5-day Av'r'ge...		
Gilt-Edged	170.3	171.7
Industrials	151.2	154.3
Speculative	54.0	54.6
Totals	107.2	109.7

FT—ACTUARIES INDICES

	July 23	July 22	July 21	July 20	July 19	July 16	A year ago
Group	149.90	151.94	151.39	153.04	153.74	154.70	117.49
	166.88	169.02	168.33	169.67	170.49	171.44	130.63
per	5.98	5.90	5.92	5.87	5.84	5.81	6.81
net)	9.94	10.07	10.03	10.18	10.23	10.29	6.45
	156.65	158.43	157.74	159.24	160.08	160.95	127.89
d per	13.99	13.98	13.98	13.97	13.96	13.95	13.99

BASE LENDING RATES

Irish Banks Ltd.	10½%	Julian S. Hodge	11½%
an Express Bank	10½%	Hongkong & Shanghai	10½%
Portuguese Bank	11 %	Industrial Bank of Scot.	10½%
Ansbacher	11 %	Keyser Ullmann	11 %
de Bilbao	10½%	Knowsley & Co. Ltd.	12½%
de Jerez	12 %	Lloyds Bank	10½%
of Cyprus	11 %	London & European	11 %
of N.S.W.	10½%	London Mercantile	11½%
e du Rhone S.A.	11 %	Midland Bank	10½%
ys Bank	10½%	■ Samuel Montagu	10½%
, Christie Ltd.	12 %	■ Morgan Grenfell	10½%
r Holdings Ltd.	11½%	National Westminster	10½%
ank of Mid. East	10½%	Northern Comm. Trust	11 %
Shipley	11 %	Norwich General Trust	11 %
Permanent AFI	10½%	Portman Guaranty	9½%
Bowater Co. Ltd.	11 %	P. S. Refson & Co.	10½%
Holdings	11 %	Rossminster Accept'cs.	10½%
rhouse Japhet	11 %	Schlesinger Limited	11 %
Coates	11 %	E. S. Schwab	12 %
idated Credits	11 %	Security Trust Co. Ltd.	12 %
rative Bank	*10½%	Shenley Trust	12½%
ian Securities	10½%	Standard Chartered	10½%
Lyonnais	10½%	Trade Development Bk.	10½%
Dawes	11½%	Twentieth Century Bk.	12½%
Lawrie	10½%	United Bank of Kuwait	10½%
Transcont.	11 %	Whiteaway Laidlaw	11½%
London Secs.	10½%	Williams & Glyn's	10½%
Gibbs	11 %	Yorkshire Bank	10½%
Durrant Trust.	10 %		
und Guaranty	10½%		
ys Bank	†10½%		
es Mahon	10½%		
os Bank	10½%		
& Partners	13 %		
amuel	§10½%		
re & Co.	‡10½%		

■ Members of the Accepting Houses Committee.
* 7-day deposits 6½%, 1-month deposits 6½%.
† 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 6½%, up to £25,000 7½% and over £25,000 7½%.
‡ Demand deposits 6%.
§ Call deposits over £1,000 6½%.

INSURANCE, PROPERTY, BONDS

Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd.
1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, EC4. 01-248 9111

Equity Fund	27.6	29.1	.....	—
Equity Acc.	22.7	23 9	.....	—
Property Fd.	127.2	133 9	.....	—
Property Acc.	124.2	130.8	.....	—
Selective Fund	68.4	72.0	.....	—
Convertible Fund	114.7	120.8	.....	—
♥Money Fund	108.2	113 9	.....	—
Pens. Property	135.4	142.6	.....	—
Pens. Selective	62.9	66.2	.....	—
Pens. Security	112.5	118.5	.....	—
Pens Managed	132.8	139 8	.....	—

The City of Westminster Assur. Soc.♥
Ringstead House, 6 Whitehorse Road,
Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9664.

First Unit	88.5	92.9	.....	—
Fourth Unit		57.9		
Pr'ty Uns	48.9	51.4	.....	—

The City of W'minster Ass. Co. Ltd.♥
Ringstead House, 6 Whitehorse Road,
Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9664

West Prop.	46.0	48.4	.....	—
Landbk	47.8	50.3	.....	—
Speculator		33.2		

Hambro Life Assurance Limited ♥
7 Old Park Lane, London, W1 01-499 0031

⊕Fixed Int. Fd	113 4	119.5	.....	—
Hambro Equity	128.8	134 8	.....	—
Property	130.2	137.1	.....	—
Managed Cap	109 6	115.4	.....	—
Managed Acc	128.1	134 9	.....	—
Pen. Prop. Cap	163.4	172.1	.....	—
Pen. Prop. Acc	196.8	207.2	.....	—
Pen. Man. Cap	157 6	165.9	.....	—
Pen. Man. Acc	189.8	199.8	.....	—
⊕Pen.F.I. Cap.	115.1	121.3	.....	—
⊕Pen. F.I. Acc.	125.5	132.2	.....	—
⊕Pen. B.S. Cap.	108.2	113 9	.....	—
⊕Pen. B.S. Acc.	114 9	121 0	.....	—
Hambro Oseas F.	90.9	95.1	.....	—

Hearts of Oak Benefit Society
Euston Road, London, NW1 01-387 5020

Lloyds Bk. Unit Tst. Mngrs. Ltd.
71, Lombard St., EC3. 01-623 1288

Exempt	85.4	89.8	.....	8.39

Lloyds Life Assurance♥
612, Leadenhall St., EC3M 7LS. 01-623 6621

Mlt. Gth. July 6		1.01099		
Opt. 5 Eq. July 22	93.3	98.3	.....	—
Opt. Prop. July 22	110.8	116.7	.....	—
Opt. 5 Hyld July 22	122 9	129.4	.....	—
Opt. 5 Mn. July 22	111.3	117 2	.....	—
Opt. Dpfd July 22	109.3	115.1	.....	—
⊕PnMnFd July 15	146.2	153.9	.....	—
⊕PenEqFd. July 15	199.1	209 6	.....	—
PnPdFd. July 15	115.7	121.8	.....	—
⊕PenFdIn July 15	138.0	145.3	.....	—
⊕PnDpFd. July 15	119.3	125.6	.....	—

Prop. Equity & Life Ass. Co.♥
119, Crawford Street, W1H 2AS. 01-486 0857

R. Silk Prop. Bd.		153.3	.....	—
Do. Man. Bd.		69 8	.....	—
Do. Equity Bd.		65.7	.....	—
Do. Fl. Mny. Bd. Fd		122.8	.....	—
Do. Bal. Ag. Ser. '11		101 4	.....	—
Gilt Ed. & Gov. Sec.		107.4	.....	—

Property Growth Assur. Co. Ltd.♥
Leon House, Croydon, CR9 1LU 01-680 0606

Property Fund		163.6	.....	—
Property Fund (A)		163 4	.....	—
Agricultural Fund		331.4	.....	—
Agric. Fund (A)		330 8	.....	—
Abbey Nat. Fund		139.5	.....	—
Abbey Nat. Fd (A)		129.5	.....	—
Investment Fund		56.8	-0.2	—
Investment Fd. (A)		56.7	-0.2	—

Scot. Widows' Fnd. & Life Ass. Soc.
P.O. Box 902, Edinbgh, EH16 5BU 031-655 6000

Inv. Ply. Series 1	81.2	81.2	.....	—
Inv. Ply. Series 2	77 1	81.2	.....	—

Slater Walker Insurance Co. Ltd.
30 Uxbridge Road, W12 01-749 9111

Sel.Mk.Fd.Cp.Unt.	47.6	50.5	.....	—
Sel.Mk.Fd.St.Unt.	75 9	80.6	-1.0	—

Sun Alliance Fund Mangmt. Ltd.
Sun Alliance House, Horsham. 0403 64141

Ept.Fd.Int.July 14	111.40	115.60	.....	—

Sun Life of Canada (U.K.) Ltd.
2, 3, 4, Cockspur St., SW1Y 5BH 01-930 5400

Maple Lf. Grth.		151 4	.....	—
Maple Lf. Mangd.		100	.....	
Maple Lf. Eqty.		98 7	.....	
Persnl. Pn. Fd.		146.8	.....	—

OFFSHORE AND OVERSEAS FUNDS

Hamilton, Bermuda. & St. Helier, Jersey.

Overseas July 21	$US1.12	1.18xd	.....	6.00
(Accum. Units)	$US1.57	1.66	.....	—
O'seas (Stg) July 21	£6 90	7 40xd	.....	6 00
(Accum. Shares)	£9 75	10.35	.....	—
Gilt July 21	99.4	101.0	.....	11 90
(Accum. Shares)	102.4	104.0	.....	—
3-Way Int. July 22	$US2.36	2.485	+0.01	—
Jrsy. Man June 24	87.4	91.8	.....	—

United States Tst. Intl. Adv. Co.,
14, Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg.

U.S. Tst. Inv. Fnd.	11.81	-0.02	0.85

Net asset value July 22.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
30, Gresham Street, EC2. 01-600 4555

Cnv. Bd. July 22	$US8 79	-0.02	—
Energy Int. Jly. 22	$US13.93	.....	—
Gr.St.$Fd.June30	$US7.29	.....	—

Warburg Invest. Mngt. Jrsy. Ltd.
1 Charing Cross, St. Helier, Jsy. CI. 0534 20041

CMF Ltd June 24	$US9 86	10 11	.....	—
CMT Ltd June 24	£9 90	10.16	.....	—
Metals Tst. July 15	£14 07	14.42	.....	—
TMT July 8	$US10 95	11.20	.....	—
TMT Ltd. July 8	£11 23	11.52	.....	—

World Wide Growth Management⊕
10a, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Wrld Wide Gth.Fn.	$US12.41	-0.04	—

NOTES

Prices do not include $ premium, where applicable, and are in pence unless otherwise indicated. Yields % (shown in last column) allow for all buying expenses. a Offered prices include all expenses. b Today's prices. c Yield based on offer price. d Estimated. g Today's opening price. h Distribution free of U.K. taxes. x Offered price includes all expenses except agent's commission. y Offered price includes all expenses if bought through managers. z Previous day's price. ♥ Net of tax on realised capital gains unless indicated by ⊕. ¶ Guernsey yield. s Suspended. ☆ Single premium insurance bonds.

Borthwicks

THOMAS BORTHWICK & SONS, LIMITED

(Registered in England No. 233714)

Offer for Sale

by

MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED

of 15,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 50p each at 80p per share payable in full on application.

The Ordinary Shares now offered for sale rank in full for all dividends hereafter declared, made or paid on the Ordinary Shares of Borthwicks.

The Application List for the Ordinary Shares now offered for sale will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 29th July, 1976 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

SHARE CAPITAL

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Ordinary Shares of Borthwicks, issued and now being issued, to be admitted to the Official List.

Authorised		*Issued and now being issued fully paid*
£22,000,000	**in 44,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 50p each**	**£17,512,500**

Indebtedness At 25th June, 1976, Borthwicks and its subsidiaries had outstanding a secured loan of £538,000, unsecured bank loans of £6,052,000, liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits of £10,052,000, other unsecured bank indebtedness of £32,362, contingent liabilities for bills discounted, guarantees given and amounts uncalled on partly paid shares of £4,588,000. In addition, at that date, Borthwicks had outstanding a secured guarantee of an unsecured bank loan to a subsidiary amounting to £699,000. Liabilities in currencies have been translated into sterling at official rates of exchange ruling on 25th June, 1976. Save for the foregoing and for intra-group transactions, neither Borthwicks nor any of its subsidiaries had outstanding at that date any borrowings or indebtedness in the of borrowing, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, mortgages, charges, hire purchase commitments, or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

Directors

WILLIAM ALEXANDER BULLEN *(Chairman)*,
Priory House, St. John's Lane, London EC1M 4BX.

SIR JOHN THOMAS BORTHWICK, Bart.,
Priory House, St. John's Lane, London EC1M 4BX.

CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL FLEMING,
Priory House, St. John's Lane, London EC1M 4BX.

NORMAN HARRY HUNT, O.B.E.,
Priory House, St. John's Lane, London EC1M 4BX.

DUNCAN SIDNEY ALEXANDER MCFARLANE (Australian),
6 Logan Street, Canterbury, Victoria 3126, Australia.

IAN EDMOND ORR MCKELLAR (New Zealander),
Riversdale, Huntingdon, No. 4 R.D., Ashburton, New Zealand.

JULIAN RUSSELL STURGIS,
Priory House, St. John's Lane, London EC1M 4BX.

Principal Bankers

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
425 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
318-324 Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND,
Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.

BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED,
120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A.

CITIBANK N.A.,
399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED,
335 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, LIMITED,
343 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,
60/62 West Smithfield, London EC1A 9DX.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED,
8 Moorgate, London EC2R 6DB.

THE TORONTO DOMINION BANK,
55 King Street West and Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Receiving Bankers to the Offer for Sale
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED,
New Issue Department, 4 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2NR.

Brokers
ROWE & PITMAN, HURST-BROWN,
City-Gate House, 39/45 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1JA,
and The Stock Exchange.

LAING & CRUICKSHANK,
The Stock Exchange, London EC2N 1HA.

POTTER PARTNERS,
325 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Solicitors to Borthwicks
LINKLATERS & PAINES,
Barrington House, 59/67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

Solicitors to the Offer
SLAUGHTER AND MAY,
35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB.

Auditors and Reporting Accountants
DELOITTE & CO., *Chartered Accountants*,
P.O. Box 207, 128 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX.

Secretary and Registered Office
MICHAEL FRANCIS CAVE, F.C.C.A., A.C.M.A., A.T.I.I.,
Priory House, St. John's Lane, London EC1M 4BX.

Registrars and Transfer Office
M & W SERVICES, Granby House, 95 Southwark Street, London SE1 0JA.

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

The following is a copy of a letter to Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited from Dr. W. A. Bullen, the Chairman of Thomas Borthwick & Sons, Limited:—

Priory House,
St. John's Lane,
London EC1M 4BX.

The Directors,
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited.—

22nd July, 1976.

Gentlemen,

In connection with the Offer for Sale of 15,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 50p each in Thomas Borthwick & Sons, Limited ("Borthwicks"), I have pleasure in giving you the following information in relation to Borthwicks and its subsidiaries ("the Group"):—

HISTORY

Borthwicks has its origins in a meat and livestock trading business started in Liverpool by Thomas Borthwick in the 1860s. Towards the end of the century, following the development of refrigerated ships, Thomas Borthwick expanded the business into the shipment to the United Kingdom of frozen and chilled meat from New Zealand and Australia. Later, as a logical extension of the business, meat processing works were established in New Zealand and Australia.

After 1914, livestock production interests in Australia were developed by the acquisition of cattle stations. These were sold in 1964 to Stanbroke Pastoral Co. Pty. Limited ("Stanbroke"), a company founded in that year by Borthwicks jointly with Australian Mutual Provident Society and two pastoral concerns. Borthwicks currently owns 36 per cent. of Stanbroke.

After the Second World War, Borthwicks developed its marketing operations in areas of the world other than Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and there are now marketing and selling divisions or agencies in some 40 countries.

BUSINESS

The Group's business comprises the purchasing and processing of livestock, mainly cattle, sheep and lambs, and the marketing of meat and by-products. Purchasing and processing is carried out in Australia and New Zealand (in excess of 70 per cent. of the Group's assets are located in these countries) and to a significant but lesser extent in the United Kingdom. The Group's total sales in the year ended 30th September, 1975 amounted to £207 million, of which some 60 per cent. were made outside the United Kingdom.

The Group is organised on a divisional basis, according to the geographical location of its activities. There are three producing divisions, in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and these are responsible for purchasing livestock, for the operation of the meat processing works and for marketing and selling the Group's products in domestic and in certain export markets. There are separate marketing and selling divisions in the United States, Canada, Japan and France, which are important markets for the Group's products. The business as a whole is co-ordinated from International Headquarters in London.

The meat trades in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom are supervised by statutory authorities. In Australia and the United Kingdom, the respective authorities influence the industry to a relatively small extent, but The New Zealand Meat Producers Board, which consists of six members elected by farmers, two government nominees and one representative from the dairy industry, regulates and influences the industry to a large extent. This authority amongst other things makes recommendations to the Minister of Agriculture regarding licences for meat processing works, encourages the development of new export markets, allocates between suppliers shipments to some of the major world markets, and operates various schemes aimed at stabilising livestock prices.

Purchasing

The Group has its own buying organisations within the producing divisions in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, giving wide coverage of the livestock markets in those countries. Livestock is purchased either directly from the farm or at auction. The table below shows the approximate number of animals purchased by the Group in the three years ended 30th September, 1975:—

year ended 30th September	*1973*	*1974*	*1975*
Australian division			
Cattle	424,000	320,000	499,000
Sheep	2,027,000	1,027,000	1,543,000
Lambs	818,000	849,000	940,000
New Zealand division			
Cattle	291,000	207,000	258,000
Sheep	1,969,000	1,541,000	1,168,000
Lambs	6,242,000	4,404,000	5,367,000
United Kingdom division			
Cattle	83,000	98,000	123,000
Sheep	46,000	31,000	19,000
Lambs	240,000	292,000	372,000

Livestock buying prices are decided by the local branch management in close consultation with the divisional head office, which is in turn informed of market prospects by International Headquarters in London. In Australia and the United Kingdom, each purchase contract is normally negotiated separately but, in New Zealand, the Group, in common with other meat exporters, publishes a weekly schedule of prices at which the Group will buy livestock. If producers do not wish to sell at the scheduled prices, there are arrangements whereby they can ship independently or through co-operatives. There are other arrangements whereby The New Zealand Meat Producers Board may acquire meat for its own account if the prices offered by exporters fall below certain levels established by the Board from time to time. In these circumstances, the Group and other meat companies purchase and process the livestock. The resultant meat is sold to the Board, but normally the meat exporting companies, including the Group, market this meat on its behalf.

There is generally a good supply of livestock in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, but from time to time extreme weather conditions during the breeding and rearing seasons may affect the size of the flocks and herds, and other economic factors may influence the producers' decisions as to the number of animals sold.

The Group also trades in meat purchased from other processors in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom and from other areas of the world. This year, these activities are expected to represent approximately 12 per cent. of the Group's total sales, compared with approximately 6 per cent. last year.

Processing

The Group owns six meat processing works in Australia and three in New Zealand, and owns or leases seven slaughterhouses in the United Kingdom. The meat works in Australia and New Zealand, all of which process livestock largely for export, include extensive freezing, chilling and packing plant. The slaughterhouses in the United Kingdom, however, are much smaller and supply fresh meat predominantly for local consumption.

In the three years ended 30th September, 1975, the following numbers of cattle, sheep and lambs were processed through the Group's works:—

year ended 30th September	*1973*	*1974*	*1975*
Australian division			
Cattle	390,000	274,000	478,000
Sheep	1,937,000	991,000	1,530,000
Lambs	601,000	585,000	781,000
New Zealand division			
Cattle	188,000	156,000	186,000
Sheep	962,000	763,000	660,000
Lambs	1,861,000	1,429,000	1,624,000
United Kingdom division			
Cattle	83,000	97,000	119,000
Sheep	39,000	31,000	18,000
Lambs	236,000	291,000	352,000

The meat produced by the Australian and United Kingdom divisions is derived from livestock purchased by the Group and processed mainly through its own works. However, a large proportion of the livestock purchased by the New Zealand division is processed at other companies' meat works. The Group pays a treatment charge for this service and, in addition to the meat, normally retains ownership of the hides and skins. Conversely some 15 per cent. of the throughput of the Group's New Zealand works represents livestock owned by other traders and processed by the Group for a treatment charge.

From the processing of cattle, sheep and lambs, the Group produces a wide range of by-products. These include specialty meats, such as liver and kidney, and hides, skins, bone and meat meal and tallow. Certain other by-products are used as the basis of products such as sausage skins, surgical sutures, heparin, insulin, pet food and clothing. The French division, based at Mazamet, specialises in the sale of Australian sheep skins. Borthwicks also has investments in a number of New Zealand companies which use the Group's by-products as raw material. By-products account for some 20 per cent. of annual sales.

Because of the seasonal nature of livestock production, the level of activity at the processing works, particularly in New Zealand, varies considerably throughout the year. In New Zealand, the main killing season for lamb lasts from October to May, activity being at its greatest in November, December and January, and the main killing season for cattle lasts from February to July. As a result, the works operate at or near capacity from November to June but are relatively quiet for the remainder of the year. In Australia and the United Kingdom, however, the seasonal fluctuations are generally less marked.

In New Zealand, the shipment of lamb to the United Kingdom and of beef to the United States is regulated by The New Zealand Meat Producers Board. Because of this and the relatively short production season for lamb, the level of stocks varies throughout the year, being at a peak in March and April. The Group therefore has considerable storage capacity at its works in New Zealand, and meat is also stored at outside works.

In order to retain its export licences, it is necessary for the Group to maintain particularly high standards of hygiene at its processing works, especially for export to the United States and Europe. All works in Australia and New Zealand are licensed for export, and the two largest slaughterhouses in the United Kingdom are licensed for export to other E.E.C. countries. Borthwicks has a continuing programme of modernisation, which includes capital expenditure necessary to keep abreast of improving hygiene standards.

Marketing

The Group's total sales in the year ended 30th September, 1975 amounted to some £207 million. Export sales (meat and other products sold outside the country of production) accounted for some £123 million and domestic sales (meat and other products sold in the country of production) for some £84 million.

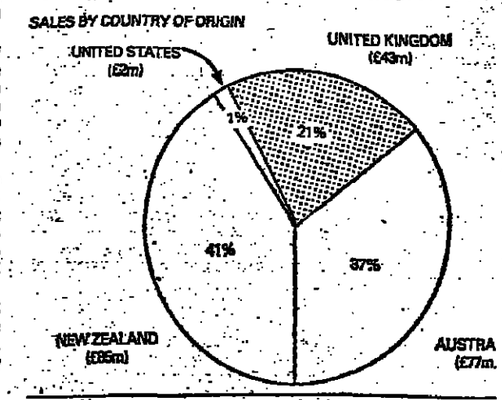
The Group's sales of meat and specialty meats, expressed in tonnes, have in each year since 1971, as shown by the following table:—

year ended 30th September				
1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*	
Meat and specialty meats sold (tonnes)				
274,000	279,000	299,000	323,000	

Only a small percentage of total world consumption of meat is imported meat is processed and consumed in the country of production. Australia and N together account for a major and growing proportion of world meat exports, a per cent. of the Group's sales originate in those countries. The United Kin Group's principal export market for New Zealand lamb (accounting for sales of ap £25 million in 1975), and the United States is the Group's principal export market and New Zealand beef (accounting for sales of approximately £24 million in 1975 holds significant shares of the respective markets for these meats in those co great majority of the production of the Australian and New Zealand divisions but most of the United Kingdom division's production is sold in the home marke

The diagrams and tables below indicate the sales of the various products c analysed by country of origin and by market, in the year ended 30th Septemb figures include, where applicable, domestic sales as well as exports:—

SALES BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



	Beef and Veal		*Lamb and Mutton*		*By-products and other items*		
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m
Australia	46	(50)	12	(28)	19	(36)	77
New Zealand	19	(20)	44	(72)	22	(41)	85
United Kingdom	26	(28)	5	(8)	12*	(23)	43
United States	2	(2)	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	93		61		53		207

*Including the sales of Freshbake Foods Limited (see below).

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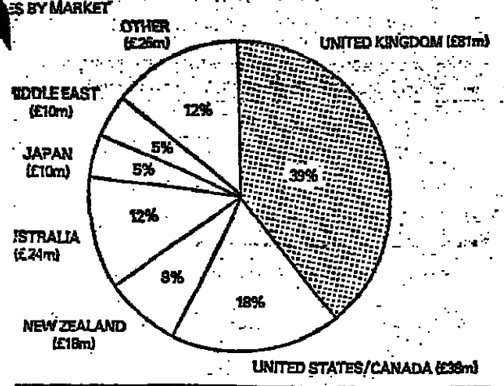
ES BY MARKET



	Beef and Veal		Lamb and Mutton		By-products and other items		Total	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
lia	11	(12)	6	(10)	7	(13)	24	(12)
aland	4	(4)	2	(3)	12	(23)	18	(9)
Kingdom	29	(31)	34	(56)	18*	(34)	81	(39)
States and da	38	(41)	—	—	—	—	38	(18)
	1	(1)	5	(8)	4	(7)	10	(5)
East	1	(1)	9	(15)	—	—	10	(5)
	9	(10)	5	(8)	12	(23)	26	(12)
	93		61		53		207	

ing the sales of Freshbake Foods Limited (see below).

ximately 35 per cent. by value of the sales of the New Zealand division arises ng term agreement with The Canterbury Frozen Meat Company Limited, referred . A further 10 per cent. arises from a long term agreement with another New Zealand y.

he United States, Canada, Japan and France, the Group's sales are made through g and selling divisions, and in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom the producing divisions. In some 35 other countries, the Group has appointed sell meat and by-products on its behalf. The principal outlets for the Group's meat sealers, retail butchers and supermarkets; from time to time, sales are also made to ent agencies.

st sales in domestic markets are made from stocks of meat which are held for only a , and between 70 per cent. and 90 per cent. by value of the Australian division's les of frozen and chilled meat are normally made within one month of the livestock chased and slaughtered. However, the frozen lamb and beef exported by the New Division is normally held in stock for several months.

governments of the countries in which the Group sells its products may impose quotas or other controls on meat imports which can influence the pattern of the rade. Currently both Australia and New Zealand have agreed a voluntary restraint ent with the United States limiting the amount of beef that may be shipped to that nually, and imports of beef into the E.E.C. are severely restricted. There is a duty under E.E.C. regulations on New Zealand lamb imported into the United Kingdom, t present at the rate of about 16 per cent. but will increase on 1st July, 1977 to 20 This will harmonize United Kingdom tariffs with those of the E.E.C. as a whole. tors consider, however, that any loss of sales resulting from this increase in tariffs all and will be more than offset by increased lamb sales in other markets. From ne, some countries may impose temporary bans on imports of meat; for example, th Japan and Greece imposed such bans, but both countries are now once again meat importers.

nterests

a Pastoral Co. Pty. Limited

thwicks owns 36 per cent. of the issued share capital of Stanbroke, which is a 61 owned subsidiary of Australian Mutual Provident Society, Australia's largest life company. Stanbroke was incorporated in 1964 and is now one of the largest companies in Australia; based in Queensland, its operations cover an area of 21,000 les and it owns over 250,000 head of cattle. The Group currently buys over 70 per tanbroke's annual output of some 40,000 head.

rbury Frozen Meat Company Limited

hwicks owns 19.7 per cent. of the issued Ordinary share capital of The Canterbury eat Company Limited, a company listed and incorporated in New Zealand. This owns four meat processing works and has a share in a fifth; it is one of the largest in New Zealand. Borthwicks has agreed not to sell any of its shares during the five n acquisition in October 1972, and the shares do not participate in any dividends respect of that five year period.

Freshbake Foods Limited ("Freshbake")

Borthwicks at present owns 58.5 per cent. of the issued share capital of Freshbake, which is based in the United Kingdom and manufactures uncooked oven-ready frozen convenience foods such as meat pies, fruit pies and sausages. The interest in Freshbake was acquired in 1973 in order to widen the base of the Group's business. Sir John Borthwick is a Director and I am Chairman of both Borthwicks and Freshbake.

Borthwicks has stated that it intends to reduce its holding in Freshbake, which is a listed company, to 51 per cent. of the issued share capital.

Research and development

The Group employs over 100 technical staff on research and development, which has two main aspects: the improvement of processing techniques and the development of new uses for animal protein and by-products.

MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

The business and overall policy of the Group is controlled and co-ordinated from International Headquarters at Priory House in London, which is the base for most of the executive Directors of Borthwicks and a number of senior executives. About 40 people are employed at International Headquarters.

The geographical spread of the Group's activities means that the General Managers of the main divisions have a large degree of control over day to day activities. However, the divisions maintain close contact by telex and telephone with International Headquarters, which lays down guidelines for the Group as a whole and is responsible for all major decisions in conjunction with divisional General Managers where appropriate. All divisional General Managers meet together at International Headquarters at least once a year, and executive Directors and senior executives from International Headquarters regularly visit the divisions.

Directors

I am 57 and have been Chairman of Borthwicks since January 1975. Shortly after joining the Group in 1968, I was appointed Managing Director and Chief Executive, a position which I continue to hold. My previous experience has involved senior management responsibility in the chemical, pharmaceutical, cosmetics and agricultural products industries within a multinational organisation in North America and the United Kingdom. I have also had experience in wholesale and retail distribution. I served for a period as a member of the Meat and Livestock Commission in the United Kingdom.

Norman Hunt, who is 58, has been with Borthwicks for 38 years. He is Chief General Manager and all divisional General Managers report directly to him. He has wide personal experience of international meat markets and in 1973 received the O.B.E. for services to the meat trade. He is a past President of the Imported Meat Trades Association.

Duncan McFarlane, an Australian, who is 55, is the General Manager of the Australian division and has been with Borthwicks for 37 years. He was appointed to the Board on 5th July, 1976. He is a Director of Stanbroke and a member of the Australian Meat Board.

***Julian Sturgis**, who is 37, is Finance Director and has been with Borthwicks since* 1965. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

The other members of the Board are non-executive. Sir John Borthwick, who is 57, was a Managing Director of Borthwicks until 1963 and, since then, has acted in a non-executive capacity whilst pursuing his own extensive agricultural interests. Christopher Fleming, who is 39, was trained by Borthwicks in New Zealand as a livestock buyer and is now responsible for the management of Whitburgh Estates Limited, a farming enterprise in Scotland owned by Whitburgh Investments Limited, a Borthwick family investment company. Ian McKellar, who is 49, is a New Zealander with extensive farming interests in that country. He is a non-executive Director of The Canterbury Frozen Meat Company Limited and a number of other prominent New Zealand companies. He was appointed to the Board on 5th July, 1976.

None of the Directors has a service contract and it is not the present intention of Borthwicks to enter into such contracts.

Senior executives

The most senior executives below board level comprise the General Managers of the New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States divisions, and a number of executives who are based at International Headquarters and are responsible for marketing, finance, planning, technical development and administration. There is considerable depth of management within the Group.

Employees

The Group employs in excess of 9,500 people, of whom some 4,700 are in Australia, 3,300 in New Zealand, 1,500 in the United Kingdom and a small number in the rest of the world. Of the total, about 1,500 people are employed for only part of the year due to the seasonal nature of the industry.

There are several unions involved in the meat processing industry in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom and most of the Group's employees are union members. The Group has suffered a number of strikes in Australia and New Zealand in recent years but, since 1974, these have not had a significant effect on production.

Most salaried members of the staff who have completed a qualifying period of service have elected to become members of the Group's pension schemes, which vary from country to country. Borthwicks has endeavoured to follow a progressive policy and has steadily improved employee pension benefits over recent years. All members of the schemes are covered by life assurance and other insurance schemes.

PROPERTIES

The principal properties owned by the Group are nine meat processing works in Australia and New Zealand, which range in size from 63,000 to 650,000 square feet. These properties, excluding plant and machinery, account for more than half the net book value of the Group's total fixed assets.

In the United Kingdom, the Group owns or leases seven slaughterhouses and twenty depots for the distribution of meat, and has premises at Smithfield Market and at a number of provincial meat markets. Freshbake owns a freehold factory at Sittingbourne and owns or leases six sales and distribution depots.

In addition, the Group owns or leases a number of other relatively small properties. Details of the principal properties occupied by the Group are given in Appendix I.

RESULTS

The consolidated results of the Group for the five years and six months ended 31st March, 1976, which are given further explanation in the Accountants' Report, are set out below:—

year ended 30th September	*Sales £000*	*Profit/(loss) before taxation £000*
1971	132,000	(914)
1972	164,000	4,025
1973	234,000	9,515
1974	236,000	(13,903)
1975	207,000	4,680
6 months ended 31st March, 1976	128,000	4,029

The prices of meat in world markets tend to be sensitive to changes in the pattern of supply and demand. Consequently, although the Group has increased the tonnage of meat and speciality meats sold in each year since 1971, the value of sales has not shown a similarly consistent increase.

The profitability of international meat traders depends substantially on their ability to assess, often months in advance, the prices at which meat and by-products can be sold. Significant changes in the anticipated selling prices of meat may therefore materially increase or decrease profits. This is a major factor affecting almost all international meat traders and is the main reason behind the fluctuating profit record of the Group.

An exceptional combination of adverse and largely unrelated factors affected the meat industry as a whole in 1973/74 and led to severe reductions in the prices of meat in major world markets. The quadrupling of oil prices at the end of 1973 (when livestock numbers were exceptionally high) depressed the whole economy of the industrialised world, leading directly or indirectly to the closure or partial closure of a number of markets and an oversupply problem in the remaining markets. This oversupply problem was compounded by another significant factor. Failures of world grain and other harvests in 1974 and the consequent exceptional shortages and increased prices of feedstuffs led to livestock producers, particularly in the United States and Europe, off-loading significant proportions of their livestock on to the market. Additional adverse factors within the United Kingdom during the critical first quarter of 1974 were the three-day week, which further reduced demand for meat, and the unexpected decision by the United Kingdom authorities not to adopt E.E.C. meat intervention policies, which arose from the change of government.

The combined effect of these factors was a severe and prolonged decline in the price of meat in the Group's major markets, as shown by the fall in the price of Australian boned beef in New York from 100 cents per pound in October 1973 to 55 cents per pound in June 1974, and by the fall in the price of New Zealand lamb at Smithfield from a peak of 35p per pound at the beginning of January 1974 to 22p per pound in June 1974. As a result, the Group could only trade in falling markets at substantial losses. The situation was further exacerbated by an eight weeks' strike at the Group's processing works in Australia, which resulted in a temporary loss of business, and by reduced throughput in the Group's works in Australia and New Zealand due to weather conditions, which resulted in an under-recovery of fixed overheads.

Since 1974, the Directors have taken a number of steps aimed at reducing the Group's susceptibility to adverse market conditions. There has been a substantial increase in the amount of Australian beef sold under forward contract or within one month of processing, and in addition unsold stocks of beef in the United States are now kept to a minimum. The Group has reduced dependence on the United Kingdom for sales of New Zealand lamb by developing other markets, where sales are made forward, and has increased its trade in meat not processed by or for it, most of which is stocked for short periods only. Finally, The New Zealand Meat Producers Board has extended its schemes to stabilise livestock prices, which is leading to more settled conditions for the meat industry as a whole.

The Directors believe, as a consequence of these factors, that fluctuations in the future profits of the Group will be less marked than in the past.

PROCEEDS OF ISSUE AND WORKING CAPITAL

Of the 15,000,000 Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale, 2,250,000 Ordinary Shares, representing 10.1 per cent. of the Ordinary share capital of Borthwicks before the Offer for Sale, are being sold by certain shareholders of Borthwicks. The remainder are new Ordinary Shares, which will raise £9,446,000 of fresh finance for Borthwicks, after deducting the expenses of the Offer for Sale estimated at £550,000.

The new capital now being raised will strengthen the financial position of the Group and will facilitate future expansion. The proceeds of the issue will be applied initially in the reduction of bank and other short term borrowings. The effect of this on the Group's balance sheet as at 31st March, 1976 is shown in Appendix II. Having regard to available bank facilities, the Directors are of the opinion that the Group will have adequate funds to meet its present requirements for working capital.

PROFITS, DIVIDENDS AND PROSPECTS

Profit forecast

As set out in the Accountants' Report, the profits of the Group before taxation and extraordinary items for the six months ended 31st March, 1976 amounted to some £4.0 million. Trading in the first half of the year was satisfactory due to the improvement in demand for meat and by-products, increases in selling prices and, to a lesser extent, the devaluation of sterling relative to other currencies in which the Group transacts its business. Having regard to the half-year results, to the unaudited management accounts for the three months ended 30th June, 1976 and current trading conditions, the Directors forecast that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the consolidated profits of the Group before taxation and extraordinary items for the year ending 30th September, 1976 will be not less than £7.25 million. This forecast takes no account of the utilisation of the proceeds of the present issue. The basis and assumptions on which this forecast is made are set out in Appendix III.

Because of the nature of the meat trade, half-yearly profits should not be compared with those for the same period in previous years, nor should the profits for the first half of the financial year be compared with those for the second half.

Advance corporation tax on the dividends paid and payable by Borthwicks will remain for the time being unrelieved against mainstream corporation tax. Because of the operation of deferred taxation, the total charge on the profits for the year ending 30th September, 1976 is nevertheless not expected to be materially in excess of a normal tax charge.

Dividends

The first dividend receivable in respect of the shares now being offered for sale will be the proposed final dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1976 of 3.3p net per share (5.07692p with the current related tax credit), which the Directors will recommend for payment in January 1977.

If Borthwicks had been a listed company for the whole of the year ending 30th September, 1976, the Directors would have declared or recommended dividends totalling 5.5p net per share (8.46154p with the current related tax credit). It is intended in future years to pay the interim dividend in July and the final dividend in January.

Appropriation of profit

The following table sets out, by way of illustration only, how a profit before taxation of £8.19 million (being the figure of £7.25 million referred to above, adjusted for an interest saving at 10 per cent. per annum on the net proceeds of the issue of new shares) would be appropriated, assuming taxation at a rate of 52 per cent. and total Ordinary dividends of 5.5p net per share on the enlarged share capital of £17,512,500:—

	£million
Profit before taxation	8.19
Less: taxation at 52 per cent.	4.26
Profit after taxation	3.93
Less: dividends totalling 5.5p net per share	1.93
Profit retained	—

On the basis of this illustration, the net dividend would be covered 2.04 times by the profit after taxation. The net dividend together with the current related tax credit would represent a gross equivalent dividend yield of 10.58 per cent. on the offer price of the shares. At this price, Borthwicks would be valued at a (net) price earnings ratio of 7.12.

Prospects and dividend policy

World consumption of meat is growing and Australia and New Zealand are becoming increasingly important as meat exporting countries. The Directors therefore consider that the outlook for business is encouraging and that the Group's share of the world market for meat will continue to increase. The Directors also intend to develop new areas of activity, based on the existing trade in meat and by-products, in order to broaden the base of the Group's business.

Under the present regulations concerning dividends, Borthwicks will not be subject to any dividend restrictions in respect of the two years ending 30th September, 1977, but dividends thereafter will be subject to statutory limitations.

While there will be some fluctuations in profits, the Directors expect these to be less marked than in the past. Shareholders should not expect dividends in good years to match the increase in profits. However, in less profitable years, the Directors intend at least to maintain the previous year's dividend payments, so long as this does not prejudice the underlying financial strength of the Group, and, on this basis, to provide shareholders with a regular and steadily increasing income.

Yours faithfully,

W. A. BULLEN,

Chairman.

ccountants' Report

llowing is a copy of the report by Deloitte & Co., Chartered Accountants, rs of Borthwicks and Reporting Accountants, to the Directors of Borthwicks n Grenfell & Co. Limited:—

P.O. Box 207,
128 Queen Victoria Street,
London EC4P 4JX.
22nd July, 1976.

rs,
BORTHWICK & SONS, LIMITED
AN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED

ve examined the audited accounts of Thomas Borthwick & Sons, Limited ic") and of its subsidiaries for the periods relevant to this report. and its subsidiaries are hereafter collectively referred to as "the Group". subsidiaries have been wholly owned throughout the relevant periods —

ake Foods Limited, of which Borthwicks purchased approximately cent. in June 1973 for a total cash consideration of £3,105,000.

th Borders Abattoir Limited, of which 60 per cent. was owned until gust, 1974. The remaining 40 per cent. was purchased on that date ch consideration of £63,000.

the relevant periods we have acted as auditors of Borthwicks and, Freshbake Foods Limited, in respect of which we were appointed auditors from 1st October, 1973, and certain insignificant subsidiaries, we or our firms have acted as auditors of the subsidiaries. A substantial part of the erations are carried out in Australia and New Zealand by branches of a gdom subsidiary, Thomas Borthwick & Sons (Australasia) Limited. For period under review the accounts of these branches were audited by on our behalf.

formation set out below is based on the audited accounts of Borthwicks sidiaries after making such adjustments as we consider appropriate. These ave been prepared on the historical cost basis, including the revaluation xed assets and investments, and in accordance with the standards approved untancy bodies as applicable to any part of the accounting periods dealt . In our opinion the information gives, on the accounting basis stated ue and fair view of the profits and losses and source and application the Group for the five years and six months ended 31st March, 1976 state of affairs of Borthwicks at 31st March, 1976 and of the Group at nber in each of the years 1970 to 1975 and at 31st March, 1976.

UNTING POLICIES

llowing are the principal accounting policies adopted in arriving at the ormation set out in this report:—

idation

e annual accounts of Borthwicks and of its subsidiaries have been made 30th September each year. Interim accounts have been prepared for the nths to 31st March, 1976 and audited.

e Group accounts include the results and assets and liabilities of icks and all subsidiaries for the relevant periods since incorporation or ion except that the accounts of Whitburgh Estates Limited, which has sposed of since 31st March, 1976, have not been consolidated.

(b) Trade Investments

Although the Group has a 36 per cent. holding in the equity share capital of Stanbroke Pastoral Co. Pty. Limited (a subsidiary of Australian Mutual Provident Society), the Directors consider that they have insufficient control over this company for it to be classed as an associated company and, consequently, the Group's share of its results has not been included in the Group accounts, other than in respect of dividends received.

(c) Rates of Exchange

Profit and loss accounts and source and application of funds statements in foreign currencies have been translated into sterling at the average rates for the respective accounting periods. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies have been translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the respective balance sheet dates. The resulting gains or losses, after deducting deferred taxation thereon, have been credited or charged as extraordinary items in the profit and loss account.

(d) Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost, less any government grants received, or at valuation. Depreciation is provided on all fixed assets except freehold land. The provision is calculated so as to write off the cost, less any government grants, or valuation of fixed assets over the expected useful lives of the assets.

The rates of depreciation generally adopted throughout the Group on a straight line basis are:—

Freehold buildings	2½ per cent. per annum.
Leases over 40 years	2½ per cent. per annum.
under 40 years	Equally over remaining period of lease.
Plant and equipment	10 per cent. or 15 per cent. per annum as appropriate.
Motor vehicles	20 per cent. per annum.

The valuations in 1972/73 were made by Messrs. Herring Son & Daw, Chartered Surveyors, 26/28 Sackville Street, London W.1. and their associates on the basis of existing use adopting the valuation principle of depreciated replacement cost, subject to adequate profitability related to the value of the total assets of the Group. The Directors are of the opinion that there has been no material change in the values since that date. The fixed assets valued in 1954/56 are now substantially written down in the accounts.

(e) Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all direct costs including the direct costs incurred in transporting stocks to their present location and condition but does not include any other overhead cost appropriate thereto. The Directors consider that, in view of the seasonal nature of supplies and the difficulties of forecasting fluctuating works throughput and ultimate market demand, it is inappropriate to include overhead costs incurred on a time basis in the value of stocks.

(f) Deferred Taxation

Deferred taxation has been set aside under the deferral method on the excess of allowances for taxation purposes over the amounts provided in the accounts for depreciation of the relevant fixed assets, and on certain other timing differences, less trading losses to the extent that they have been utilised against profits of ensuing periods. Provision is also made for tax on the potential capital gains relative to the surplus on the revaluation of fixed assets other than investments in subsidiaries.

(g) Provision for Staff Benefits

Deficiencies in staff superannuation funds, as determined by actuarial valuations, are funded by annual instalments paid over a period of years and charged to profit and loss account when paid.

Provision is made to the extent necessary under statute in Australia to provide for future benefits arising from long service, holiday and sick leave in respect of staff employed in Australia.

(c) Taxation is based on the results of the Group for each period and consists of:—

	Years ended 30th September					Six Months ended 31st March
	1971 £000	1972 £000	1973 £000	1974 £000	1975 £000	1976 £000
U.K. Corporation tax	118	1,807	4,749	—	3	6
Relief for overseas taxation	(118)	(1,759)	(4,749)	—	—	—
Overseas taxation	137	1,970	4,899	38	19	242
Deferred taxation	—	(178)	(736)	(3,881)	2,665	1,934
Unrelieved Advance Corporation tax	—	—	—	37	88	53
Adjustments to prior years' taxation	(112)	—	(264)	(132)	(33)	(8)
	25	1,840	3,899	(3,938)	2,740	2,227

(d) Extraordinary profits (losses) are stated after deduction of the appropriate tax or deferred tax and comprise:—

	Years ended 30th September					Six Months ended 31st March
	1971 £000	1972 £000	1973 £000	1974 £000	1975 £000	1976 £000
Exchange profit (loss) on translating net assets of foreign operations at rates of exchange ruling at end of period	—	967	3,063	(1,114)	(332)	505
Premium on acquisition of subsidiary written off	—	—	(2,001)	(11)	—	—
Loss on disposal of one of the Group's works in New Zealand	—	(365)	—	—	—	—
	—	602	1,062	(1,125)	(332)	505

(e) The rates of dividends per share paid by Borthwicks in respect of the five years ended 30th September, 1976 and the number of Ordinary Shares of £1 each on which the dividends were paid were as follows:—

Years ended 30th September	*Rate of dividends per share in pence* — *Gross amount paid under deduction of income tax*	*Amount paid under the imputation system*	*Number of Ordinary Shares of £1 each*
1971	3.27		2,475,000
1972	9.80		2,475,000
1973		7.20	2,475,000
1974		0.50	9,900,000
1975		1.61	9,900,000

Interim dividends totalling 1.00p per share have been paid in respect of the year ending 30th September, 1976 on the 9,900,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each in issue during the six months ended 31st March, 1976.

(f) Earnings per share have been calculated throughout on 9,900,000 Ordinary Shares in issue on 31st March, 1976 and on the consolidated profit (loss) of each period after taxation and minority interests but before taking into account extraordinary items.

AND LOSS ACCOUNTS

	Notes	Years ended 30th September 1971 £000	1972 £000	1973 £000	1974 £000	1975 £000	Six Months ended 31st March 1976 £000
	(a)	131,801	163,658	233,542	235,855	206,671	127,501
(including interest payable)	(b)	132,785	159,631	224,179	249,975	201,999	123,473
g profit (loss)		(984)	4,025	9,363	(14,120)	4,672	4,028
ncome		70	—	152	217	8	1
before taxation and nary items		(914)	4,025	9,515	(13,903)	4,680	4,029
	(c)	25	1,840	3,899	(3,938)	2,740	2,227
fter taxation and before extra- ems		(939)	2,185	5,616	(9,965)	1,940	1,802
rests		2	6	(14)	(40)	(62)	7
after taxation and minority and before extraordinary items		(941)	2,179	5,630	(9,925)	2,002	1,795
profit (losses) after deduction ate taxation	(d)	—	602	1,062	(1,125)	(332)	505
attributable to shareholders of Borthwicks		(941)	2,781	6,692	(11,050)	1,670	2,300
Ordinary Shares	(e)	81	243	179	50	159	99
fit (loss)		(1,022)	2,538	6,513	(11,100)	1,511	2,201
ative earnings per Ordinary Share	(f)	(9.50p)	22.01p	56.87p	(100.25p)	20.22p	18.13p

ofit and loss accounts
resent the proceeds of sales of meat, by-products and other products to outside customers.

sales include:—

	Years ended 30th September 1971 £000	1972 £000	1973 £000	1974 £000	1975 £000	Six Months ended 31st March 1976 £000
of fixed assets	1,692	1,756	1,905	2,532	2,689	1,256
ble and other financing expenses	1,727	1,480	2,583	4,601	3,371	1,611

5. BALANCE SHEETS

Borthwicks 31st March 1976 £000		Notes	The Group 30th September 1970 £000	1971 £000	1972 £000	1973 £000	1974 £000	1975 £000	31st March 1976 £000
98	Fixed assets	(a)	10,619	11,949	12,653	22,285	23,855	25,020	25,698
16,430	Interests in subsidiaries	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Trade investments	(c)	1,352	1,437	1,472	2,986	2,981	3,652	3,770
583	Long term loans	(d)	103	108	109	1,087	1,221	1,165	1,112
17,109			12,074	13,494	14,234	26,358	28,057	29,737	30,580
	Current assets								
—	Stocks	(e)	19,263	21,522	24,324	45,702	25,755	22,510	44,953
26	Debtors	(f)	9,948	10,497	14,250	19,710	13,342	17,028	19,832
125	Bank balances and cash		149	308	119	428	631	2,454	344
151			29,360	32,327	38,693	65,840	39,728	41,992	65,129
	Current liabilities and provisions								
447	Bank loans and overdrafts		13,734	17,205	19,895	31,029	29,654	28,918	35,708
—	Bills payable and acceptances		7,622	9,387	6,850	11,130	8,078	5,482	10,341
53	Creditors		3,514	4,371	6,737	10,439	8,959	11,734	15,938
53	Taxation		1,038	374	2,241	3,241	280	399	371
—	Provision for staff benefits		359	536	683	1,041	968	1,641	1,916
99	Proposed dividends		105	—	81	129	—	60	99
652			26,372	31,873	38,487	57,009	47,937	48,224	64,373
(501)	**Net current assets (liabilities)**		2,988	454	2,206	8,831	(8,209)	(8,232)	756
	Other liabilities and provisions								
—	Mortgage loan	(g)	433	422	437	518	464	491	520
—	Unsecured bank loans	(h)	416	315	228	754	1,531	1,365	4,095
—	Provision for staff benefits (deferred)		87	105	125	207	235	322	402
—	Taxation liabilities not payable within one year		—	—	—	2,250	1,822	1,349	1,465
—			936	842	790	3,729	4,052	3,527	6,482
16,608	**Net tangible assets**	(i)	14,128	13,106	15,650	31,460	15,796	19,978	24,854
—	Deferred taxation	(j)	—	—	—	4,375	(74)	2,659	5,327
16,608			14,128	13,106	15,650	27,085	15,870	17,319	19,527
—	Minority interests in subsidiaries		41	43	49	886	771	709	716
16,608	**Attributable to shareholders of Borthwicks**		14,085	13,063	15,601	26,199	15,099	16,610	18,811
	Representing:—								
8,900	Share capital		1,650	2,475	2,475	2,475	9,900	9,900	9,900
8,708	Reserves	(k)	12,435	10,588	13,126	23,724	5,199	6,710	8,911
16,608			14,085	13,063	15,601	26,199	15,099	16,610	18,811

Borthwicks

Notes on balance sheets

(a) Fixed assets are stated at cost, less any government grants received, or valuation, less accumulated depreciation as follows:—

	The Group						
	30th September						31st March
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Freehold properties							
At cost	5,843	6,697	7,704	1,625	3,464	4,574	4,974
At valuation 1954/'56	4,620	4,570	4,823	470	469	465	465
At valuation 1972/73	—	—	—	12,303	11,969	12,131	12,619
Aggregate depreciation	(5,051)	(5,509)	(6,394)	(861)	(1,386)	(2,174)	(2,543)
Net book value	5,412	5,758	6,133	14,157	14,506	14,995	15,509
Leasehold properties							
At cost	220	228	233	315	377	380	379
At valuation 1954/'56	43	42	44	—	—	—	—
At valuation 1972/73	—	—	—	53	49	45	47
Aggregate depreciation	(66)	(73)	(51)	(54)	(72)	(91)	(102)
Net book value	197	197	226	314	354	334	324
Plant and equipment							
At cost	10,075	11,900	13,582	17,206	18,987	21,447	23,029
At valuation 1954/'56	1,737	1,672	1,725	1,794	1,517	1,357	1,630
Aggregate depreciation	(6,802)	(7,578)	(8,018)	(11,185)	(11,609)	(12,874)	(14,794)
Net book value	5,010	5,994	6,289	7,815	8,935	9,930	9,865
Total	10,619	11,949	12,653	22,285	23,895	25,059	25,698

(b) Interests in subsidiaries consist of:—

	Borthwicks 31st March, 1976 £000
Shareholdings at valuation, representing net book value of assets of subsidiaries at 30th September, 1975	18,524
Amounts due from subsidiaries	6,910
	25,434
Deduct: Amounts due to subsidiaries	9,304
	16,430

(c) Trade investments consist of:—

	The Group 31st March, 1976 £000
Unlisted, at cost:—	
Stanbroke Pastoral Co. Pty. Limited	2,717
The Canterbury Frozen Meat Company Limited	798
Others	114
	3,629
Listed, at cost	141
Total	3,770
Directors' valuation of unlisted investments	4,090
Quoted middle market value	94

Footnotes:—

(i) The increase in the amount of trade investments at 30th September, 1973 arose mainly from the acquisition (for cash) of additional shares in Stanbroke Pastoral Co. Pty. Limited and the acquisition (in exchange for certain fixed assets) of the interest in The Canterbury Frozen Meat Company Limited.

(ii) Although The Canterbury Frozen Meat Company Limited is a listed New Zealand company, the Group's investment is regarded by the Directors as unlisted because *of an agreement not to sell the shares and to waive dividends for a period of 5 years from October 1972.*

(iii) Amounts uncalled on partly paid shares at 31st March, 1976 amounted to £371,000, mainly in respect of Stanbroke Pastoral Co. Pty. Limited.

(d) Long term loans made consist of:—

Borthwicks 31st March, 1976 £000		The Group 31st March, 1976 £000
575	*Deposit as collateral for Borthwicks' guarantee of unsecured bank loan (interest at 8 ½ per cent. per annum) made to a subsidiary*	575
—	Mortgage loan to The Canterbury Frozen Meat Company Limited (see footnote)	266
8	Other loans	271
583		1,112

Footnote:—

The mortgage loan to The Canterbury Frozen Meat Company Limited is interest free until 1977 and then bears interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The loan is repayable in 1982 but the Group may call for earlier repayment in order to subscribe for additional shares issued by the borrower.

(e) Of the total stocks of £44,953,000 at 31st March, 1976, £38,888,000 was covered by forward sale contracts.

(f) Debtors include an amount of £258,000 at 31st March, 1976 representing the total investment in Whitburgh Estates Limited which has been disposed of since 1 1976 for a sum of £533,000 (including repayment of inter-company indebtedness).

(g) The mortgage loan is repayable over 20 years from 1971 to 1990 in equal annual instalments, and bears interest at 6½ per cent. per annum on the balance outstandi

(h) Unsecured bank loans are repayable more than one year but less than five years from the respective balance sheet dates. At 31st March, 1976 interest was payable at 8½ per annum on £654,000, at 9½ per cent. per annum on £781,000 and at 7¾ per cent. per annum on £2,860,000.

(i) The net tangible assets of the Group at 31st March, 1976 include net tangible assets overseas in an amount of £24,088,000.

(j) At 31st March, 1976, the Group had estimated United Kingdom tax losses available for carry forward against future profits of the subsidiaries concerned an £5,100,000, of which tax on £1,600,000 had been set off against timing differences in calculating deferred taxation.

(k) Revenue profits (losses) of the Group retained and other amounts added to or deducted from reserves are:—

	30th September				
	1971 £000	1972 £000	1973 £000	1974 £000	1975 £000
Reserves and undistributed profits at beginning of period	12,435	10,588	13,126	23,724	5,199
Retained profits (losses)	(1,022)	2,538	6,513	(11,100)	1,511
Surplus on revaluation of properties *less deferred taxation thereon*	—	—	4,085	—	—
Amount capitalised and applied in paying up in full bonus issue of shares	[illegible]	—	—	(7,425)	—
Reserves and undistributed profits at end of period	10,588	13,126	23,724	5,199	6,710

Unrealised profits (net of taxation), arising from the revaluation of certain fixed assets and investments and included in the above reserves, amounted to approx[illegible] million net of taxation at 31st March, 1976.

(l) The Group had contingent liabilities at 31st March, 1976 consisting of:—

Bills discounted	£1,459,000
Guarantees given	£70,000

(m) The Group had proposed capital expenditure at 31st March, 1976 comprising:—

Contracted for but *not provided for in the accounts*	£1,573,000
Authorised by the Directors but not contracted for	£230,000

5. SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

	The Group — Years ended 30th September				
	1971 £000	1972 £000	1973 £000	1974 £000	1975 £000
Source of funds—					
Profit (loss) before tax and extraordinary items	(914)	4,025	8,515	(12,903)	4,688
Adjustments for items not involving the movement of funds:—					
Depreciation	1,682	1,755	1,905	2,552	2,689
Transfer to provisions and amounts written off investments	337	309	631	49	602
Unrealised exchange differences	54	339	2,990	(1,240)	(1,549)
Total generated from (absorbed in) operations	1,069	6,429	15,041	(12,564)	6,422
Net increase (decrease) in long term loans received and made	(112)	(112)	(497)	519	(105)
	957	6,317	14,544	(12,045)	6,317
Application of funds—					
Dividends paid	186	162	172	184	107
Tax paid	672	275	2,127	3,103	230
Purchase of fixed assets, less sales at book value	3,020	1,805	2,455	5,833	3,444
Purchase of investments	85	69	616	304	433
Purchase of subsidiary and minority interest	—	—	3,105	60	—
	3,963	2,311	8,475	9,484	4,214
Increase (decrease) in working capital—					
Increase (decrease) in stocks	2,350	1,598	15,552	(18,558)	(3,495)
Increase (decrease) in debtors	666	3,276	3,913	(6,176)	3,560
Decrease (increase) in creditors	(823)	(1,369)	(1,849)	953	(2,658)
	2,193	3,505	17,626	(23,723)	(2,593)
Decrease (increase) in short term borrowing	(5,199)	511	(11,552)	2,192	4,696
	957	6,317	14,544	(12,045)	6,317

Footnote:—

The above figures include foreign currency amounts translated at average rates of exchange for the respective accounting periods.

7. ACCOUNTS

No audited accounts of Borthwicks or any of its subsidiaries have been made up in respect of any period subsequent to 31st March, 1976.

Yours faithfully,
DELOITTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Appendices

APPENDIX I

PRINCIPAL PROPERTIES OCCUPIED BY THE GROUP

The principal properties occupied by the Group are (freehold unless otherwise stated):—

		Land in acres	*Approx. area of premises in square feet*
Australia			
Bowen	Meat processing works	1,196	215,000
Mackay	Meat processing works	214	63,000
Brisbane	Meat processing works	191	333,000
Brooklyn (Melbourne)	Meat processing works	47	496,000
Portland	Meat processing works	239	356,000
Albany	Meat processing works	17	187,000
Pipe Road (Melbourne)	Sheep skin drying, processing and packing sheds	24	156,000
Melbourne	Office building (*leasehold—1 year remaining with option to renew* at renegotiated rentals for two further periods of 5 years; current rental A$ 79,477 p.a.)		13,800
New Zealand			
Feilding	Meat processing works	240	650,000
Waitara	Meat processing works	165	614,500
Waingawa	Meat processing works	476	548,500
Wellington	*Office building* (leasehold—43 years remaining, current rental NZ$ 66,204 p.a., rent reviews 1979 and every 10 years thereafter)		19,000
United Kingdom			
Wisbech	Slaughterhouse	0.3	6,600
Llangefni	Slaughterhouse	1.4	6,400
Colne	Slaughterhouse and associated facilities	10.6	60,400
Pontefract	Slaughterhouse	1.9	7,200
Whitstone, Leics.	Slaughterhouse	2.3	11,700
Swindon	Slaughterhouse and associated facilities (leasehold—34 years remaining, current rental £10,000 p.a., rent reviews December 1978 and 1988)	2.4	13,800
London (Priory House)	Office building (leasehold—7 years remaining, rental £153,250 p.a.)		26,350
Galashiels	Slaughterhouse and associated facilities	6.5	25,000
Sittingbourne	Factory for manufacture of food products	2.1	79,750
Herne Bay	Factory, used as store pending disposal (leasehold—14 years remaining, current rental £7,835 p.a., rising to £18,000 p.a. in December 1976, rent review 1983)	0.5	20,400

The Group also owns or occupies a number of other properties which are not material in size. Thomas Borthwick & Sons (U.K.) Limited occupies 20 sales depots and a number of other small properties located throughout the United Kingdom, and Freshbake owns or occupies 6 sales and distribution depots, mainly in the South and Midlands. The sales divisions in the United States, Canada, Japan and France each occupy small rented offices, and Thomas Borthwick & Sons Limited (France) S.A.R.L. *owns an office building in Macamet, France. Thomas Borthwick & Sons* (Australasia) Limited leases 3 boning rooms in Adelaide, Sydney and Wagga Wagga, and owns or leases a number of other small properties in Australia.

APPENDIX II

PRO-FORMA BALANCE SHEET

The pro-forma balance sheet set out below shows the consolidated balance sheet of the Group as at 31st March, 1976, adjusted for the capitalisation issue effected on 14th June, 1976 (referred to in Appendix IV) and for the present issue of new shares. It has been assumed that the net proceeds of the issue (£9,446,000) have been applied in full in reducing bank loans and overdrafts:—

	£000	£000
Fixed assets		25,698
Trade investments		3,770
Long term loans		1,112
		30,580
Current assets		
Stocks	44,953	
Debtors	19,832	
Bank balances and cash	344	
	65,129	
Current liabilities and provisions		
Bank loans and overdrafts	26,262	
Bills payable and acceptances	10,341	
Creditors	15,938	
Other current liabilities and provisions	2,386	
	54,927	
Net current assets		10,202
		40,782
Other liabilities and provisions		6,482
Net tangible assets		34,300
Deferred taxation		5,327
		28,973
Minority interests in subsidiaries		716
Attributable to shareholders of Borthwicks		28,257
Representing:—		
Share capital		17,513
Share premium account		3,071
Reserves		7,673
		28,257

APPENDIX III

PROFIT FORECAST

1. FORECAST AND ASSUMPTIONS

The forecast of profits of the Group for the year ending 30th September, 1976, included in the Chairman's letter, has been compiled on a basis consistent with the accounting policies normally adopted by the Group and includes results shown by audited interim accounts for the six months ended 31st March, 1976 and unaudited management accounts for the three months ended 30th June, 1976. The principal assumptions upon which the Directors have based their forecast are that:—

(a) no abnormal economic circumstances will affect the forecast levels of the total market size, the Group's share thereof, or the prices at which sales will be effected;

(b) there will be no unforeseen additional material restrictions or relaxation of existing restrictions on the import or export of the Group's products;

(c) any government measures which may be introduced to counter inflation will not adversely affect the Group's results;

(d) wage settlements will not exceed existing government recommendations;

(e) there will be no major disruption of the Group's business either in the United Kingdom or overseas by reason of industrial disputes involving either the Group or any of its suppliers of goods, transportation or other services;

(f) the supply of livestock will not be materially affected by abnormal weather conditions;

(g) the present levels of interest rates in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, United States and Canada will remain substantially unchanged;

(h) there will be no material change in the present exchange rates between the pound sterling, the Australian dollar, the New Zealand dollar and the United States dollar; and

(i) there will be sufficient shipping space available for the Group's forecast exports.

2. LETTERS

The following are copies of letters from (a) Deloitte & Co. and (b) Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited concerning the profit forecast:—

(a)

DELOITTE & CO.,
P.O. Box 207,
128 Queen Victoria Street,
London EC4P 4JX.

The Directors,
THOMAS BORTHWICK & SONS, LIMITED

22nd July, 1976.

Gentlemen,

We have reviewed the accounting bases and calculations for the profit forecast (for which the Directors are solely responsible) of Thomas Borthwick & Sons, Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the year ending 30th September, 1976 contained in the letter from Dr. W. A. Bullen to Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited set out in the Offer for Sale dated 22nd July, 1976. The forecast includes results shown by audited interim accounts for *the six months ended 31st March, 1976 and unaudited management* accounts for the three months ended 30th June, 1976. In our opinion, the forecast, so far as the accounting bases and calculations are concerned, has been properly compiled on the footing of the assumptions made by the Board set out in the Offer for Sale document and is presented on a basis consistent with the accounting policies normally adopted by the Group.

Yours faithfully,
DELOITTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

(b)

MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED,
22 Great Winchester Street,
London EC2P 2AX.

The Directors,
THOMAS BORTHWICK & SONS, LIMITED

22nd July, 1976.

Gentlemen,

We refer to the forecast of the profit of Thomas Borthwick & Sons, Limited and its subsidiaries for the year ending 30th September, 1976 contained in the letter from Dr. W. A. Bullen to us dated 22nd July, 1976.

We have discussed with officers of your company the bases and assumptions upon which the forecast is based. Having regard to the assumptions made by the Directors and to the accounting bases and calculations reviewed by Deloitte & Co., we are satisfied that the profit forecast, for which you are solely responsible, has been made by you with due care and consideration.

Yours faithfully,
For MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED,
PATRICK SPENS,
Director.

APPENDIX IV

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

CAPITAL HISTORY

1. Borthwicks was registered in England on 1st October, 1928 under the Companies Acts 1908 to 1917 with an authorised share capital of £1,750,000 divided into 1,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, of which 1,650,000 were issued fully paid on 5th October, 1928. The authorised capital was increased by £1,250,000 to *£3,000,000 on 18th December, 1970, on which date 825,000 Ordinary Shares of £1* each were allotted credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation of reserves. The authorised capital was further increased by £8,000,000 to £11,000,000 on 20th December, 1973, on which date 7,425,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each were allotted credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation of reserves. Immediately prior to 14th June, 1976, the authorised share capital was £11,000,000 divided into 11,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, of which 9,900,000 were issued.

2. On 14th June, 1976, the authorised capital was increased by £11,000,000 to £22,000,000, and

(a) each Ordinary Share of £1 was sub-divided into two Ordinary Shares of 50p each;

(b) 2,475,000 Ordinary Shares of 50p each were allotted credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation of reserves; and

(c) subject to listing, new Articles of Association were adopted.

AGREEMENT WITH MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED

Under contract (i) below, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited ("Morgan Grenfell") has agreed, subject to the admission to the Official List of the whole of the Ordinary Shares of Borthwicks, issued and now being issued, not later than 30th July, 1976, to purchase from certain shareholders of Borthwicks a total of 2,250,000 Ordinary Shares at a price of 78.4p per share and to subscribe for 12,750,000 new Ordinary Shares of Borthwicks at a price of 78.4p per share and to offer the whole of such shares for sale to the public at 80p per share. The costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to this Offer for Sale, including the costs of preparing, printing, circulating and advertising this Offer for Sale and other documents in connection therewith, the increase in and reorganisation of the share capital of Borthwicks, the adoption of new *Articles of Association, all accountancy expenses, the Registrars' fees and expenses,* Borthwicks' own legal expenses, the fees payable to The Stock Exchange and a fee to Morgan Grenfell (including a fee and its expenses for acting as receiving bankers) are estimated to amount to £550,000 and are payable by Borthwicks. Morgan Grenfell will pay an underwriting commission of 1¼ per cent. on the offer price of each share, fees to the brokers and its own legal expenses.

DIRECTORS' AND OTHER INTERESTS

The interests of the Directors in the share capital of Borthwicks immediately after the Offer for Sale as they will appear in the register maintained under the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (excluding any shares for which any of the Directors may decide to apply under this Offer for Sale) are as follows:—

	Ordinary Shares Beneficial	Non-Beneficial
W. A. Bullen	—	—
Sir John Borthwick, Bart.	77,525	862,470
C. M. Fleming	159,336	—
N. H. Hunt	—	—
D. S. A. McFarlane	—	—
I. E. O. McKellar	—	—
J. R. Sturgis	60,616	—

Following this Offer for Sale, Whitburgh Investments Limited, a Borthwick family investment company, will own beneficially 11,294,061 Ordinary Shares in Borthwicks, representing 32.2 per cent. of the issued share capital of Borthwicks. W. A. Bullen, Sir John Borthwick, Bart. and C. M. Fleming are Directors of Whitburgh Investments *Limited and are interested in an aggregate of 2,020,283 Ordinary Shares of 50p each in* Whitburgh Investments Limited, representing 17.4 per cent. of the issued share capital of that company. In addition, J. R. Sturgis is interested in 200,001 Ordinary Shares of 50p each in Whitburgh Investments Limited.

Save as disclosed herein, the Directors are not aware of any shareholding which will represent more than 10 per cent. of the issued share capital of Borthwicks, as enlarged.

The interests of the Directors of Borthwicks in the share capital of Freshbake Foods Limited are as follows:—

	Ordinary Shares Beneficial	Non-Beneficial
W. A. Bullen	15,000	—
Sir John Borthwick, Bart.	25,000	—
N. H. Hunt	2,000	—

Save as disclosed herein, no Director of Borthwicks has any interest in any assets which, within two years before the date hereof, have been or which are proposed to be, acquired or disposed of by or leased to Borthwicks or any of its subsidiaries, and no contract or arrangement subsists in which a Director of Borthwicks is materially interested and which is significant in relation to the business of the Group as a whole.

During the year ended 30th September, 1975, the aggregate emoluments of the Directors amounted to £131,000. During the six months period ended 31st March, 1976, the Directors received remuneration at an annual rate of £162,000. In July 1976, three Directors resigned and two new Directors were appointed to the Board. It is expected that the present Directors will receive remuneration at an annual rate of £130,000 after the Offer for Sale.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

The Articles of Association of Borthwicks contain provisions *(inter alia)* to the following effect:—

(1) Votes of Members

Subject to any special rights or restrictions as to voting attached by or in accordance with the Articles to any class of shares, on a show of hands every member who is present in person shall have one vote and on a poll every member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every 50p in nominal amount of *the shares of which he is the holder.*

(2) Directors

(A) Save as provided in the Articles, a Director shall not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest otherwise than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through Borthwicks. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is debarred from voting.

(B) A Director shall (in the absence of some other material interest) be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of a resolution com[illegible] proposal dealing with the adoption, modification or operation of a sup[illegible] fund or retirement benefits scheme under which he may benefit and whi[illegible] approved by or is subject to and conditional upon approval by the Bo[illegible] *Revenue for taxation purposes.*

(C) Where proposals are under consideration concerning the [illegible] (including fixing or varying the terms of appointment) of two or more [illegible] offices or employment with Borthwicks or any company in which B[illegible] interested, such proposals may be divided and considered in relation to e[illegible] separately and in such case each of the Directors concerned (if not otherw[illegible] from voting) shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in res[illegible] *resolution except that concerning his own appointment.*

(3) Borrowing Powers

The Directors shall restrict the borrowings of Borthwicks and exercise [illegible] other rights or powers of control over subsidiaries by Borthwicks in relation to s[illegible] companies so as to secure (so far, as regards subsidiaries, as by such e[illegible] can secure) that the aggregate amount for the time being remaining undisc[illegible] money borrowed by the Group and for the time being owing to persons [illegible] *Group shall not at any time without previous sanction of an Ordinary R*[illegible] Borthwicks exceed an amount equal to three times the Adjusted Capital ar[illegible] as defined in the Articles.

(4) Retirement of Directors

Any provisions of the Statutes which, subject to the provisions of [illegible] would have the effect of rendering any person ineligible for appointment [illegible] or liable to vacate office as Director on account of he having reached any a[illegible] or of requiring special notice or any other special formality in connecti[illegible] appointment of any Director over a specified age, shall apply to Borthwi[illegible] substitution of the age of sixty-five for the age of seventy.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following contracts (not being contracts in the ordinary course [illegible] have been entered into within the period of two years immediately pr[illegible] date of this Offer for Sale and are or may be material:—

(i) an Agreement dated 22nd July, 1976 between W. A. Bullen for a[illegible] of the vendor shareholders other than Whitburgh Investme[illegible] (1) the Directors (2) Whitburgh Investments Limited (3) Borthw[illegible] Morgan Grenfell (5) being the agreement with Morgan Grenfel[illegible] above; and

(ii) an Agreement dated 16th July, 1976 between Borthwicks (1) an[illegible] Investments Limited (2) being a contract for the sale by Borth[illegible] whole of the issued share capital of Whitburgh Estates Li[illegible] consideration of £325,000.

GENERAL

1. Appropriate clearances under Section 296 of the Income and Corpor[illegible] Act 1970 ("the Taxes Act") and paragraph 18, schedule 16 of the Finance Ac[illegible] been obtained for all relevant periods up to 30th September, 1975 in [illegible] Borthwicks and its United Kingdom resident subsidiary companies. Cle[illegible] also been obtained under Section 464 of the Taxes Act in respect of [illegible] Offer for Sale and the capital reconstruction carried out during 1976 in prepa[illegible]

2. The Directors have been advised that, immediately following th[illegible] Sale and on the basis of the information now available, Borthwicks shou[illegible] close company as defined in the Taxes Act (as amended).

3. Save as disclosed herein, no capital of Borthwicks or any of its [illegible] is under option or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put un[illegible]

4. On 16th September, 1974, Thomas Borthwick & Sons (U.K.) Limite[illegible] its issued capital from £500,000 to £1,500,000 by the issue to Borthwicks for ca[illegible] 1,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, and, on 10th September, 1975, furthe[illegible] its issued capital to £2,500,000 by the issue to Borthwicks for cash at par o[illegible] Ordinary Shares of £1 each. On 27th September, 1974, Thomas Borthw[illegible] (U.S.A.) Limited increased its issued capital from £25,000 to £1,500,000 by [illegible] Borthwicks for cash at par of 1,475,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

Save as disclosed herein, within the two years preceding the publica[illegible] Offer for Sale:—

(i) no capital of Borthwicks or any of its subsidiaries has been iss[illegible] to be issued or is now proposed to be issued either for cash or [illegible] and

(ii) no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms [illegible] granted by Borthwicks or any of its subsidiaries in connection wi[illegible] or sale of any part of their respective capitals.

5. The Directors are not aware of any litigation or claim of material [illegible] pending or threatened against Borthwicks or any of its subsidiaries.

6. In the opinion of the Directors of Borthwicks, no monies are re[illegible] raised by Borthwicks under this Offer for Sale for the purposes set out in pa[illegible] of Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act 1948.

7. Whitburgh Investments Limited has given certain indemnities to [illegible] in respect of any depletion of the assets of Borthwicks or its subsidiari[illegible] of taxation and estate duty.

8. Mr. G. W. Mackworth-Young is a Director of Whitburgh Investm[illegible] and of Morgan Grenfell, which will be receiving a fee in connection with [illegible] Sale.

PRINCIPAL TRADING SUBSIDIARIES AND INVESTMENTS

The principal trading subsidiaries of Borthwicks are shown below:—

	Country of Incorporation	*Main country of activity*	*Date of Incorporation*	*Issue[illegible] capita[illegible]*
Thomas Borthwick & Sons (Australasia) Limited	England	Australia/New Zealand	1.7.05	£750,[illegible]
Thomas Borthwick & Sons (U.K.) Limited	England	United Kingdom	14.7.28	£2,50[illegible]
Thomas Borthwick & Sons (U.S.A.) Limited	England	United States	30.8.60	£1,50[illegible]
Thomas Borthwick & Sons (Canada) Limited	Canada	Canada	20.3.72	Can.$[illegible]
Thomas Borthwick & Sons Limited (France) S.A.R.L.	France	France	5.12.48	F.Fr.[illegible]
Thomas Borthwick & Sons International Limited	Bermuda	Japan	30.8.71	£17,9[illegible]
The Manawatu Meat and Cold Storage Company Limited	New Zealand	New Zealand	25.6.08	NZ$ 3[illegible]
Scottish Borders Abattoir Limited	Scotland	United Kingdom	13.11.63	£100,[illegible]
Freshbake Foods Limited (58.54% owned)	Scotland	United Kingdom	16.11.33	£543,[illegible]

With the exception of Freshbake Foods Limited, all the subsidiaries are, directly or indirectly, wholly owned by Borthwicks.

The principal trade investments held by the Group are shown below:—

	Country of incorporation	*Main country of activity*	*Date of Incorporation*	*Issue[illegible] share[illegible]*
Stanbroke Pastoral Co. Pty. Limited (36%)	Australia	Australia	2.9.1964	A$ 10[illegible]
The Canterbury Frozen Meat Company Limited (19.7%)	New Zealand	New Zealand	19.3.1882	NZ$ 6[illegible]

The Canterbury Frozen Meat Company Limited has a preference share capital of NZ$ 200,000, none of which is owned by the Group.

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FT SURVEY OF CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

More are now optimistic about financial outlook

BY DONALD MACLEAN

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE in the financial outlook has improved this month, after falling appreciably in June, according to the latest FT consumer confidence survey produced by the British Market Research Bureau. The survey was conducted before the Chancellor's recent measures were known.

On a six-month moving average basis, it shows, families were feeling worse-off this month than at any point since the Bureau's monthly series of studies began in 1970.

On the question of buying consumer durables, inflationary fears have appeared to support the relatively high proportion recorded of those thinking it a "good time to buy."

Future confidence, varies widely, however, between groups, with ABC1 men (in professional, managerial and clerical positions) holding a relatively optimistic view compared with the average.

This month the ABC1 men showed renewed optimism, with 14 per cent. more of those interviewed taking an optimistic view, rather than a pessimistic, after a bout of dismay over the outlook last month.

For all adults, there was also increased optimism, but there was, nevertheless, a net 1 per cent. taking a pessimistic line.

In June, the net percentage of those with a pessimistic view among all adults was 11 per cent.

An indication of the volatility of future confidence, however, is given by the fact that there was net overall optimism of 7 per cent. in May, a balanced position in March, and a 22 per cent. margin of pessimism in December.

On a six-month moving average basis, there was a continuing trend towards optimism. For all adults, the July figure was a net 3.7 per cent. pessimistic, against 4.3 per cent. in June and 22.5 per cent. in December.

Among ABC1 men, the six-month moving average swung to a net 2 per cent. optimism this month, from a net 0.3 per cent. pessimism in June, and a net 20.8 per cent. pessimism in December.

The July ABC1 "net optimism" figure of 14 per cent. compares with 15 per cent. net pessimism in June, and 21 per cent. net pessimism in December.

Among those with an optimistic overall view of the future, a substantial number (some 36 per cent.) argued, as usual, "things must improve — they cannot get worse," while 14 per cent. — a relatively high figure — gave credit to the Government.

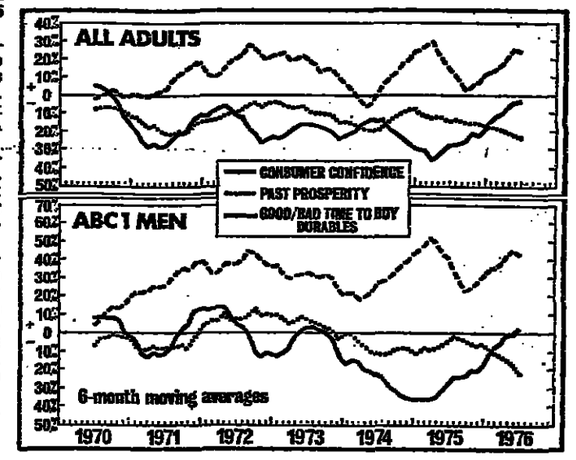
Pessimism was associated in the main, with rising prices, which were mentioned "spontaneously" by 24 per cent. of those on the pessimistic side, while the union/strike outlook was mentioned by the relatively low figure of 4 per cent.

There was a slight rise in concern over unemployment, which was mentioned by 9 per cent., a figure which is, however, well below January's 21 per cent.

There was a net percentage of 26 per cent. among those interviewed who thought it was a good time to buy consumer durables, against 24 per cent. in June.

Some 23 per cent. net of families felt themselves worse off this July than last—a figure somewhat lower than the 28 per cent. who last month felt themselves worse off than a year earlier.

Among ABC1 men, about 25 per cent. net considered themselves worse-off, compared with 29 per cent. in June.



FT grocery price index falls again

BY DONALD MACLEAN

THE FINANCIAL TIMES Grocery Prices Index fell this month for the second month running, by 6.11 points (2.7 per cent.) to 216.71, its lowest since February. The movement was again dominated by falling potato prices.

This brings the reduction in the past two months to 4.4 per cent. from the record 226.78 reached in May. The last occasion on which the index fell in two consecutive months was between June and August 1974.

The latest returns from the 11 Financial Times shoppers around the country show a sharp acceleration in the rate of the fall in potato prices. Average cuts of 5p a pound, brought prices down between 7½p and 10p a pound.

The total cost of the 11 shopping baskets was £640.69 this month, compared with £658.55 in June.

Potatoes are heavily weighted in the index and played a major role in the sharp rise in the index in the winter and spring.

Offsetting the fall in the price of potatoes to some extent were increases in other areas of the fruit and vegetable category, as well as higher meat prices. Beef was more expensive but cheaper pork chops were a restraining factor.

There were lower shopping bills in the dairy produce sector, where eggs were cheaper, although butter prices were generally higher.

Grocery prices have been affected in recent months by the decline in sterling, which had fallen from $2 at the end of February to about $1.77 at the time of shopping for the June basket.

On Tuesday of last week, when this month's shopping was done it had made a slight recovery, to $1.78—at which level, nevertheless, its purchasing power (in terms of the U.S. dollar) was showing a fall over the five months of around 13 per cent.

Another factor at work on the prices since February has been the operation of the Government's Selective Price Restraint scheme, which covers a number of items in the shopping basket and limits the price increase for the goods involved to 5 per cent.

FINANCIAL TIMES SHOPPING BASKET	July, 1976	June, 1976
Dairy Produce	109.26	110.62
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Soft Drinks	49.50	48.84*
Bread, Flour, Cereals	67.75	68.40
Preserves and Dry Groceries	22.54	24.07
Sauces and Pickles	12.08	12.19
Canned goods	41.28	40.93
Frozen foods	35.44	34.73
Meat, Bacon, etc. (fresh)	155.77	151.03
Fruit and Vegetables	98.72	119.36
Non-Foods	48.12	48.35
Total	640.49	658.55

1971: Feb. 100; Mar. 101.09; April 102.73; May 105.75; June 108.00; July 107.24; Aug. 105.40; Sept. 105.26; Oct. 104.35; Nov. 105.48; Dec. 108.26.
1972: Jan. 109.18; Feb. 109.10; Mar. 109.24; April 108.04; May 109.36; June 115.97; July 111.97; Aug. 113.40; Sept. 112.14; Oct. 113.15; Nov. 11: 114.48; Nov. 18: 114.49; Nov. 25: 114.72; Dec. 2: 114.72; Dec. 9: 114.75; Dec. 16: 115.77.
1973: Jan. 117.56; Feb. 119.25; Mar. 120.53; April 123.80; May 125.57; June 128.81; July 127.64; Aug. 126.59; Sept. 129.39; Oct. 138.83; Nov. 135.83; Dec. 138.26.
1974: Jan. 141.41; Feb. 141.52; Mar. 142.66; April 8: 143.23; April 29: 142.64; May 145.17; June 147.97; July 146.22; Aug. 145.25; Sept. 147.6; Oct. 150.5; Nov. 156.39; Dec. 159.15.
1975: Jan. 162.84; Feb. 167.77; Mar. 173.50; April 178.39; May 183.41; June 193.02; July 188.45; Aug. 189.23; Sept. 186.64; Oct. 189.79; Nov. 194.78; Dec. 201.90.
1976: Jan. 208.33; Feb. 211.81; Mar. 216.60; April 222.43; May 226.78; June 222.82; July 216.71.

* Corrected figure.

Money and Exchanges

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11½ per cent.
(since May 21, 1976)

Short-term fixed period interest rates remained steady in the London money market last week. At the weekly Treasury bill tender the average rate of discount rose by 0.0169 per cent. to 10.8674 per cent. and Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate was unchanged at 11½ per cent.

Day-to-day credit was in short supply in general. Large assistance was given by the authorities on Monday and Wednesday, and a small amount of help on Tuesday. Credit was in adequate supply on Thursday, and extremely large assistance was given on Friday, partly by small official loans over the week-end to one or two discount houses, at Minimum Lending Rate.

Gold fell sharply at the beginning of last week, following market reaction to the result of the second gold auction by the International Monetary Fund. Following a fairly sharp decline at the end of the previous week, heavy selling pressure pushed the metal down again on Monday and Tuesday, as speculators realised that the price would not improve, as it had after the first IMF auction in June.

It fell by $3⅜ on Monday, and lost a further $6½ on Tuesday, to close at $106½-107½, the lowest level since December 17, 1973. The lowest level touched last week was $105-106 on Tuesday, but on the following day the metal recovered somewhat, to $112¾-113¾, which was the expected reaction after a drop of $15½ in the previous four trading days.

Nervous market conditions continued to the end of the week, and gold closed on Friday at $110¾-$111¾, a fall of $6 on the week.

The weakness of gold has cast some doubt over the future of the IMF auctions, and was partially responsible for the recent measures taken by the South African authorities to correct the Republic's balance of payments problems.

Italy may also run into difficulties since its $2bn. loan from West Germany, with gold as collateral, has to be renegotiated by September. This was not reflected in the Italian lira however which remained firm during the week.

France's reserve holdings have a very large gold content, and this may have been partly reflected in the continued weakness of the French franc. The Bank of France gave some support to the franc but chose to push up interest rates, with Bank Rate rising 1½ per cent. to 9½ per cent., rather than use up large quantities of reserves in defence of the currency. The franc finished at Frs.4.9270 in terms of the dollar on Friday compared with Frs.4.88 at the end of the previous week, and the French unit also moved to a depreciation against other major currencies, according to Morgan Guaranty figures, for the first time this year.

Sterling gained ground overall last week, finishing at $1.7815-$1.7825 against the dollar, a rise of 60 points on the week. The pound's trade-weighted average depreciation since the Washington Currency Agreement, narrowed to 38.5 per cent. from 38.9 per cent., as calculated by the Bank of England. Announcement of the cuts in public expenditure for the next financial year were received rather calmly, and although there was a soft undertone to sterling on Friday, a fair two way business was reported, and any assistance given by the Bank of England was probably on a small scale.

GOLD MARKET

	July 23	July 22
Gold Bullion (a fine ounce). Close	$110¾-111½	$111¼-112
Opening	$110½-111¼	$112-113
Morning fix'g	$110.30 (£61.879)	$111.25 (£62.269)
Afterno'n fix'g	$110.00 (£62.237)	$111.75 (£62.493)
Gold Coins domestically		
Krugerrand	$114-116 (£64-65)	$114½-116½ (£64¼-65¼)
NewSov'rgns	$41-43 (£23-24)	$40½-42½ (£22¾-23¾)
Old Sov'rgns	$39-41 (£22-23)	$39-41 (£22-23)
Gold Coins (Intern'tnly)		
Krugerrand	$114½-116½ (£64¼-65¼)	$115-117 (£64½-65½)
NewSov'rgns	$40½-42½ (£22¾-23¾)	$40½-42½ (£22¾-23¾)
Old Sov'rgns	$34-36 (£19-20)	$34½-36½ (£19¼-20¼)
$20 Eagles	$182-186	$182-186
$10 Eagles	$95½-98½	$95½-98½
$5 Eagles	$64-67	$63-66

July 23 1976	Sterling Certificates of deposits	Interbank	Local Authority deposits*	Local Auth. negotiable bonds	Finance House deposits	Company deposits	Discount market deposits	Treasury bills ♦	Bank Bills ♦	Fine Trade Bills ♦
Overnight	—	10½-11¼	—	—	—	11½	10-11½	—	—	—
2 days notice	—	—	11½-11¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†7 days or 7 days notice	—	11½-11⅜	11¼-11⅜	—	11⅜-11½	—	11-11⅛	—	—	—
One month	11¼-11½	11½-11⅜	11¼	11⅝-11	11⅜-11⅝	—	10¾-11	10⅜-10⅛	11⅛-11⅞	11⅜-11½
Two months	11¼-11½	11½-11⅞	—	11½-11	11⅜-11¾	—	10¾-10⅞	10⅜	11⅛-11⅞	11⅜-11½
Three months	11⅛-11⅞	11⅞-11⅜	11¼-11⅜	11½-11	11⅜-11¾	—	10¾	10⅞-10⅝	11-10⅞	11⅜-11½
Six months	11⅛-11⅜	11⅜-11⅛	11⅜	11-10½	11⅜-11⅞	—	—	—	10⅞	11⅜-11⅜
Nine months	11⅛-11⅞	11⅞-11⅛	—	11½-11	11⅛-12	—	—	—	—	—
One year	11⅛-11⅞	11⅛-11⅞	11⅞-12	11-11½	11⅞-12⅛	—	—	—	—	—
Two years	—	—	12⅛-12⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Local authority and finance houses seven days' notice others seven days' fixed. rate nominally three years 13-13½ per cent.; four years 13½-13¾ per cent.; five years 13¾-13⅞ per cent. * Longer-term local authority mortgage table are buying rate for prime paper. Buying rates for four-month bank bills 10 15/16 per cent.; four-month trade bills 11¼-11½ per cent. Approximate selling rate for one-month Treasury bills 10 31/32-10 29/32 per cent.; two-month 10 29/32-10 27/32 and three-month 10 25/32 per cent. Approximate selling rate for one-month bank bills 11½-11 per cent.; two-month 11-10 15/16 per cent.; and three-month 10 15/16-10¾ per cent.; four-month trade bills 11¼-11½ per cent.; two-month 11¼-11½ per cent.; also three-month 11¼-11½ per cent. ♦ Bank bill rates in three-month 11¼-11½ per cent.

Finance House Base Rates (published by the Finance Houses Association) 11 per cent. from July 1, 1976. Clearing Bank Deposit Rate for small sums at seven days' notice 6½ per cent. Clearing Bank Base Rate for lending 10½ per cent. Treasury Bill average tender rate of discount 10.8674 per cent.

EXCHANGE CROSS-RATES

July 23	Frankfurt	New York	Paris	Brussels	London	Amsterdam	Zurich
Frankfurt	—	2.5765-75	52.25-35	6.475-485	4.590-595	94.15-25	102.65-70
New York	38.78-80	—	20.22-30	2.5151-70	1.7810-7818	36.52-55	39.77-80
Paris	191.10-50	4.9257-9555	—	12.4976-4922	8.771-7775	180.10-60	196.40-80
Brussels	15.42-45	20.77-80	8.06-08	—	70.31-35	14.52-56	15.83-86
London	2.582-584	1.7616-18	8.17½-75½	70.75-95	—	4.57½-58½	4.47-49
Am'rd'm	136.10-15	2.7532-77	53.51½-55½	6.8775-5554	4.5735-85	—	108.98-.04
Zurich	97.57-47	2.5685-5110	50.91-96	6.31-3175	4.6855-760	91.56-77	—

U.S. $ in Montreal. U.S. $=97.38-40 Canadian cents.
Canadian $ in New York. C$=102.60-65 U.S. cents. U.S. $ in Milan 835.70-836.00.
Sterling in Milan 1,488.25-89.25.

FORWARD RATES

—	One Month	Three months
New York	1.15-1.05 c.pm	3.23-3.17 c. pm
Montreal	0.60-0.50 c.pm	1.85-1.85 c. pm
Amst'dam	2⅛-1⅞ c.pm	5¾-4¾ c. pm
Brussels	25-5 c.pm	80-40 c. pm
Co'nhag'n	3½-1½ ore pm	7½-5½ ore pm
Frankfurt	3⅝-2⅝ pf. pm	10½-9½ pf pm
Lisbon	30-130 c. dis	100-250 c. dis
Madrid	130-180 c. dis	450-490 c. dis
Milan	year - 8 lire dis	8-17 lire dis
Oslo	3¼-2¾ ore pm	18-11 ore pm
Paris	4½-2½ c. pm	8½-1½ c. pm
Stockh'lm	4-8 ore pm	10½-8½ ore pm
Vienna	35-15 gro pm	80-60 gro pm
Zurich	4½-3½ c. pm	18½-12½ c. pm

Six-month forward U.S. dollar 6.00-5.90c pm and 12-month 10.85-10.55c pm.

OTHER MARKETS

	*Notes Rates		
♦Argen'na	249.55-249.95	Argentina	550-580
Australia	1.4352-1.4484	Austria	32-33
Brazil	19.58-19.96	Belgium	77½-78
Finland	5.52-5.55	Brazil	25-26
Greece	64.846-65.484	Canada	1.72½-74¼
Hng Kong	8.7480-8.7625	Denmark	10.8-11.1
Iran	125-125	France	8.85-8.95
Kuwait	0.517-0.527	Germany	4.54-4.70
Luxembg	76.90-71.10	Greece	64-67
Malaysia	4.4470-4.5100	Italy	1450-1550
N. Zealand	1.7578-1.8041	Japan	330-360
Saudi Arab	5.21-5.31	Netherl'ds	4.83-5.00
Singapore	4.4150-4.4230	Norway	9.98-10.10
S. Africa	1.5356-1.5581	Portugal	54-55
U.S.—		Spain	118½-120½
Canada		Switz'land	4.40-4.50
C$1—		U.S.	1.78-80
U.S.cents	102.68-102.72	Yugosla'a	32-34

* Basic discount. † Given rates are for dealers. ♦ Rate given is Official Rate SCPA rate 444.52-444.23.

EURO-CURRENCY INTEREST RATES*

July 23 1976	Sterling	U.S. Dollar	Canadian Dollar	Dutch Guilder	W.German mark	Swiss franc
†Short term	10¼-10½	5-5½	8½-8¾	7¼-7½	4⅜ 4½	3¾ 4
7 days notice	10¼-10½	5-5½	8 10	7¼-7½	4⅜ 4½	3⅞ 4⅛
Month	12¼ 2¼	5½ 6	8-9¼	6⅝-7⅝	4⅜-4⅝	1⅞ 1⅞
Three months	12⅞ 13⅛	5⅝ 6⅛	8⅝-8⅞	6⅝ 6⅞	4½ 4⅝	1½ 1⅝
Six months	13⅛ 13⅜	6⅛-6⅜	8½-8¾	6⅞ 7⅛	5-5⅛	2⅛ 2¼
One year	13⅛-13⅜	6⅜-7¼	8⅝-8⅞	7¼ 7½	5⅜ 5½	2⅜ 2⅞

Euro-French deposit rate: two-day 9¾-10½ per cent.; seven-day 9¾-10½ per cent.; one month 11-11½ per cent.; three-month 11¾-12¾ per cent.; six-month 11¾-12¾ per cent.; one year 11-11½ per cent.

Longer-term Eurodollar deposits: two years 5¾-5⅞ per cent.; three years 5¾-5⅞ per cent.; four years 5¾-5⅞ per cent.; five years 5¾-5⅞ per cent.

The following nominal rates were quoted for London dollar certificates of deposit: one month 5¾-5¾ per cent.; three-month 5¾-5¾ per cent.; six-month 6-6¼ per cent.; one year 6¼-6½ per cent.

* Rates are nominal closing rates.
† Short-term rates are call for sterling, U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars, two days' notice for guilders and Swiss francs.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

July 23 1976	Bank Rate %	Market Rates Day's Spread	Close
New York	5½	1.7800-1.7845	1.7815-1.7825
Montreal	9½	1.7550-1.7580	1.7548-1.7559
Amsterdam	5	4.86-4.89	4.87½-4.88½
Brussels	8	70.70-71.20	70.75-70.95
Copenh'gen	9½	10.89-11.02½	11.00½-11.01½
Frankfurt	5½	4.56-4.61	4.58½-4.59½
Lisbon	6½	55.70-56.20	55.90-56.10
Madrid	17	121.00-121.60	121.35-121.55
Milan	12	1,488-1,492	1,489-1,490
Oslo	5	9.96½-10.00	9.97½-9.98
Paris	9½	8.75½-8.79	8.77½-8.78½
Stockholm	5	7.97½-8.00½	7.98-7.99
Tokyo	6½	520-538	5.23½-5.25½
Vienna	4	32.40-32.80	32.55-32.75
Zurich	2	4.46-4.49	4.47-4.46

* Basic discount. ‡ Rates given are for convertible franc. financial franc 72.05-72.23.

SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS RATES

One SDR is equal to	July 23	July 22
Sterling	0.641446	0.640252
U.S. dollar	1.14267	1.14349
Belgian franc	45.4554	—
Danish kroner	8.94569	8.94426
French franc	5.63408	5.62740
Italian lire	955.158	955.900
Japanese yen	335.831	335.843
Dutch guilder	3.12692	3.12573
Swedish krone	5.11630	5.11357
Swiss franc	2.86867	2.85095

Values are for currencies against the SDR as calculated by the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

FT SHARE INFORMATION SERVICE

**BRITISH FUNDS

Interest Due		Stock	Price £	Last xd	Yield Int.	Red.
		"Shorts" (Lives up to Five Years)				
1M	15S	Victory 4pc 1976‡‡	98	2.1	4.04	—
14J	14D	Treasury 10½pc 1976‡‡	99⅞	10.5	10.51	10.67
10S	10M	Treasury 6½pc 1977‡‡	97⅛	2.2	6.43	10.97
15S	15M	Electric 3pc 74-77	96¼	9.2	3.12	9.16
26M	26S	Treasury 11½pc '77‡‡	100⅛	18.2	11.49	11.27
15M	15N	Treasury 3pc '77‡‡	93¾	8.4	3.20	8.11
20J	20D	Transport 4pc '72-77	94¼	14.5	4.24	8.36
15S	15M	Treasury 9pc 1978‡‡	96⅛	9.2	9.34	11.50
14J	14Ju	Treasury 10½pc '78‡‡	98⅞	7.6	10.62	11.14
26M	26S	Exchequer 5pc '76-78‡‡	91½	18.3	5.45	9.22
9S	9M	Treasury 11½pc '79‡‡	99¾	2.2	11.53	11.58
17M	17S	Treasury 3pc '79‡‡	86¼	9.2	3.46	7.82
26M	26S	Electric 4½pc '74-79	87½	18.2	4.86	8.84
1M	1N	Treasury 10½pc '79‡‡	96½	25.3	10.86	11.70
15M	15N	Electric 3½pc '76-79	86¾	8.4	4.03	8.14
3S	3M	Treasury 9pc 1980‡‡	92⅛	26.1	9.75	11.65
14N	14M	Treasury 9½pc '80‡‡	92⅞	7.4	10.25	11.92
15D	15J	Treasury 3½pc '77-80	85¼	10.5	4.11	7.98
15D	15J	Funding 5¼pc '78-80‡‡	87½	10.5	6.00	9.13
15J	15Ja	Treasury 11½pc 1981‡‡	98⅞xd	8.6	11.64	11.83
15A	15F	Treasury 3½pc 1979-81	83½xd	9.7	4.19	7.88
1O	1A	Treasury 9¾pc 1981‡‡●	91¾	—	10.63	12.09
		Five to Fifteen Years				
15J	15Ja	Treasury 8½pc '80-82‡‡	87¾xd	8.6	9.71	11.64
17S	17M	Treasury 12pc 1983‡‡	102⅛	9.2	12.24	12.42
15J	15Ja	Funding 5½pc '82-84‡‡	76⅛xd	8.6	7.22	10.10
10J	10Ju	Treasury 8½pc '84-86‡‡	81⅝	3.6	10.46	11.74
1N	1M	Funding 6½pc '85-87‡‡	69¾	25.3	9.53	11.77
26J	26Ja	Treasury 7¾pc '85-88‡‡	72xd	21.6	10.76	12.37
1J	1Ju	Transport 3pc '78-88	48⅝	25.5	6.20	10.78
15A	15O	Treasury 5pc '86-89	55¼	9.3	9.28	12.06
15J	15Ja	Treasury 13pc 1990‡‡	95¼xd	8.6	13.70	13.84
15D	15J	Treasury 8¼ 87-90‡‡	70⅛	10.5	11.92	13.12
5O	5A	Funding 5¾pc '87-91‡‡	55½	1.3	10.70	12.81
		Over Fifteen Years				
22J	22Ja	Treasury 12¾pc '92‡‡	92⅛xd	15.6	13.86	14.02
14J	14Ju	Treasury 13½pc '93‡‡	90	7.6	13.95	14.13
15M	15S	Funding 6pc 1993‡‡	53⅛	9.2	11.72	13.27
17M	17N	Treasury 9pc '94‡‡	69⅞	12.4	13.21	13.80
1N	1M	Gas 3pc '90/95	33⅝	25.3	9.11	12.14
15M	15N	Treasury 12¾pc '95‡‡	93	8.4	14.09	14.18
15S	15M	Treasury 9pc '92/96‡‡	70⅞	9.2	13.41	13.92
15M	15N	Exchequer 13¼pc '96‡‡●	95	—	14.19	14.26
1A	1O	Redemption 3pc 1986-96	33½	24.2	9.22	11.87
22J	22Ja	Treasury 13¼pc '97‡‡	93⅝xd	15.6	14.21	14.27
1M	1S	Treasury 8½pc 1997‡‡	68¼xd	26.1	13.52	13.97
1N	1M	Treasury 6¾pc '95-98‡‡	53⅜	25.3	13.03	13.77
15J	15Ja	Treasury 9½pc 1999‡‡	69⅝	8.6	13.70	14.00
14J	14Ju	Funding 3½pc '99-04	28¾	7.6	12.22	13.17
5A	5O	Treasury 8pc '02-06‡‡	60⅜	1.3	13.81	13.97
10M	10S	Treasury 5½pc '08-12‡‡	42¼	2.2	13.69	13.84
26J	26Ja	Treasury 7¾pc '12-15‡‡	55¾xd	21.6	13.90	13.95
		Undated				
1F	1A	Consols 4pc	27¾xd	25.6	14.38	—
1J	1D	War Loan 3½pc‡‡	26	26.4	13.74	—
1A	1O	Conv. 3½pc '61 Aft.	27¼	24.2	13.39	—
5A	5O	Treasury 3pc 66 Aft.	21¼	1.3	14.40	—
5Ja.A.Ju.O.		Consols 2½pc	18	1.6	14.00	—
1A	1O	Treasury 2½pc	18	24.2	14.53	—

**INTERNATIONAL BANK

Interest Due		Stock	Price £	Last xd	Yield Int.	Red.
31J.	31J.	8pc Stock 1976	99¼	16.7	—	—
15F.	15A.	5pc Stock '77-82	73⅛xd	14.7	7.21	12.33

**CORPORATION LOANS

Interest Due		Stock	Price £	Last xd	Yield Int.	Red.
1F.	1A.	Birm'ham 9¼pc '79-81	85xd	1.7	10.84	13.33
1F	1A	Bristol 6½pc '75-77	97⅝	16.7	6.66	11.16
30J	31D	Essex 5½pc '75-77	94¾	1.6	5.80	11.51
15A	15F	G.L.C. 7¼pc 1977	95½	15.7	7.60	11.99
25M	25N	Do. 12½pc '82	97¾	26.4	13.04	13.53
22M	22N	Herts. 5¼pc '78-80	78¼	22.4	6.75	12.55
10M	10S	Liverpool 7pc '76-77	94¾	10.2	7.38	11.95
15M	15N	Do. 9¼pc '80-84	82¼	15.4	12.21	13.89
1J.A.J.O.		Do. 3½pc Irred.	24¼	1.6	14.79	—
10F	10A	Lon. Corp. 6½pc '75-78	89½	12.7	7.25	12.45
1A.	1O.	Do. 9¼pc '84-85	80¾	1.3	11.86	13.49
8F	8A	L.C.C. 6pc '75-78	91½xd	8.7	6.55	12.08
15M	15S	Do 5½pc '77-81	73¼	16.2	7.65	13.18
15J	15J	Do 5½pc '82-84	63¾	15.6	8.64	12.92
11J	11D	Do 5½pc '85-87	55¾	11.5	10.06	13.58
10J	10J	Do 6¾pc '88-90	55¼	10.6	12.26	14.23
1M.J.S.D.		Do. 3pc '20 Aft.	21	3.5	14.83	...
1J	1D	Middx. 6¼pc '75-77	93	3.5	6.71	11.93
15M	15S	Do 5¼pc 1980	79	16.2	6.65	12.56
10Mr.	10S.	Newcastle 9¼pc '78-80	88½	10.2	10.45	12.89
15M	15N	Warwick 12½% 1980	98¾	15.4	12.66	12.84

COMMONWEALTH & AFRICAN LOANS

Interest Due		Stock	Price £	Last xd	Yield Int.	Red.
15A	15O	**Aust. 6pc '74-76	100⅛	12.3	6.07	10.97
1A	1O	**Do. 5½pc '75-78	89¼	27.2	6.24	11.66
1J	1J	**Do. 5½pc '77-80	81¼	28.3	6.79	12.43
1A	1O	**Do. 5½pc '81-82	72	27.2	7.80	12.91
11J	11D	**N.Z. 4pc 1976-78	86⅜	11.5	4.64	10.63
28F	28A	**Do. 6pc '76-80	83⅛	28.1	7.41	12.65
15J	15D	**Do. 7½pc '83-86	70	17.5	10.78	13.04
1A	1O	Sth. Rhod. 2½pc '65-70	25	3.66	—	—
15J	15J	Do. 6pc '78-81	43	12.65	—	—

LOANS (Miscel.)

Interest Due		Stock	Price £	Last xd	Yield Int.	Red.
1J	1J	Agric. Mt. 5pc '59-89	46	1.6	10.91	14.28
30J	31D	Alcan 10½pc '89-94	72	17.5	14.71	15.20
30J	30J	**FFI 13pc '81	98¼	30.6	13.23	13.51
15M	15N	Do. 14pc 1979	104	5.4	13.67	12.90
28F	31A	ICFC 8⅞% Ln. 92-97	65½	12.1	14.33	14.90
31F	31J	Do. 9pc 1977	95½	17.5	9.46	12.70
15M	15N	Do. 10pc 'C' 1976	101	5.4	10.07	12.30
1M	1S	**Met. Water 3pc 'B'	23	2.2	14.02	15.15
30J	31D	U.S.M.C. 9pc 1982	103	17.5	8.79	8.50
30J	31D	Do. without Wrnts.	78	17.5	11.56	14.60
30A	31O	Ultramar 7pc '75-78	89	5.4	7.88	12.20

FOREIGN BONDS & RAILS

Interest Due		Stock	Price £	Last xd	Div % Gross	Red. Yield
—		Antofagasta Rly.	11	8.71	—	—
1J	1J	Do. 5pc Pref.	28	1.6	B—	—
1J	1J	Berlin 4½pc Ass.	95	1.7	4½	9.19
1J	1J	Chilean Mixed	98	1.7	3	£3.06
1J	1D	German Yng. 4½pc.	195	1.6	4½	—
1M	1N	Greek 7pc Ass.	64	3.5	3½	£5.55
1F	1A	Do 6pc '28 Stab. Ass.	62	2.2	3	£5.47
1A	1O	Do 4pc Mixed Ass.	48	1.4	2	£4.17
May 1		Hung. '24 Ass.	32	1.5	4½	£8.59
30J	31D	Iceland 6½pc '83-88	51	1.6	6½	£15.60
10J	10J	Ireland 7½pc '81-83	71¾	10.6	7½	13.95
1M	1S	Do 9¾pc '91-96	71½	13.2	9¾	14.80
1J	1D	Japan 4pc '10 Ass.	207	1.6	—	—
30J	31D	Do 6pc '83-88	68½	30.6	6	—
1A	1O	Peru Ass. 3pc	125	1.4	3	2.43
1A	1O	Roumanian 4pc C's.	18½#	1.57	—	—
30J	31D	S.G.I. 6½pc 1980	$93	30.6	9	9.68
May 1		Turin 9pc 1991	92	1.5	9	9.78
15A	15O	Turin 6½pc 1984	DM82	15.4	6½	9.73
1F.M.A.N.		Uruguay 3½pc	64	3.5	3½	7.20

U.S. $ DM Prices exclude inv. $ premium

AMERICANS

Dividends Paid	Stock	£	Last xd	Div. Gross	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
Nov. May	ASA	15⅞	7.5	80c	—	2.8
September	AMF 5% Conv. '87	50	15.9	5%	—	£5.1
Ma.Ju.Se.De.	Amax $1	45¼	4.5	$1.75	—	2.2
No.Fe.Ma.Au.	Baker Intnl. Corp. $1	39⅞	4.5	46c	—	0.6
Mr.Ju. S. D.	Barnes Grp. $6⅔	26⅞	26.5	$1.75	—	3.6
Ma.Ju.Se.Dec.	Bell & Howell $	16¼	12.5	84c	—	2.9
D.Mr.Ju.SP.	Bendix Corp. $5	32¾	4.6	$1.72	—	2.9
M.Je.S.D.	Beth. Steel $8	33⅜	4.2	$2.00	—	3.4
Ja.Ap.Jy.O.	Brown'g Fer. c06⅔	550p	24.6	20c	—	2.0
F.My.Au.N.	Brunswick Corpn.$	14⅜	25.6	44c	—	1.7
Ap.Jy.O.Ja.	Burroughs Corp. $5	79½	2.7	68c	—	0.5
Mr.Ju.Se.De.	CBS $2.50	46⅞	24.5	$1.66	—	2.0
J.Ap.Jy.O.	C.P.C. $½	37¼	24.6	$2.30	—	3.5
Mr.Ju.S.D.	Carborundum $3	27⅜	2.6	85c	—	1.7
F.My.Au.N.	Caterpillar $	72⅞	21.4	$2.25	—	1.7
Ap.Jy.O.Ja.	Champion Int. Inc.	19⅞	14.6	$1.00	—	2.8
F.My.Au.N.	Chase M'htn. $12.5	23	27.4	$2.20	—	5.4
Mr.Je.S.D.	Chesebrough $1	22¼	1.6	76c	—	1.9
Mr.Ju.S.D.	Chrysler $6¼	15⅞	11.74	—	—	—
My.Au.N.F.	Citicorp $4	28	24.6	96c	—	1.9
My.Au.N.F.	City Inv. $1.25	787p	28.6	66c	—	4.7
My.Au.N.F.	Do. Cn. Prf. B $1	16⅛	28.6	$2	—	7.0
F.My.Au.N.	Colgate-P. $1	21⅞	20.7	88c	—	2.3
Ma.Ju.Se.De.	Colt Inds. $1	41¼	7.6	$2.00	—	2.8
My.A.N.Fb.	Cont. Illinois $10	43⅝	24.6	$2.32	—	3.0
Mr.Je.S.D.	Cont. Oil $5	32⅝	4.5	$1.20	—	2.1
Ap.Jy.O.Ja.	Crown Zell. $5	29⅛	4.6	$1.80	—	3.5
M.Jn.S.D.	Cutler-Hammer $5	29⅞	25.5	$1.60	—	3.0
F.Je.S.D.	Eaton Crp. $0.50	34¾	4.5	$1.80	—	2.9
Mr.Ju.S.D.	Exxon $1	83⅝	10.5	$5.00	—	3.4
J.Ap.Jy.O.	Firestone Tire $	18¼	28.6	$1.10	—	3.4
Ap.Jy.O.Ja.	First Chicago $5	17⅜	28.5	96c	—	3.1
J. Ap. Jy. O	Fluor Corp. $⅝	34	24.6	80c	—	1.3
Mr.Je.S.D.	Ford Motor $2½	44⅛	26.4	$3.20	—	4.1
Mr.Ju.S.D.	GATX	22⅞	1.6	$1.80	—	4.4
Ju.Ap.Ju.Oct.	Gen. Elect $2½	44½	10.6	$1.60	—	2.0
Mr.Ju.S.D.	Gillette $1	25¼	28.4	$1.50	—	3.3
Mr.Ju.S.D.	Honeywell $1.50	38½	25.5	$1.40	—	2.0
Mr.Ju.S.D.	Hutton (E.F.) $1	13½	12.5	60c	—	2.5
Mr.Je.Sep.Dc.	I.B.M. Corp. $5	214⅜	7.5	$7.0	—	1.9
Mr.Ju.S.D.	Ingersoll-R $2	69	12.5	$2.68	—	2.2
S.D.M.Ju.	Int. Systems & Con. $1	21⅝	26.5	25c	—	0.6
Mr.Je.S.D.	I. U. International$	885p	12.5	90c	—	5.7
F.My.Au.N.	Kaiser Al. $⅓	30⅓	10.5	$1.20	—	2.2
Ap.Ju.O.Ja.	Manf. Han. US$7.50	29¼xd	23.6	$1.80	—	3.5
Ja.Ap.Jy.O.	Morgan (JP) US$2.5	46⅛	8.6	$1.80	—	2.2
N. F. My. Au.	Norton Simon Inc. $1	16⅜	4.5	50c	—	1.7
M.Jn.S.D.	Owens-Ill. $3.125	46	4.5	$1.88	—	2.3
—	Penn-Central	108p	—	—	—	—
Ju.Oc.J.A.	Quaker Oats US$5	21	1.6	84c	—	2.2
—	Rep. N.Y. Corp. $5	19¼	9.6	88c	—	2.6
Mr.Ju.S.D.	Reliance $0.25	11⅝	9.74	$40c	—	‡
F.My.Au.N.	Rexnord $5	29	12.5	$1.20	—	2.3
S.D.Mr.Ju.	Richdsn.-Merll.$1¼	18¼	10.5	64c	—	2.0
Mr.Ju.S.D.	Saul (B.F.) $10	275p	11.74	—	—	—
Mr.Je.S.D.	Shell Oil $1	52½	10.5	$2.80	—	3.0
Mr.Je.S.Dec.	Singer ($10)	18⅞	18.5	—	—	—
Au.N.F.My.	Sperry Rand $0.50	38	25.6	92c	—	1.3
Ma.Ju.Se.Dec.	TRW Inc. $1¼	28⅜	10.5	$1.40	—	27.8
Feb My Au Nov	Tenneco Inc.	26	10.5	$1.88	—	3.8
June Dec.	Do. 10% Ln. Stk. 91-95	144½	28.6	10%	—	£6.9
J. Ap. Jy. O.	Tesoro Pt. US$0.16⅔	11⅝	15.6	$1.00	—	4.9
Mr.Je.S.D.	Texaco $6.25	21½	6.5	$2	—	5.2
Ja.Ap.Ju.O.	Transamerica $1	914p	30.6	62c	—	3.8
Mr.Je.S.D.	U.S. Steel $30	41⅓	2.2	$1.87	—	2.5
Mr.Ju.S.D.	UOP $1	10⅞	3.6	40c	—	—
—	Vetco Inds. $0.50	17⅝	—	—	—	—
Mr.Je.S.D.	Woolworths $3½	18¼	15.3	$1.20	—	3.7
Ap.Jy.O.J.	Xerox Corp. $1	47	1.6	$1.20	—	0.1
O.Ja.Ap.Jy.	Zapata Corp. 25c	11⅛	8.7	s30c	—	1.5

S.E. List Premium 40% (based on $1.7832 per £)

Conversion factor 0.7185 (0.7106)

CANADIANS

Dividends Paid	Stock	£	Last xd	Div. Gross	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
Ma.S.J.D.	Bk. Montreal $2	12⅝	29.4	$1.00	—	4.5
F.My.Au.N.	Bk. Nova Scot. $2	32½	22.6	$1.60	—	2.8
A.Jy.O.Ja.	Bell Canada 25c	38½xd	14.6	$3.44	—	5.7
May Nov	Bow Valley$	19⅝	10.5	10c	—	0.3
O.Ja.Ap.Jy.	Brascan$	790p	24.5	s$1.00	—	7.2
F.My.Au.N.	Can. Imp. Bk. $2	20½	22.6	$1.28	—	3.6
July Jan.	Can. Pacific $5	14½	8.6	84½c	—	3.3
July Jan.	Do. 4pc Deb. £100	27¾	17.2	4%	—	14.4
J.Ap.Jy.O.	Gulf Oil Can.$	23½	24.5	$1.00	—	2.4
Ap.Jy.O.Ja.	Hawker Sid. Can.$	470p	21.4	36c	—	4.4
F.My.Au.N.	Hollinger $5	30	26.4	$1.80	—	3.4
Apr. Oct.	Hudson's Bay $	14⅞	22.3	60c	—	2.4
Jan. July	Hud. B Oil G. $2½	31	24.6	$1.40	—	2.6
Mr.Je.S.D.	Imperial Oil$	18⅜	26.5	80c	—	2.5
Mr. Je. S. D.	Inco	27⅝	28.4	$1.40	—	2.9
F.My.Au.N.	Int. Nat. Gas $1	730p	26.4	80c	—	6.2
Mr.Je.S.D.	Massey Ferg.$	22¼	11.5	$1.00	—	2.6
June Dec.	Pacific Pet. $1	23	1.6	80c	—	2.0
—	Place Gas $1	31p	—	—	—	—
June Dec	Rio Algom	28¼	4.6	$1.00	—	2.0
M.Je.S.D.	Royal Bk. Can. $2	21½	22.4	$1.28	—	3.4
Se.De.Mr.Ju	Seagram Co. C$1	18⅞	24.5	80c	—	2.4
F.My.Au.N.	Tor. Dom. Bk. $1	14½	29.6	70c	—	2.8
J.Ap.Jy.O.	Trans. Can. Pipe 39½c	930p	24.6	88c	—	0.1
Mar. Sept.	White Pass	735p	15.3	$35c	—	2.7

S.E. List Premium 40% (based on $1.7364 per £)

BANKS AND HIRE PURCHASE

Dividends Paid	Stock	Price	Last xd	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
Aug. Mar.	Alexanders D £1	190xd	12.7	11.67	—	9.4	—
May Aug.	Algemene Fl.100	£28	12.8	Q21%	2.6	4.3	9.1
Oct. June	Allen Harvey £1	350	8.3	25.0	—	11.0	—
Dec. June	Allied Irish	96	17.5	Q6.89	—	7.2	—
—	Anglo Contnl.	48	3.73	—	—	—	19.3
Jan. July	Arbuthnot L. £1	143	28.5	8.28	—	8.9	—
July Jan.	Aust. & N.Z. £1	457	3.5	t10.01	—	3.3	—
F.My.Ag.Nv.	BankAmer. $1.125	£44	9.2	Q$1.56	—	2.0	—
July Jan.	Bk. Ireland £1	280	17.5	t12.5	—	6.9	—
Mar. Sept.	Do. 10pc Conv.	£114	9.2	Q10%	—	f9.0	—
Sept. April	Bk. Leumi AI£1	20	6.10	Q16%	—	7.2	—
Aug. Feb.	Bk. Leumi (UK) £1	220	6.5	7.25	—	5.1	—
June Dec.	Bk. N.S.W. $A2	550	1.6	¶Q28c	—	4.1	—
Oct. May	Bank Scotland £1	265	20.4	8.67	3.5	5.2	8.5
A. J. O. Ja.	Bankers N.Y. $10	£26⅝	25.3	Q$3.00	—	0.3	—
Aug. Apr.	Barclays £1	282	8.3	8.99	4.4	4.9	7.1
Dec. July	Bates (Edward)	20#	6.74	—	—	—	—
Jan. July	Brown Shipley £1	135	14.6	7.05	—	8.0	—
Jan. July	Cater Ryder £1	235	1.6	15.73	—	10.3	—
Jan. June	Clive Dis'nt 20p	56	3.5	3.8	—	10.4	—
Feb. Sept.	Com'l Aus. ($A1)	270	8.3	Q14½%	—	3.5	—
May	Com'zbk DM10%	£11⅜	19.5	Q17%	—	2.6	—
March	Chgn. Hbk. Kr100	£19	15.3	Q11%	—	4.6	—
—	Corinthian 10p	6	5.74	—	—	—	—
June	Cred. France F75	£17	—	Q9.7%	—	4.7	—
Jan. Apr.	Dawes (G. R.)	70	3.5	5.25	2.9	11.5	4.6
Mar. Nov.	Dawnay Day	13	11.74	0.5	—	6.2	—
June Sept.	F. C. Finance	33	20.4	1.5	2.0	7.0	11.2
Jan. June	First Nat. 10p	1¾	9.74	—	—	—	—
—	Do. Wrts. 75-83.	½	—	—	—	—	—
Mar. July	Fraser Ans. 10p	10½	16.6	0.76	—	11.1	—
June Dec.	Gerrard Natnl.	128	3.5	h6.65	—	8.0	—
May. Nov.	Gibbs (A.)	38	20.4	1.79	—	7.2	—
Jan. July	Gillett Bros. £1	183	8.3	13.0	—	10.9	—
March	Goode D'l Mry. 5p	23	9.2	0.79	1.4	5.3	20.2
Jan. April	Grindlays	35	11.74	—	—	—	—
April Oct.	Guinness Peat	194	26.1	g8.32	—	6.6	—
Dec. July	Hambros	197	1.12	7.75	—	6.2	—
Dec. July	Hill Samuel	92	14.6	3.88	—	6.5	—
—	Do. Warrants	825	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. Mar.	Hong Shng. $2.50	300	5.3	tQ58c	—	1.8	—
June Nov.	Jessel Toynbee	65	3.5	4.16	—	9.8	—
Apr. Aug.	Joseph (Leo) £1	150	1.12	7.01	—	7.5	—
Feb. Oct.	Keyser Ullmann	35	17.5	‡1.1	—	‡	—
June Dec.	King & Shax 20p	42	17.5	h2.75	—	10.1	—
Jan. April	Kleinwort B.L.	89	22.3	3.46	—	6.1	—
Aug. Mar.	Lloyds £1	232	23.2	t7.4	4.2	5.0	7.7
Jan. Sept.	Manson Fin. 20p	35	9.2	3.25	ϕ	15.2	ϕ
Sept.	Mercury Secs.	99xd	12.7	3.03	—	4.7	—
Sept. Apr.	Midland £1	280	8.3	11.47	2.3	6.4	10.2
June Dec	Do. 7½% 83-93	£74	17.5	Q7½%	15.0	f10.2	—
June Dec	Do. 10¼% 93-98	£74¼	17.5	Q10¼%	15.0	e14.7	—
Aug. Dec.	Minster Assets	46	14.6	2.95	2.6	9.9	5.6
June Dec.	Nat. Bk. Aust. $A1	285	17.5	tQ13½%	—	3.2	—
June Dec.	Nat. Com. Grp.	69	17.5	2.14	5.5	4.8	5.9
Aug. Mar.	Nat. West. £1	228	8.3	8.55	4.2	5.8	6.4
Jan. April	Schroders £1	315	20.4	9.31	—	4.5	—
May June	Seccombe M.C. £1	210	1.6	13.82	—	10.1	—
Jan. July	Slater Walker	24	—	B15.61	—	36.0	—
Nov. June	Smith St. Aub	62	3.5	4.08	—	10.1	—
Jan. April	Stand'd Chart £1	373xd	12.7	15.75	3.1	6.5	6.0
June	Trade Dev. $1.50	$6¾	1.6	Q44c	3.0	6.5	5.1
Je S D	Tst. Bk. Afr. 50c	38	17.5	Q14%	2.8	11.9	3.3
Sept. Mar.	Union Disc £1	308	26.1	17.16	—	8.8	—
Mar. Oct.	U.D.T.	17	19.8	B—	—	—	—
J. A. Jy. O.	Wells Fargo $5	£20¾	21.6	Q$1.0	—	2.6	—
Aug. Apr.	Wintrust 20p	43	8.3	†2.92	1.7	10.4	4.9

Hire Purchase, etc.

Dividends Paid	Stock	Price	Last xd	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
Apr. Sept.	Cattle's (Hldgs) 10p	20	28.6	0.94	3.2	7.3	6.7
May	Cie B'cre Fr. 100	£42	15.5	tQ12%	—	60.8	—
Aug. Feb.	Lloyds & Scot. 20p	61	14.6	3.23	1.9	8.1	10.2
May Dec.	Lnd. Scot. Fin. 10p	19	20.4	1.7	1.9	13.8	5.8
Oct. Mar.	Prov. Financial	61	8.9	3.97	1.3	10.3	11.3
Dec. Sept.	Strlg. Credit 10p.	17	29.12	†1.59	U1.6	14.4	6.0
Sept. Mar.	Wagon Finance	51	23.2	3.0	2.2	9.0	7.6

BEERS, WINES AND SPIRITS

Dividends Paid	Stock	Price	Last xd	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
Sept. Mar.	Allied Brews.	67½	28.6	†3.2	1.7	7.3	12.0
Feb. Sept.	Amal. Dist. Pr. 10p	20	26.1	†1.95	3.4	15.0	8.4
May Dec.	Baird Hugh 15p	38½	5.4	ϕ†0.56	7.7	2.2	8.8
Jan. July	Bass Char'gton.	100	1.6	†3.94	2.5	6.1	10.0
Jan. June	Bell Arthur 50p	132	3.5	5.56	3.3	6.5	6.6
Nov. Apr.	Boddingtons	105	3.5	†3.5	3.8	5.1	14.5
Aug. Feb.	Brown (Matthew)	75	28.6	†2.81	2.6	5.8	10.3
Jan. July	Buckley's Brew.	35	14.6	1.0	5.0	4.4	7.0
Feb. Aug.	Bulmer (H.P.)	100	29.12	2.89	ϕ	4.5	ϕ
August	Burtonwood	60	14.7	2.77	ϕ	7.5	ϕ
Mar. Aug.	City Lon. Def.	41	5.4	2.01	1.1	7.5	19.2
Mar. Nov.	Clark (Matthew)	62	8.3	†4.27	1.5	10.6	9.9
Feb. Oct.	Distillers 50p	132	29.12	5.85	q2.1	7.0	10.6
Oct. Apr.	Ellis (Richm'd) 5p	13½	8.9	1.03	1.1	12.7	11.4
June Dec.	Glenlivet	185	17.5	3.6	3.8	3.0	13.6
Dec. July	Gordon (L.) 10p	18	22.3	0.5	3.0	4.4	11.8
Feb. July	Gough Bros. 20p	36	16.6	2.8	1.2	12.7	10.4
Aug. Apr.	Greenall Whitley	63	1.6	†2.13	2.8	5.2	10.5
Aug. Feb.	Greene King	160	12.1	5.85	2.8	5.8	9.3
Aug. Feb.	Guinness	131	28.6	†5.71	2.9	6.7	6.5
Dec. June	Highl'd Dist. 20p	98	20.4	4.7	1.7	7.4	12.2
Jan. Aug.	Invergordon	32	28.6	1.84	2.2	8.9	6.5
June Dec.	Irish Distillers	47	28.6	Q3.25	1.4	6.9	13.9
April Nov.	Macallan Glen.	80	22.3	3.74	3.1	7.2	6.8
June Jan.	Morland £1	305	1.6	10.13	2.2	5.1	14.0
Jan. June	Sandeman	38	3.5	2.31	1.8	9.4	9.0
Mar. Sept.	Scott & New 20p	55xd	12.7	2.77	2.0	7.8	10.0
Feb. June	Teach'n Dist 50p	238	28.6	9.75	3.7	6.3	6.5
July Apr.	Tollemache & C. 50p	93	28.6	3.73	2.0	6.2	13.5
Oct. Apr.	Tomatin	48	5.4	2.44	1.6	7.8	12.1
Feb. Sept.	Vaux £1	287	29.12	14.03	2.1	7.8	9.2
Jan. Sept.	Whitbread 'A'	72½	17.11	3.2	1.9	7.0	11.5
Jan. June	Wolv. Dudley	133	1.6	†4.67	2.6	5.4	10.7

BUILDING INDUSTRY, TIMBER AND ROADS

Dividends Paid	Stock	Price	Last xd	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
June Jan.	Aberdeen Const.	66	17.5	3.75	4.4	8.7	4.0
July	Aberthaw Cem.	90	17.5	5.5	3.4	10.2	4.4
June Oct.	Allied Plant 5p	15½	20.4	0.65	4.4	6.0	2.9
Jan. July	Armitage Shnks.	59	28.6	4.2	1.3	11.0	10.9
Oct. May	A.P. Cement £1	152	5.4	7.6	2.6	7.7	7.6
Oct. May	BCA 20p	26	8.3	2.03	1.1	12.0	11.3
Feb. Aug.	BPB Inds. 50p	119xd	12.7	6.21	3.8	8.0	5.0
Mar. Sept.	Do. 7¾pc Conv.	£81	23.2	Q7¾%	5.2	f14.5	—
January	Baggeridge Brk.	25	12.12	1.9	1.4	11.7	9.3
Nov. July	Bailey Ben 10p	10	3.5	†0.74	2.4	11.4	5.7
July Dec.	Bainbridge 10p	22	1.6	1.41	2.5	9.8	4.0
Jan. Sept.	Bambergers	37xd	12.7	2.60	1.6	10.8	8.9
Jan. July	Beaver Group	42	14.6	d2.53	2.1	9.3	7.8
Feb. June	Beechwood 10p	19½	28.6	1.66	2.4	13.1	4.9
November	Benfield & L. 20p	15½	11.8	0.75	8.0	7.4	1.7
May Oct.	Benford M. 10p	43	20.4	2.22	2.4	7.9	5.3
Mar. Aug.	Bett Bros. 20p	33xd	12.7	†hd1.39	3.8	5.6	7.1
Jan. July	Blockleys 20p	55	22.9	3.1	ϕ	9.1	ϕ
Mar. Nov.	Blundell Perm.	47xd	12.7	g2.6	2.9	8.5	6.9
Oct. May	Breedon Lime	77	20.4	5.31	2.1	10.6	6.8
Sept. Jan.	Brit. Dredging	21	9.74	—	—	—	—
May Nov.	Brown Jksn. 20p	42	22.3	4.1	3.1	15.0	3.3
July	Brownlee	38	14.6	1.85	3.2	7.5	6.3
Dec. May	Bryant Hldgs.	21	3.5	†1.84	1.5	13.5	5.7
Aug. Jan.	Burnett & H.	67	28.6	2.32	ϕ	5.3	ϕ
Mar. Nov.	Burns Ands'n 10p	15½	5.4	†d1.18	2.4	11.7	5.4
Oct. Apr.	Burt Boulton £1	160	23.2	7.7	—	7.6	—
Jan. June	C. Robey 'A' 10p	18	1.6	1.38	2.8	11.8	4.7
Feb. June	Cal'nder (GM) 10p	18	3.5	1.1	2.7	9.4	6.0
Jan. July	Carr (John)	36	1.6	†1.49	3.9	6.4	6.1
June Jan.	Carron	55	20.4	3.58	1.4	10.0	11.2
May Nov.	Cement Roadstone	60	22.3	tQ5.5	2.0	9.6	8.0
Dec. June	Charles (D.) 10p	10	17.11	‡1.5	1.2	‡	5.6
July Jan.	Clark & Fenn	75	14.6	ϕM5.0	h2.2	10.3	6.8
Jan. July	Comben Gp. 10p	16	11.2	1.45	2.0	14.9	5.1
Aug. Apr.	Concrete	46xd	12.7	†3.15	ϕ	10.1	ϕ
Jan. June	Costain R.	138xc	17.5	h2.81	5.8	3.1	7.6
Aug. Jan.	Cox (H). 10p	33xd	12.7	1.8	2.0	8.9	7.8
May Oct.	Crossley Bldg.	55	20.4	†3.76	2.3	10.5	6.4
Oct. April	Crouch (D.) 20p	52	8.3	3.21	1.9	9.5	8.5
Oct. April	Crouch Group	27	22.3	†2.44	2.1	13.9	5.3
Mar. Sept.	Dew (G.)	84	23.2	t5.0	3.7	8.4	4.9
Apr. Oct.	Douglas Robt. M.	56	22.3	†d3.18	4.7	8.7	3.7
April Oct.	D'wning G. H. 50p	119	22.3	9.29	ϕ	12.6	ϕ
Mar. Sept.	Econa 10p	30	23.2	†1.72	2.7	8.8	5.2
Feb. Oct.	Ellis & Everard	96	9.2	†3.0	1.3	4.7	24.5
Nov. May	Erith	69	5.4	4.51	1.9	10.1	8.0
Jan. July	F.C. Construction	79	3.5	ϕ2.8	3.0	5.5	9.3
Dec. June	F.P.A. Const'n	10	1.6	—	—	—	ϕ
Dec. June	Fairclough (L.)	166	20.4	8.25	3.3	7.6	6.2
Oct. May	Fairview Ests. 10p	54	20.4	5.06	1.4	15.2	7.1
Jan. July	Feb. Intl. 10p	14	14.6	d1.43	1.7	15.7	5.8
Jan. July	Do. 'A' 10p	11	14.6	d1.43	1.7	20.0	4.6

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INDUSTRIALS—Continued

INSURANCE

Dividends Paid	Stock	Price	Last xd	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
Jan. June	Bowring (C.T.)	75	17.5	t2.64	2.6	5.4	12.6
Feb. July	Brentnall Bd. 10p	112xd	12.7	t3.43	2.7	4.7	14.9
May Sept.	Britannic 5p	134	22.3	7.47	—	8.6	—
F.M.S.D.	Combined Am. $1	765	26.1	tQ66c	—	4.8	—
Nov. May	Comm. Union	123	5.4	6.77	—	8.5	—
Jan. July	Eagle Star	117	1.6	4.99	—	6.6	—
June Dec.	Equia UK9%Cnv.	£111	17.5	Q9%	—	t8.2	—
May	Equity & Law 5p	142	17.5	5.44	—	5.9	—
Jan. July	Gen. Accident	158	3.5	5.81	—	5.7	—
Jan. May	Guardian Royal	185	20.4	8.27	—	6.9	—
Jan. July	Heath (C.E.) 20p	420	17.5	t13.0	4.9	4.8	12.1
Oct. Mar.	Hogg Robinson	161	26.1	th3.23	3.7	3.1	13.3
Dec. Apr.	Howden (A.) 10p	141	8.3	2.47	4.8	2.7	10.6
Dec. June	Legal & Gen. 5p	116	20.4	4.65	—	6.2	—
Sept. June	Les. & Gdwn. 10p	123	11.8	3.69	2.5	4.7	13.1
Nov. May	Lon. & Man. 5p	104	20.4	4.64	—	6.9	—
June Oct.	London United 5p	60	20.4	3.42	1.8	8.4	10.2
Nov. May	Matthew Wr. 20p	182	17.5	8.04	2.0	6.8	11.6
Jan. June	Minet Hldgs. 20p	122	17.5	2.64	2.3	3.3	15.5
Oct. June	Pearl 5p	200	20.4	10.24	—	7.9	—
Dec. June	Phoenix	208	17.5	8.42	—	6.2	—
Jan. May	Provident "A"	115	20.4	6.65	—	8.9	—
Jan. May	Do. "B"	115	20.4	6.65	—	8.9	—
Nov. May	Prudential 5p	122	20.4	5.41	—	6.8	—
Nov. May	Refuge 5p	114	22.3	6.83	—	9.2	—
Jan. May	Royal	290	22.3	13.39	1.2	7.1	18.2
Feb. Apr.	Sedg Forbes 10p	236	8.3	7.81	1.7	5.1	17.2
Oct. Apr.	Stenhouse	95	8.3	t3.63	2.0	6.0	13.1
Jan. July	Sun Alliance £1	400	17.5	16.4	—	6.3	—
June Dec.	Sun Life 5p	74	3.5	t2.79	—	5.8	—
July	Taisho Mar. EDR	750	25.3	Q11%	—	1.2	—
Sept. May	Trade Indemnity	145	5.6	6.83	—	7.3	—
Ma.Ju.Se.De	Travelers $2.50	£25¼	26.1	Q$1.08	—	2.4	—

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT TRADES

Motors and Cycles

Dividends Paid	Stock	Price	Last xd	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
Oct. Mar.	Brit. Leyland 50p	30	—	—	—	—	—
Mr.Je.S.D.	Gen. Mtr. Units	267	6.2	12c	1.8	2.5	24.0
Jan. April	Lotus Car 10p	26	16.6	—	—	—	—
July Mar.	Reliant Mtr. 5p	6¼	14.7	—	—	—	—
Sept. May	Rolls-Royce Mtrs.	55½	5.4	t3.5	2.0	9.7	7.8
May	Volvo Kr50	£25¼	17.5	Q12%	1.4	25.2	0.3

Commercial Vehicles

Dividends Paid	Stock	Price	Last xd	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
Nov. June	Crane Frueh. 10p	16	3.5	0.89	—	8.5	—
Feb. Aug.	E.R.F. (Hldgs.)	34	14.7	1.3	ϕ	6.2	ϕ
August	Fodens (50p)	22	20.8	0.65	ϕ	4.6	ϕ
—	Peak Investa. 10p	14	17.5	20.5		5.5	
May Jan	Plaxtons	83	17.5	d5.9	2.1	10.9	6.8
Sept. June	York Trailer 10p	27	17.5	1.74	1.5	9.9	10.0

Components

Dividends Paid	Stock	Price	Last xd	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
June Jan.	Abbey Panels	34	14.6	d2.6	3.6	11.8	3.6
Feb. July	Airflow Stream	34	14.6	d4.0	1.1	18.1	7.6
Oct June	Armstr'ng Eq. 10p	74	22.3	t1.69	5.0	3.5	8.8
July Jan.	Assoc. Eng'g	81½	1.6	t3.66	3.3	6.9	6.7
June	Automotive	54	19.5	1.66	3.6	4.9	8.9
Aug. Mar.	Bluemel Bros.	39	28.6	3.03	1.7	12.0	7.5
Jan. June	Brown Bros. 10p	14¼	20.4	0.6	2.7	6.5	8.9
Oct. May	Clayton Dewandre	76	22.3	5.72	1.7	11.6	7.6
Oct. Jan.	Dowty 50p	152	9.2	5.14	ϕ	5.6	ϕ
Jan. July	Dunlop 50p	84	17.5	3.57	4.3	6.5	5.4
Jan. June	Flight Refuelling	34	3.5	2.32	ϕ	10.5	ϕ
January	Kmn. Smith 10p	9	17.11	0.39	7.0	6.7	3.0
Sept.	Honchin	68	22.8	2.0	3.9	4.5	8.7
Mar. Sept.	Kwik-Fit Hldgs.	25	14.6	G1.25	3.2	8.0	5.1
May Dec.	Lucas Inds. £1	213	5.4	b7.36	4.2	5.3	7.6
Sept. Apr.	Stockfis Robert	110	22.3	6.23	3.7	8.7	4.7
Jan. July	Supra Group 10p	19	28.6	0.84	3.1	6.8	7.3
July Feb.	Turner Mfg.	62	28.6	t3.25	2.8	8.1	6.8
May Jan.	Wilmot Breeden	50	3.5	2.45	2.4	7.5	8.6
Feb. Aug.	Woodhead (J.)	97	28.6	6.21	2.3	9.8	6.7
May	Zenith 'A' 50p	47	20.4	2.62	0.8	8.6	11.2

Garages and Distributors

NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING

PROPERTY

PROPERTY—Continued

SHIPBUILDERS, REPAIRERS

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

SOUTH AFRICANS

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS

TRUSTS, FINANCE, LAND

Investment Trusts

TRUSTS—Continued

Finance, Land, etc.

OILS

OVERSEAS TRADERS

RUBBERS AND SISALS

TEAS

India and Bangladesh

Sri Lanka

Africa

MINES

CENTRAL RAND

EASTERN RAND

MINES—Continued

FAR WEST RAND

Dividends Paid	Stock	Price	Last xd	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
Feb. Aug.	Blyvoor 25	370	28.6	Q75c	ϕ	13.1
Feb. Aug.	Buffels R1	600	14.6	Q125c	ϕ	13.5
—	Deelkraal R0.20	98	—	—	—	—
Feb. Aug.	Doornfontein R1	240	28.6	Q55c	ϕ	14.8
Aug. Feb.	East Drie R1	540	28.6	Q75c	1.7	9.0
—	Elandsrand Gld. 20c	140	—	—	—	—
Feb. Aug.	Elsburg R1	77	28.6	tQ33c	1.0	‡
Feb. Aug.	Hartebeest R1	900	28.6	Q190c	ϕ	15.4
Feb. Aug.	Kloof Gold R1	350	28.6	Q47c	ϕ	8.7
Feb. Aug.	Libanon R1	280	28.6	Q80c	ϕ	18.5
—	Southvaal 50c	375	29.12	Q8c	1.3	1.4
Aug. Feb.	Stilfontein 50c	130	14.6	tQ36c	2.2	‡
Aug. Feb.	Vaal Reefs 50c	£10¼	28.6	tQ175c	2.1	‡
Feb. Aug.	Venterspost R1	102	28.6	tQ70c	1.9	‡
Feb. Aug.	W. Drie R1	£14¾	28.6	Q335c	ϕ	14.7
Dec. Aug.	Western Areas R1	124	28.6	tQ52c	1.4	‡
Feb. Aug.	Western Deep R2	650	28.6	tQ147½c	1.6	‡
Feb. Aug.	Zandpan R1	170	28.6	Q51½c	ϕ	11.9

O.F.S.

Dividends Paid	Stock	Price	Last xd	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
Sept.	Free State Dev. 50c	80	26.1	Q9c	ϕ	7.5
May Nov.	F.S. Geduld 50c	975	22.3	tQ330c	1.3	‡
November	F.S. Saaiplaas R1	120	22.9	Z6c	O	3.2
May Oct.	Harmony 50c	310	22.3	Q65c	ϕ	13.6
Nov.	Loraine R1	74	22.9	Q6c	0.5	5.2
May Nov.	Pres. Brand 50c	925	22.3	tQ250c	1.3	‡
May Nov.	Pres. Steyn 50c	590	22.3	tQ125c	2.2	‡
May Nov.	St. Helena R1	950	5.4	tQ250c	1.2	‡
—	Unisel	94	—	—	—	—
May Nov.	Welkom 50c	165	22.3	tQ55c	1.7	‡
May Nov.	W. Holdings 50c	£13¼	22.3	tQ475c	1.2	‡

FINANCE

Dividends Paid	Stock	Price	Last xd	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
—	Ang. Am. Coal 50c	430	8.3	MQ38c	2.8	5.7
May Nov.	Ang. Amer. 10c	225	22.3	Q33c	1.9	9.5
Mar. Aug.	Ang. Am. Gold R1	£14⅛	12.7	tQ260c	1.3	‡
Feb. Aug.	Ang-Vaal 50c	£10¼	12.12	Q105c	ϕ	6.8
Apr. July	Charter Cons.	142	14.6	6.76	2.4	7.3
Nov. July	Cons. Gold Fields	151	5.4	g7.37	4.3	7.5
Feb. Aug.	East Rand Con. 10p	15	22.3	1.0	ϕ	10.3
Mar. Sept.	Geduld Inv. R1	250	9.2	Q40c	1.5	10.4
Oct. May	Gen. Mining R2	£15	22.3	Q210c	2.1	9.1
May Sept.	Gold Fields S.A. 25c	£11¾	25.2	Q225c	1.3	12.4
Jan. Oct.	Jo'burg Cons. R2	£16¾	26.1	Q165c	2.5	6.4
Aug. Feb.	Middle Wit 25c	270	28.6	Q35c	ϕ	6.7
Mar. Oct.	Minorco SBD1.40	230	8.9	tQ14c	—	‡
May Sept.	New Wit 50c	84	23.2	Q20c	1.6	15.4
—	Patino NV Fls.5	£11¼	—	QC40c	10.5	1.1
July Dec.	Rand Selection 50c	420	28.6	tQ75c	1.5	‡
Jan. July	Selection Trust	455	28.6	15.2	1.5	5.1
Aug. Mar.	Sentrust 10c	140	28.6	Q30c	ϕ	13.9
Dec. July	Silvermines 2½p	58	22.9	3.0	ϕ	8.2

DIAMOND AND PLATINUM

CENTRAL AFRICAN

AUSTRALIAN

TINS

COPPER

MISCELLANEOUS

Dividends Paid	Stock	Price	Last xd	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
—	Burma Mines 17½p.	8½	19.5	0.1	ϕ	2.0
—	Charterhall 5p	27	3.6.7	—	—	—
Aug. Feb.	Cons. Murch. 10c	820	28.6	tQ80c	1.8	6.3
—	Leurasia	33	—	—	—	—
July	Northgate C$1	325	27.3	—	—	—
Jan. June	R.T.Z.	207	3.5	5.42	2.1	4.0
—	Sabina Inds. C$1	95	—	—	—	—
—	Tara Exptn. $1	£15½	—	—	—	—
Nov. July	Tehidy Minerals 10p	45xc	14.6	h1.08	ϕ	3.7
	Yukon Cons. C$1	140	11.6.5	—	—	—

NOTES

Unless otherwise indicated, prices and net dividends are in pence and denominations are 25p. Estimated price/earnings ratios and covers are based on latest annual reports and accounts and, where possible, are updated on half-yearly figures; they are adjusted to ACT of 35 per cent. P/Es are calculated on the basis of net distribution; bracketed figures indicate 10 per cent. or more difference if calculated on "nil" distribution. Covers are based on "maximum" distribution. Yields, assuming maintenance of net dividends on current rate of ACT, are based on middle prices, are gross and allow for value of declared distributions and rights. Securities with denominations other than sterling are quoted inclusive of the investment dollar premium.

- Δ Sterling denominated securities which include investment dollar premium.
- ● "Tap" Stock.
- * Highs and Lows marked thus have been adjusted to allow for rights issues for cash.
- † Interim since increased or resumed.
- ‡ Interim since reduced, passed or deferred.
- ‡‡ Tax-free to non-residents.
- ϕ Figures or report awaited.
- †† Unlisted security.
- ¤ Price at time of suspension.
- ¶ Indicated dividend after pending scrip and/or rights issue: cover relates to previous dividend or forecast.
- ** Free of Stamp Duty.
- ♦ Merger bid or reorganisation in progress.
- ≗ Not comparable.
- ≑ Same interim: reduced final and/or reduced earnings indicated.
- § Based on 1973 profits.
- ₮ Cover allows for conversion of shares not now ranking for dividends or ranking only for restricted dividend.
- ★ Cover does not allow for shares which may also rank for dividend at a future date. No P/E ratio usually provided.
- ♥ Excluding a final dividend declaration.
- ✝ Regional price.
- ‖ No par value.

a Tax free. b Figures based on prospectus or other official estimate. c Cents. d Dividend rate paid or payable on part of capital; cover based on dividend on full capital. e Redemption yield. f Flat yield. g Assumed dividend and yield. h Assumed dividend and yield after scrip issue. j Payment from capital sources. k Kenya. m Interim higher than previous total. n Rights issue pending. q Earnings based on preliminary figures. r Australian currency. s Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. t Indicated dividend: cover relates to previous dividend, P/E ratio based on latest annual earnings. u Forecast dividend: cover based on previous year's earnings. v Tax free up to 30p in the £. w Yield allows for currency clause. y Dividend and yield based on merger terms. z Dividend and yield include a special payment: Cover does not apply to special payment. A Net dividend and yield. B Preference dividend passed or deferred. C Canadian. E Issue price. G Assumed dividend and yield after pending scrip and/or rights issue. K Figures based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1976-77. M Figures based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1976. N Dividend and yield based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1976. Q Gross. T Figures assumed. U No significant Corporation Tax payable. Z Dividend total to date.

Abbreviations: xd ex dividend; xc ex scrip issue; xr ex rights; xa ex all; xd ex capital distribution.

"Recent Issues" and "Rights" Page 15

This service is available to every Company dealt in on Stock Exchanges throughout the United Kingdom for a fee of £325 per annum for each security

FINANCIAL TIMES
Monday July 26 1976

Amin appeals to UN in row with Kenya

BY QUENTIN PEEL

NAIROBI, July 25.

PRESIDENT AMIN of Uganda warned to-day that he might be forced to take "desperate action" because of the continuing "blockade" of his country by neighbouring Kenya. He appealed to the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity to intervene in the escalating dispute between the two countries.

Despite drastic rationing, the *country was in a critical* economic position with only five days' petrol supplies, the Ugandan leader said in telegrams to both Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the U.N. Secretary-General, and Mr. William Eteki, the Secretary General of the OAU, the texts of which were announced on Radio Uganda.

The tone of the Ugandan leader's latest appeal clearly indicates the very rapid deterioration in the country's economy.

Observers in Nairobi suggest that, in spite of the lack of petrol and spare parts within the heavily-armed Ugandan armed forces they could still reach substantial Kenyan oil supplies held at Kisumu, on Lake Victoria, less than 100 miles from the frontier. Without fresh petrol supplies, Uganda is thought to be militarily incapable of a sustained attack.

Electricity

In his telegrams President Amin said: "In view of the critical situation, which I fear may force Uganda to resort to desperate action out of the need to survive, I call on the OAU and the UN very urgently to send a fact-finding mission to Uganda and Kenya to verify the whole alarming situation which is threatening world peace and order."

Uganda yesterday cut off *electric power supplies to Kenya,* but blamed lack of fuel at the power-station for the action.

The Kenyan power authorities insist that they can manage without the hydro-electric supplies from Uganda, which provides about 20 per cent. of Kenya's total consumption.

President Amin's present desperation stems in part from the apparent Kenyan willingness to allow the East African Community, in which both countries are partners with Tanzania, to break up.

Uganda would certainly be the most seriously affected by any such collapse, as it depends almost totally on the Community services of railways and harbours linked to Kenya.

President Amin accused Kenya of holding up more than 300 rail petrol tankers destined for Uganda and of allowing only one tanker a day across the border, compared with "basic daily requirements" of 80 tankers.

Oil dues

He also claimed to have paid for all his petrol supplies and called on the international oil companies to back him up.

President Amin's insistence on having paid for his oil supplies *is born out by industry sources,* who say that substantial debts earlier in the year were repaid by the beginning of the month. No oil is supplied on credit and it is paid for in foreign currency. Freight charges for the petrol are already paid in Kenya shillings.

Kenya now claims that Uganda owes a total of 490m. Kenya shilling (£32m.), which includes regular trade debt, debt to nationalised industries, and an estimate of frozen dividends.

The war of words between *Kenya and Uganda has raged* since President Amin accused his neighbour of complicity in the Israeli commando raid which freed 104 Palestinian-held hostages at Entebbe airport earlier this month, leaving 20 Ugandan soldiers dead.

Squeeze

Uganda has moved troops up to the border since the July 4 raid and Radio Uganda has broadcast threats to destroy President Kenyatta's official residence at Nakuru and attack the port of Mombasa.

Kenya has denied any deliberate retaliation, but has effectively imposed a severe economic squeeze on its land-locked neighbour by insisting on pre-payments for Ugandan imports in Kenya shillings.

The telegrams underline the threat reported by Radio Uganda yesterday that "if Kenya continues to blockade Uganda, Uganda will be forced to fight for her survival."

One European resident of Kampala, who arrived in Nairobi at the week-end said: "Although the petrol shortage is obviously critical, people are still walking to work. It is the Ugandan population who are suffering the most, but they are still able to *obtain their most basic food* supplies.

"The danger is that reports of the situation within Uganda make the situation there more dangerous both for ex-patriates and local residents.

"Although a majority of the population no longer supports President Amin, it is difficult to see how they can get rid of him. The only people who could do that are the Army, and any alternative military leader might be worse than the present one."

Doctors to meet Callaghan as action grows

BY DONALD MACLEAN

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN meets doctors' leaders this afternoon as junior hospital doctors step up their industrial action on the issue of overtime pay.

The doctors' decision to seek a meeting with the Prime Minister was taken at a stormy British Medical Association annual meeting ten days ago, *and resulted from the dissatisfaction* which they felt over their relationship with Mr. David Ennals, the Secretary for Social Services.

Grievance

They adopted a motion accepting that they had "no option but to invoke the intervention of the Prime Minister," in view of the "manifest inability" of Mr. Ennals to solve eight problems—*some over pay and some* over the health service—that the BMA had listed.

A major grievance is what is regarded as a broken agreement by the Government over the question of overtime pay for junior doctors during periods of annual or study leave. It is this which is behind the action which now appears to be spreading around the country.

In many places, the working week is being limited to a basic 40 hours, operated flexibly so as to provide full emergency cover; in others emergency cases only are being treated; and in others moves have been made towards a series of 24-hour stoppages.

Areas already affected include the West Midlands, the North West, Mersey, East Anglia, Yorkshire, Oxford and South East Thames.

A threat of more severe trouble appeared yesterday, however, when Dr. David Wardle, chairman of the hospital junior staff committee of the BMA, warned that an "increasing number" of juniors "just want to give notice that on a certain day they will walk out because they are so disgusted with the Government's attitude." Such feeling, he said, was apparent among doctors in the West Midlands, Mersey and South East Thames regions and from some hospitals in the North West region.

"*I am restraining them at the* moment," Dr. Wardle said, "but unless the Government is prepared to re-examine the whole thing and realise that it has made a mistake, it could face a far more serious situation than last year." Grass-roots feelings, he said, might become uncontrollable.

The outbreak of industrial action under the auspices of the junior staff committee has, however, led *to a counter movement* by the break-away Junior Hospital Doctors' Association, which has advised its members to work normally.

Promise

Among the points to be raised by the doctors at to-day's meeting with the Prime Minister—apart from the issue of juniors' overtime—is the question of the Health Services Bill.

Doctors have been unsettled by the Government decision to apply the "guillotine" technique to the Bill, and are calling on the Prime Minister "to honour" his "promise of December, 1975, that the profession would have a full democratic right to influence Parliament's deliberations."

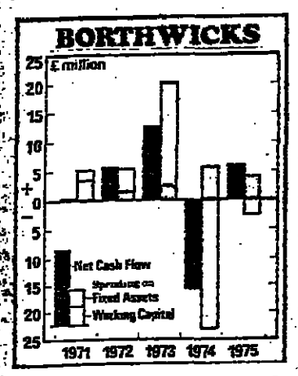
They are also concerned over the operation of incomes policy on both junior and senior consultants.

They have already threatened sanctions against the health service administration, rather than patients, should they not be satisfied.

THE LEX COLUMN

Borthwicks look for stability

Thomas Borthwick, the international meat trading business, is coming to the market with an extremely volatile financial record—and a prospective dividend yield of 10.6 per cent., *twice covered. Meat prices* rather than sales volumes have provided the key to the profits performance in the past; what is not clear from the prospectus is the extent to which changes in the group's sales strategy will insulate it from the more violent fluctuations in profits in future.



The most spectacular of these came in 1973-74 after the oil crisis when oversupply, falling consumption, political intervention and industrial unrest combined to produce pre-tax losses of £13.9m. This accounts for the fact that group net worth of £16.6m. last September was only £2.6m. higher than at the end of 1970, despite a £4.1m. property revaluation surplus in the intervening period. It also *explains why the group had net* current liabilities of £6.2m. at the same date.

During the last couple of years, however, Borthwicks has taken steps to reduce its exposure to meat price movements, by such methods as cutting back unsold beef stocks in the U.S. and promoting New Zealand lamb in new markets where sales can be made forward. As a result, over two-fifths of the £45m. of stocks held in the half-year balance sheet at March was covered by forward sales contracts, and the proportion would tend to be higher than that on average. At the same time, the authorities in New Zealand—where 41 per cent. of overall sales originate—have put through measures to stabilise livestock prices.

As a result, Borthwicks believes that profits swings will be "less marked" in the future. And one of the prime motives behind the offer for sale is the wish to broaden the spread of activities, especially in the U.K. where the group lost money last year. Of the 15m. shares on offer at 80p each, 12½m. represent fresh finance.

One of the drawbacks is that overall profitability is still not particularly impressive. The chairman's last annual statement defined "adequate profits" as something not far short of £10m. pre-tax, which seems sensible enough given that average capital employed (net of cash) is currently over £60m. This year, the group made £4m. in the first half and is forecasting not less than £7½m. overall, without taking the use of the issue proceeds into account.

So the dividend yield represents much the most tangible prop for the shares. Here it is important to note that the management's objective is to provide a "regular and steadily increasing" source of income. This means that it will hold back in the good years, and maintain the payment if it possibly can during leaner periods.

Composites

The seven major composite insurance companies are currently *valued in the market at* £1.7bn. Within the last two years, they have made rights issues amounting in total to just over £240m. Unless the world-wide bull market re-establishes itself, they could have to raise another £1bn. by the end of the 1970s if they wish to maintain their solvency margins at end-1975 levels. No wonder the sector has been underperforming the market over the last 12 months.

This is the admittedly over-simplified message of the latest annual review of the sector by brokers Wood Mackenzie, and it follows from a number of important recent changes in the operating background, all more or less to do with inflation.

The first is the explosion in premium income which, having risen at a compound rate of 17 per cent. over the last five years, could jump by 30 per cent. in 1976. Some eight to ten points of this stems from sterling devaluation, and substantial rate increases around the world explain the rest. These will again be a feature in 1977, and by 1978 overall i[illegible] come for the se[illegible] could be almost [illegible] year's £3.4bn.

Profitability wou[illegible] reach unprecedente[illegible] retentions to keep this kind of premi[illegible] But in fact it ma[illegible] that the cyclical up[illegible] is at long last ge[illegible] way may not reach [illegible] which were achiev[illegible] 72. Expansion in t[illegible] tive and highly re[illegible] tinental markets—u[illegible] 13 per cent. of non-l[illegible] income over the las[illegible] —is unlikely to con[illegible] the loss of a numb[illegible] but profitable mark[illegible] nationalisation in [illegible] Asia. International [illegible] is growing in the U[illegible] marine and aviat[illegible] still look unhappy.

The brokers s[illegible] overall underwrit[illegible] could be reduced [illegible] about 0.5 per cent. [illegible] income by 1978. Th[illegible] comparable with t[illegible] peak reached in 19[illegible] would be well beh[illegible] per cent. profit achi[illegible] —and the continuin[illegible] of investment inco[illegible] quite make up the [illegible] terms of overall ma[illegible]

On this basis, a[illegible] taking account of [illegible] in underlying as[illegible] overall retentions i[illegible] three years would [illegible] very roughly £400m [illegible] age solvency margin [illegible] from 46 to 30 per c[illegible] ket values—just at [illegible] the underwriting [illegible] be starting to turn [illegible]

Of course the co[illegible] well aware of this r[illegible] sive investment st[illegible] the past couple o[illegible] significantly redu[illegible] exposure to the r[illegible] bear market, whil[illegible] liability risks [illegible] rigorously pruned [illegible] there are some imp[illegible] pensations for s[illegible] Profits are likely [illegible] measurably faster t[illegible] industrial earnings [illegible] next three years. [illegible] dends, which have [illegible] outstripped the inc[illegible] duced by industrials [illegible] The average yield [illegible] close to its historic [illegible] relative to the ma[illegible] fact remains that [illegible] is going to have or [illegible] its shoulder during [illegible] profits upswing.

Cost of Kearney case may reach £200,000

BY KENNETH GOODING, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE LEGAL battle over the scheme to de-nationalise machine tool group Kearney and Trecker Marwin starts in the High Court to-day. Five days have been set aside for the case. If it goes on that long costs may reach more than £200,000.

Counsel are being employed by five parties apart from the Government—the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, Vickers, Kearney and Trecker of Milwaukee, Marwin Holdings and W. E. Norton, which is opposing the proposed scheme.

Much will depend on the attitude of the judge, Mr. Justice Templeman, and what evidence he will allow Norton to submit. *Technically Norton was not able* to be represented at to-day's hearing. But on July 10 Judge Templeman decided the company should be able to put its viewpoint.

Mr. Walter Norton, chairman of Norton, the machine tool merchanting group which has been a shareholder in KTM since 1972, is opposing the scheme on the ground that the prices offered for the KTM shares are "totally unrealistic."

He said yesterday: "I feel *certain the case will go on* the whole week because of all the evidence we have assembled. It will be the most amazing saga."

Approval

Returning KTM to the private sector would involve the Government in writing off £5m. it has already put into the company and putting up nearly £2m. more. Parliamentary approval has already been given for this, *although it was stressed that* this in no way pre-judged the issue and that the Government would abide by the court's decision.

KTM has been owned by the Government since a financial rescue operation in August 1974—carried through because of the company's importance at the high-technology end of the machine tool industry.

If the latest scheme is approved control will pass to Vickers, which has had management responsibility for KTM since 1974.

The complex scheme to be put to the court to-day would clean out from the balance sheet KTM's accumulated losses of £6.8m. At the same time the further injection of capital would leave it with nearly £2m. of new money.

Vickers would end up with an 86 per cent. shareholding, Kearney and Trecker of the U.S. *would have the other 14 per* cent.

The ICFC, like the Government, is willing to write off its previous investment in KTM, which amounts to more than £1m.

Post Office urged to allow private sector more scope

BY DAVID FISHLOCK

PRIVATE TELEPHONE subscribers—both individuals and organisations—should be given wider opportunities to own or *hire their own telecommunica*tions equipment and be fre to use private contractors for supply or maintenance, Standard Telephones and Cables says to-day.

Its call comes in a report urging major changes in Post Office policies on communications, partions equipment and be free to ticularly as they relate to private ownership of equipment, competition, exports and research.

Standard Telephones, wholly owned by the U.S. International Telephone and Telegraph group, is one of the Post Office's three major suppliers of telephone equipment.

The report was prepared last April for submission to the Post Office Review Committee now enquiring into the Post Office. Its publication follows Standard Telephones' first appearance before the committee last Friday.

At present the private subscriber can own his personal telephone exchange on his own premises only if it exceeds 100 lines. The Post Office would still retain all rights to its maintenance.

Competition

Standard Telephones claims that the Post Office would benefit from a change of policy "because competition will improve efficiency and will lead to stronger growth in the national system." In addition, the Post Office would not have to find capital for equipment to hire to subscribers.

On competition, the company says that the "apparently simple principle" adopted when the bulk supply agreement ended in the late 1960s—namely that prices are based, whenever possible, on competition between accredited suppliers, or on cost investigation when this is not possible—had not proved easy to apply.

The Post Office was asking for cost investigation of the success*ful bidder even when there has* been competition. "Such a procedure will soon destroy commercial initiative and products will become old-fashioned and expensive." The Post Office should be stressing value analysis rather than cost investigation.

On exports, Standard Telephones calls for an explicit remit for Post Office Telecommunications to "help with exports." The tight specifications and inspection standards had sometimes been good selling points, but usually Post Office requirements had not matched those of overseas customers.

The export record of teleprinters had been only "mixed," because the Post Office had been in no hurry to approve the latest technology.

Standard Telephones argues for a big reduction in the Post Office's in-house research efforts, *especially in basic and long-range* research. It proposes a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. in total effort, spread over four years.

The company believes that the Post Office could perform its function as "skilled, informed buyers" with as few as a fifth of the 1,000 qualified research and development staff it now employed, but acknowledges that considerations such as the contribution the U.K. needs to make to "open knowledge" in telecommunications argue for a larger Post Office research effort.

Standard Telephones, complains, however, that the Post Office is offering salaries to graduates 15 to 30 per cent. higher than those prevailing in the industry, with pensions that are indexed. Its own laboratories at Harlow had found they could not compete for new graduates on the open market with Post Office Telecommunications.

Enough North Sea gas reserves for petrochemicals production

BY RAY DAFTER, ENERGY CORRESPONDENT

NEW estimates of North Sea gas reserves suggest that offshore fields could satisfy most of the feedstock requirements for new petrochemicals production in northern Europe.

A new review of associated gas contained in oilfields suggests that the total natural gas liquids available could be as high as 23m. to 24m. tons a year, especially if gas from fields in Norwegian waters is to be landed in the U.K. In addition, if the expected production of natural gas from British stabilisation and treatment plants is included, the 1985 total from U.K. and Norwegian waters could exceed 30m. tons a year.

The figures, based on research by U.K. consultants Buchanan and Clacher and published in the European Review of European Chemical News, are far more optimistic than those announced so far.

The recent Government-sponsored study of possible gas gathering pipeline systems carried out by Williams-Mertz Consulting Engineers estimated that about 9m. tons a year of natural gas liquids would be available by 1985 in addition to the output from the Brent field.

Natural gas liquids — the heavier gases such as ethane, propane and butane—are valuable raw materials for the chemical industry. Europe's first natural gas liquid-based ethylene plant is under construction in Norway while in the U.K. the American chemical group, Dow, has expressed interest in building an ethane-fed ethylene plant.

According to European Chemical News, the higher estimates of natural gas liquid reserves is prompting the investigation of schemes to supply the material by an overland pipeline to existing chemical producers in France, Benelux and West Germany.

Norton industrial engine hopes rise with new rescue attempt

BY PETER CARTWRIGHT, MIDLANDS CORRESPONDENT

HOPES OF saving the industrial small engines division of Norton Villiers Triumph's operations at Wolverhampton revived at the week-end, almost a year after its closure by NVT and occupation by an action committee representing 1,600 former employees.

Involved in the rescue attempt is a consortium of City and businessmen including Mr. David *Sankey, son of Mr.* Geoffrey Sankey, who, until his retirement, was chief executive of GKN-Sankey (which makes most of the truck wheels for the U.K. motor industry). He is Citroën's U.K. purchasing agent and also has marketing rights over Citroën's industrial products. Citroën's range of petrol and *diesel engines from 30-55 h.p.* could be considered complementary to the smaller Villiers engine, which used to be extensively used in lawnmowers and other applications.

Discussions with the liquidator, Mr. Kenneth Morgan, of Mann Judd, have reached the point where the consortium, encouraged by the active Citroën interest, has put an expert into *the plant to assess the possibili*ties of an on-going programme.

Mr. Sankey admits that the plant's foundry would have to be closed and its products resourced to make such a move profitable. At the same time, he points out that without this small engine production in *Wolverhampton, imports would* inevitably grow.

If things look encouraging, he will use that argument to seek financial support from the National Enterprise Board.

"We are engaged on a detailed market study of the U.K. and overseas for Villiers-type engines," he said, "and hope to have the results to enable us to make up our minds by mid-September in the knowledge that after all this time the market for us has been disappearing."

Mid-September is later than the liquidator Mr. Kenneth Morgan has said he is prepared to wait before auctioning plant and equipment, but the project appears to be the best hope for salvaging the factory.

Lever to attend EEC finance talks to-day

BY GUY DE JONQUIERES

BRUSSELS, July 25.

MR. HAROLD LEVER, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is due to represent the U.K. at a meeting of EEC Finance Ministers in Brussels to-morrow, at which a number of Dutch proposals for narrowing the economic divergencies between the Nine will be discussed.

Mr. Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will not be able to attend, but the presence of a Cabinet member as senior as Mr. Lever *suggests* that the Government attaches more importance to the talks than had previously been thought.

After the EEC Heads of Government "summit" in Brussels earlier this month, Mr. James Callaghan, the Prime Minister, appeared to be cool to the Dutch plan—and especially a proposal for a controlled float of currencies not within the EEC "snake" of floating currencies.

While Mr. Lever is expected to argue that sterling could not join such an arrangement within the foreseeable future, he is thought likely to take a more active role in discussing the other main Dutch proposal, which calls for closer co-ordination of medium-term fiscal and monetary policies between the Nine.

This is the first full meeting of EEC Finance Ministers since the U.K. expenditure cuts were announced last week. Mr. Lever is expected to take the opportunity at the meeting to explain the thinking behind the Government's policy.

Weather

SUNNY spells. Some showers in East, Scotland and N. Ireland.

London, S.E., E. and Cent. N. England, E. Anglia, E. Midlands
Scattered showers, some sunny intervals. Winds N.W., light to moderate. Max. 21C (70F).

Cent. S., S.W. and N.W. England, W. Midlands, Channel Is., Wales
Mainly dry, with bright or sunny spells. Winds N.W., light.

Lakes, I. of Man
Mainly dry at first, but rain or drizzle in places later. Winds N.W., light to moderate. Max. 20C (68F).

N.E. England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen
Bright intervals. Occasional rain in places later. Winds N.W., light to moderate. Max. 19C

S.W., N.W. and N.E. Scotland, Glasgow, Cent Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N. Ireland
Orkney, Shetland
Rather cloudy, with occasional rain or drizzle. Wind N., moderate. Max. 16C (61F).

Outlook: Changeable to N. and E. Some rain or showers, but also sunny intervals. Mostly dry

BUSINESS CENTRES

		Y'day Mid-day °C	°F			Y'day Mid-day °C	°F
Alexandria	F	30	86	Madrid	S	32	90
Amstrdm.	R	17	63	Manchstr.	C	16	61
Barcelona	F	27	81	Melbourne	F	16	61
Belfast	C	16	61	Milan	C	18	64
Belgrade	C	20	68	Montreal	C	19	66
Berlin	F	23	73	Moscow	S	27	81
Birmghm.	F	20	68	Munich	R	12	54
Bristol	F	19	66	Newcastle	S	20	68
Brussels	F	20	68	New York	S	24	75
Budapest	F	26	79	Oslo	S	22	72
B. Aires	C	10	51	Paris	F	22	72
Cairo	S	35	95	Perth	F	14	57
Cardiff	F	18	64	Prague	R	15	59
Cologne	F	19	66	Reykjavik	C	12	54
Copenhgn.	S	21	70	Rio de J'o	S	31	88
Dublin	C	17	63	Rome	S	27	81
Edinb'rgh	F	20	68	Singapore	C	30	86
Frankfurt	C	20	68	Stockholm	C	19	66
Geneva	C	19	66	Strasbourg	F	22	72
Glasgow	F	18	64	Sydney	C	19	66
Helsinki	S	24	75	Tel Aviv	S	28	82
H. Kong	R	26	68	Tokyo	S	30	86
Jo'burg	S	24	75	Toronto	S	20	68
Lisbon	S	25	77	Vienna	R	15	59
London	F	21	70	Warsaw	S	28	82
Luxemb'g	F	18	64	Zurich	C	19	66

HOLIDAY RESORTS

Ajaccio	S	23	73	Jersey	S	22	72
Algiers	C	25	77	Les Pims.	S	24	75
Biarritz	S	23	73	Locarno	C	29	84
Blackpool	C	15	59	Majorca	S	30	86
Bordeaux	S	25	77	Malaga	S	27	81
Boulogne	F	19	66	Malta	S	27	81
Casablnca.	C	24	75	Nairobi	C	20	68
Cape Tn.	R	14	57	Naples	F	27	81
Corfu	S	27	81	Nice	S	24	75
Dubrovnik	F	26	79	Nicosia	S	28	82
Faro	S	22	72	Oporto	F	22	72
Florence	C	25	77	Rhodes	C	28	82
Funchal	C	24	75	Salzburg	R	13	55
Gibraltar	C	25	77	Tangier	C	23	73
Guernsey	S	18	64	Tenerife	S	21	70
Innsbruck	R	13	55	Tunis	S	30	86
Inverness	C	16	61	Valencia	S	28	82
I. of Man	C	15	59	Venice	F	25	77
Istanbul	C	25	77				

S—Sunny. R—Rain. F—Fair. C—Cloudy.

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هكذا من الأصل